

BMC
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Vol. IX

APRIL, 1915

No. 1



Published by the Alumnae Association
of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93
Randolph, New York

Corresponding Editors

ALICE STANWOOD, '06, *Manchester, Mass.*

MARGARET COPELAND BLATCHFORD, '08, *1921 East 70th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.*
(MRS. N. H. BLATCHFORD, JR.)

EDITH CAMPBELL, '01, *137 East 40th Street, New York City.*

SHIRLEY PUTNAM, '09, *The Woodward, Washington, D. C.*

HELEN PARKHURST, '11, *Pembroke West, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*

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A commission of 25 per cent. will be paid on all advertisements secured for the QUARTERLY. Information as to rates, etc., may be obtained from the Editor.

Contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, Elva Lee, Randolph, New York. Cheques should be drawn payable to Jane B. Haines, Cheltenham, Pa. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July, and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editors.



Photograph taken by Dora Keen, '96.

THE BRYN MAWR GLACIER

The Bryn Mawr Glacier was named in 1899 by the Harriman Expedition, which was the first expedition to make observations of this and nearby glaciers. This photograph was taken by Miss Dora Keen, '96, last September, in the course of an expedition to continue the scientific observations of the Harriman and later expeditions in a study of Alaskan glaciers.

The Bryn Mawr Glacier was advancing rapidly in 1906, and indications that it is still advancing were observed by Miss Keen. It is a mile wide and more than three miles long and has a tidal cliff over 100 feet high, from which huge icebergs fall constantly without warning.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME IX

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A LETTER

The original of a letter from the first President of the College, Dr. James E. Rhoads has recently been deposited in the archives of the Alumnae Association. It is in reply to a letter sent by a committee of the Association on the occasion of the resignation from office of President Rhoads.

It is given here in the belief that it will be interesting to all the Alumnae of the College—not only to those who lived at Bryn Mawr under Dr. Rhoad's lofty guidance, but also to the younger Alumnae to catch a glimpse of the spirit in which Bryn Mawr College passed its first ten years.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

BRYN MAWR, PA.

12 mo., 23, 1893.

*To Miss Elizabeth Harris, Miss Abby Kirk and
Miss Harriet Randolph.*

DEAR FRIENDS: Your letter of the 19th instant written on behalf of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has been

most acceptable. The ten years spent in connection with the College have been accompanied by a constant sense of lacking much that was essential to the fulfillment of the duties the relation imposed, but these years have been filled also with peculiar and varied forms of delight. We have been so prospered that each year the College has grown on every side. The spirit of earnestness, high scholarly ideals, conscientiousness with reasonableness, devout reliance upon the unseen and divine have never left us.

The development of all that is worthiest in each has still been our aim.

It has been due to you, the Alumnae of the College, that all this has been made practicable, and friendship with you has been the satisfaction and the reward of my connection with the College.

It is a joy to know that the College has before it a future of increasing usefulness and power. Its administration will be able and enlightened under its future President, and I invoke for her and for the College your continued and hearty coöperation, especially that its life may ever be true, wise and holy.

With the warmest regards and thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

JAMES E. RHOADS.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE 1914-1915

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers, 1914-1916

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice-President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (MRS. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (MRS. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

Philadelphia

Chairman, ELIZABETH BENT CLARK (MRS. HERBERT L. CLARK), '95, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Vice-Chairman, MAUD LOWREY JENKS (MRS. ROBERT D. JENKS), '00, 1704 Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia.

Secretary-Treasurer, BERTHA SOPHIE EHLERS, '09, 3227 North 17th Street, Philadelphia.

Directors, GEORGIANA G. KING, '96, and HELEN E. WILLIAMS, '98.

New York

Chairman, FRANCES FINCKE HAND (MRS. LEARNED HAND), '97, 142 East 65th Street, New York City.

Vice-Chairman, HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, '10, 320 West 91st Street, New York City.

Corresponding Secretary, ROSALIE JAMES, '03, 137 East 40th Street, New York City.

Recording Secretary, EVELYN HOLT, '09.

Treasurer, DOROTHY S. WOLFF, '12.

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

New York

137 East 40th Street

1915-1916

President, ANNA MERVEN CARRÈRE, '08, Red Oaks, White Plains, N. Y.

Vice-President, BARBARA SPOFFORD MORGAN (MRS. SHAPARD ASHMAN MORGAN), '09, 829 Park Avenue, New York City.

Secretary, ADELAIDE CASE, '08, 309 West 91st Street, New York City.

Treasurer, EDITH CHILD, '90.

Assistant-Treasurer, NATHALIE SWIFT, '13.

Boston

4 Hancock Street

1914-15

President, SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD (MRS. RICHARD Y. FITZGERALD), '93, 7 Greenough Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Vice-President and Treasurer, SYLVIA SCUDDER BOWDITCH (MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH), '01.

Recording Secretary, ANNE SHERWIN, '03.

Corresponding Secretary, RACHEL BREWER, '05, 650 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.

Director, ELIZABETH HARRINGTON BROOKS (MRS. ARTHUR H. BROOKS), '06.

Chicago

President, MARGARET AYER BARNES (MRS. CECIL BARNES), '07, 1153 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, '14, 1130 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Baltimore

President, AMY LOUISE STEINER, '99, 1038 Eutaw Street, Baltimore.

Pittsburgh

1914-15

Honorary President, MARY AGNES GLEIM, '96.

President, FRANCES RUSH CRAWFORD (MRS. R. L. CRAWFORD), '01, 517 Emerson Street, Pittsburgh.

Vice-President, ADELE GUCKENHEIMER, '12.

Treasurer, ELIZABETH GUILFORD PRESTLEY (MRS. J. L. PRESTLEY), '98.

Secretary, HELEN SCHMIDT, '08, 157 Dithridge Street, Pittsburgh.

Washington

1914-1915

President, MARCIA BREADY, '05, National Cathedral School, Mt. St. Alban, Washington.

Vice-President and Treasurer, ELIZABETH TAPPAN, '10.

Secretary, CATHERINE THOMPSON, '12, The Misses Eastman's School, Washington.

St. Louis

President, ERMA KINGSBACHER STIX (MRS. ERNEST W. STIX), ex-'06, 5112 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis.

Secretary and Treasurer, HELEN STIX, ex-'14, 5123 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis.

China

1914-15

President, FANNY SINCLAIR WOODS (MRS. ANDREW HENRY WOODS), '01, Canton Christian College, Canton, China.

Secretary, HELEN BOND CRANE, '09, care of American Board Mission, Ponasang, Foo Chow, China.

CLASS COLLECTORS

SUSAN FRANKLIN, '89.
KATHARINE M. SHIPLEY, '90.
ANNA SWIFT RUPERT, '91.
HELEN J. ROBINS, '92.
MARGARET HILLES JOHNSON, '93.
ABBY BRAYTON DUFFEE, '94.
ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, '95.
RUTH FURNESS PORTER, '96.
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.
HELEN E. WILLIAMS, '98.
EMMA GUFFEY MILLER, '99.
KATE WILLIAMS, '00.
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.
H. JEAN CRAWFORD, '02.
MARGARETTA STEWART DIETRICH, '03.
ANNE SELLECK, '04.
MARGARET NICHOLS HARDENBERGH, '05.
ELIZABETH HARRINGTON BROOKS, '06.
ESTHER WILLIAMS, '07.
JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS, '08.
ALTA C. STEVENS, '09.
HILDA W. SMITH, '10.
HELEN TREDWAY, '11.
FANNY G. CRENSHAW, '12.
JESSIE BUCHANAN, '13.
CATHERINE CREIGHTON, '14.
KATHARINE MCCOLLIN, '15.
MARY HAMILTON SWINDLER, Ph.D.

COMMITTEES

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

	TERM OF OFFICE
ANNA B. LAWTHORP, '97, <i>Chairman</i> , 239 Seventeenth Street, Dubuque, Iowa.....	1913-1917
PAULINE GOLDMARK, '96.....	1913-1916
KATHARINE LORD, '01.....	1912-1916
SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89.....	1913-1917
GERTRUDE HARTMAN, '05.....	1914-1918
SUSAN FOWLER, '95.....	1915-1919
ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, '03.....	1915-1919

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SOPHIE WEYGANDT HARRIS (MRS. JOHN MCARTHUR HARRIS), '89, <i>Chairman</i> , 105 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.....	1915-1916
HELEN MACCOY, '00.....	1915-1916
LOUISE C. FRANCIS, '00.....	1915-1916
JOSEPHINE BROWN, '13.....	1915-1916

LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1911-1916
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TERM OF OFFICE

JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS, '08...	1912-1917
ETHEL PEW, '06.....	1913-1918
KATHARINE HOWELL, '06.....	1914-1919
MAUD LOWREY JENKS, '00.....	1915-1920

JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

DOROTHY S. WOLFE, '12, <i>Chairman</i> .	1913-1916
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.....	1914-1917
LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY, '93.....	1915-1918

HEALTH STATISTICS COMMITTEE

DR. KATHARINE PORTER, '94; ISABEL MADDISON, Ph.D.; ELEANOR L. LORD, Ph.D.	
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NOMINATING COMMITTEE

MARY G. KILPATRICK, '00, <i>Chairman</i> , 1027 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.....	1913-1917
FRANCES SETH, '02.....	1913-1917
JANET T. HOWELL, '10.....	1913-1917
SHIRLEY PUTNAM, '09.....	1915-1919
ELIZABETH TAPPAN, '10.....	1915-1919

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1912-1916
ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, '95.....	1914-1916
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96.....	1912-1916
ELIZABETH BUTLER KIRKBRIDE, '96.	1912-1916
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.....	1912-1916
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97	1912-1916
SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99.	1912-1916
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.....	1912-1916
MARY PEIRCE, '12.....	1914-1916

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

CYNTHIA WESSON, '09, <i>Chairman</i> , 330 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.....	1913-1918
LOUISE C. MARSHALL, '05.....	1912-1916
SUSANNE C. ALLINSON, '10.....	1912-1917
ESTHER WHITE, '06.....	1914-1919
MAUD DESSAU, '13.....	1915-1920

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96 Dec., 1909-Dec., 1915	
ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT, '98, Dec., 1913-Dec., 1915	

THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in Taylor Hall, on Saturday, January 30, 1915, the President, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, presiding.

After the reading of the minutes the President read the report of the Board of Directors which was accepted as read. The Treasurer's report was not read in detail, but the Treasurer made a few general remarks in regard to the report and told the meeting that about half of the alumnae had responded to the assessment for the QUARTERLY.

The report of the Academic Committee was next read by the Chairman, Anne Lawther. After the reading of the report Ruth Furness Porter read a communication from the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club containing the resolution "that this Club ask the Alumnae Association to appoint a committee to work with a committee of the undergraduates to investigate cutting at Bryn Mawr and to draw up a plan in regard to it, to be presented to the Faculty for consideration at the expiration of the experimental rule now in force."

Elsa Bowman then presented the following resolution which was seconded by Mary Campbell: "That the Alumnae Association, while fully realizing the importance of regular attendance on academic appointments, deprecates the existence at Bryn Mawr College of any mechanical regulation of attendance, and favors a policy of developing the students' individual sense of responsibility by granting a large measure of freedom to the general student body and by individual discipline of those unworthy of such confidence."

Ruth Furness Porter, as a delegate

from the Chicago Club, said that she felt sure that this resolution would meet the approval of the Chicago Club. The resolution was carried with only a few dissenting voices.

Elizabeth Kirkbride commented on the fact that the Academic Committee has really accomplished much in having Latin prose made a part of the major Latin course and in adding an examination in French and German composition to the matriculation requirements.

Susan Fowler asked that there might be some expression from those who had voted against the resolution just passed. Georgiana King said that she regretted all rules interfering with the free exercise of virtue—that this rule was deplorable, but that the whole matter was one for faculty regulation. Abby Kirk expressed agreement with this point of view. Elizabeth Kirkbride said that she voted for the resolution as an expression of general alumnae feeling, and in no way a criticism of the Faculty. Harriet Brownell also expressed regret at the motion. Mary Hopkins said that the report of the Academic Committee was made in answer to a request from President Thomas for suggestions. Dorothy Wolff suggested that it might be our function as an association to express our opinion on matters which seem to us vital to the present undergraduate body. Susan Fowler quoted President Thomas' article in the QUARTERLY asking for suggestions from individual alumnae.

Elizabeth Kirkbride made a motion which was seconded and passed that this resolution be transmitted to President Thomas by the Academic Committee.

Marion Reilly made the following motion which was seconded and passed:

"That the Academic Committee be continued in its present form and that the Board of Directors be instructed to investigate the matter and if possible provide ways and means for an additional meeting of the Committee in April. Anna Rhoads Ladd expressed appreciation of the work of the Academic Committee. She said that she considered it useful to the Alumnae Association and also to the College.

The reports of the following standing committees were read and accepted: the Conference Committee, the Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee and the Committee on Athletics.

In the report of the Alumnae Directors the financial report of the College was not read in detail, but Elizabeth Kirkbride urged the Alumnae to read it. Elizabeth Bancroft brought up other points of interest to the Alumnae.

The next report was that of the Philadelphia Branch. No reports were presented from the New York, and Boston Branches. Frances Hand did, however, say for New York that the Branch had raised \$520 by means of a bazaar. This will be used to pay the promised subscription to the Bureau of Occupations. Reports were not read from the Alumnae Supper Committee and the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee.

Marion Reilly gave an informal report as Bryn Mawr Councillor in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. No report of the QUARTERLY was read because the editor said that the report was incorporated in the report of the Board of Directors.

The following appointments for committees were ratified.

For the Conference Committee, Sophie Weygandt Harris, '89, *Chairman*; Helen MacCoy, '00; Louise Congdon Francis, '00; Josephine Brown, '13.

For the Loan Fund Committee, Maud Lowrey Jenks, '00.

For the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, Lucy Martin Donnelly, '93.

For the Nominating Committee, Mary G. Kilpatrick, '00, *Chairman*; Shirley Putnam, '09; Elizabeth Tappan, '10.

For the Committee on Athletics, Maud Dessau, '13.

The following amendments to the By-laws were passed without discussion:

1. Amend Article IV, Section 1, by changing "one dollar" to "one dollar and fifty cents."

2. Amend Article IV, Section 2, by changing "fifty cents" to "seventy-five cents."

3. Amend Article IV, Section 3, by changing "twenty dollars" to "thirty dollars."

Bertha Rembaugh asked the meeting what should be done with the income of the Carola Woerishoffer Fund. The present Committee was chosen to collect the fund, not to dispose of the income. A motion was made by Frances Hand and seconded that the present Committee be empowered to dispose of the fund. The motion was carried.

Marion Taber made a motion that a vote of thanks be sent to President Thomas for entertaining the Association. The motion was seconded and was passed unanimously.

The president then announced the death of Lilian Mappin, and the following resolution was adopted by a silent rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the death of Lilian Mappin, the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has suffered great loss, be it

Resolved, That we desire formally to express our deep grief and to record our sense of bereavement and to express our sympathy to her mother;

And, be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to her mother and in-

serted in the records of the Alumnae Association.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Most of the work of the Board of Directors during the past year has been routine.

The principal activity has been in connection with the issuing of the Alumnae QUARTERLY. This has been its first year as the official organ of the Association and the widening of its scope has undoubtedly greatly increased its value to the Alumnae as a whole. The treasurer reports that the answers to the assessments levied on the members of the Association were extremely varied. Some members said that they found the QUARTERLY invaluable and felt they could not live without it, on the other hand, another member wrote "Why do we have to be taxed for the QUARTERLY? Why not let the old thing die?"

The Editor, Elva Lee, of the class of 1893, has brought the QUARTERLY through its difficult first year in a most efficient manner. Every number has appeared on time notwithstanding the fact that contributors and printers have been as dilatory as usual. The Editor's salary was fixed at \$300.

The question of advertising is still a vexed one. There are none except those furnished by loyal Alumnae. The Board would be very glad of suggestions to increase the revenue from this department.

The biennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae occurred in Philadelphia in April, 1914. The Councillor representing Bryn Mawr was Marion Reilly, and the delegates were

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, Mary Ellis, Lotta Emery Dudley, Isabel Maddison, Helen Howell Moorhead, Helen MacCoy, Amy Rock Ransome, Eunice Schenck, Mary Swindler, Elizabeth Kirkbride, and Cornelia Halsey Kellogg.

A number of Bryn Mawr women were present as delegates from State Associations from all parts of the country beside the delegates from our own Association.

The meeting's chief interest to us lies in the fact that this year for the first time, Bryn Mawr was represented as an affiliated association. At the conference of the Affiliated Alumnae Association the president of the Bryn Mawr Association was elected chairman of the next conference, to be held in San Francisco, in August, 1915.

Much interest was taken in the Bryn Mawr method of raising money for the Endowment Fund through Class Collectors. No other woman's college seems to employ this method and it received much favorable comment.

At the December meeting of the Board, attended by representatives of the different Branches, the principal topic of discussion was the new attendance rule, which has aroused the liveliest interest in the Alumnae throughout the country.

The following Associate Members of the Alumnae Association have been elected since January 1914, and the Board presents their names for your

approval: Mary Shipley Allinson (Mrs. E. Page Allinson), '14; Eleanor Hellings Boyd (Mrs. C. T. Boyd), '14; Emily Y. Brownback, '14; Kathleen Buracker, '14; Virginia Daddow, '13; Elizabeth M. Edwards, Graduate Student; Alice Selig Harris (Mrs. H. R. Harris,) '13; Helen

Hinde, '14; Evelyn Tyson Kidder (Mrs. H. F. Kidder), '14; Estelle King, '14; Agnes M. Macfadzean, Graduate Student; Mary McKelvey, '12; Carolina Newton, '14; Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. F. J. Russell), '11; Lillie S. Walton, '13.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

In connection with the report of the Conference Committee it may interest the Alumnae to hear that in reducing the hours of lectures in the minor and major scientific courses from five to three, the two hours thus gained are used for laboratory work and three hours additional private reading is assigned; in major chemistry two hours additional laboratory work is offered every other week in the second semester in order to comply with the requirements of the best medical schools.

An appropriation of \$50 is added to the Woods Holl appropriation because \$100 will secure Bryn Mawr a research room in the beautiful new research laboratory opened there last year.

Of the foreign graduate scholars appointed for this year only two arrived—one French and one German.

The gifts to the College of special interest to the Alumnae are: From the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, \$50 for the New Book Room, and \$100 for a scholarship for a student for the year 1914-1915 to be known as the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club Scholarship. From the Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club, Scribners Boxhill edition of George Meredith. Class of 1911, \$102.50 for books in major and post-major biology dealing

with the physiological side, of as permanent a nature as possible, presented in loving memory of Frances King Carey, in the hope that they may inspire in others her eagerness for knowledge and her keen interest. Class of 1902, decennial gift of \$800 to go with the Book Fund of 1902.

The Board of Directors entertained the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Easter week and in November the wives of the mayors of cities of the United States who were meeting in Philadelphia.

The Board felt that it was wise not to grant a separate system of self government to the graduate students.

It seems well to emphasize now in connection with the much-discussed "cut rule" that the Board of Directors thoroughly discussed the whole matter of attendance at classes and the opinion of the Alumnae members was asked and freely given. As you know the Board felt that it was a faculty matter and must be left to the Faculty for any further action.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon President Thomas by Brown University at its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in the autumn.

E. N. BANCROFT, '98.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE TO THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

I. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JANUARY 15, 1909

Principal:

Cash and securities received January 15, 1909.....	\$100,000.00	
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	1,590.19	
Transferred from income account.....	2,235.08	
Total par value of Fund.....		<u>\$103,825.27</u>

Investments:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Convertible.....	3½%	5,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy Co., General Mtge.....	4 %	3,000.00
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	3½%	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division Mtge.....	4 %	5,000.00
Standard Steel Works Company, 1st Mtge.....	5 %	5,000.00
Mortgage No. 2, No. 17 S. Carolina Avenue, and 18-20 Chalfont Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.....	5 %	3,500.00
Cost of certain improvements on the College Grounds assumed as an in- vestment for this Fund as agreed upon with the Alumnae Association	4½%	26,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway, General Lien.....	3 %	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 7, Lombaert Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	4½%	35,000.00
Southern Pacific Co., Equipment.....	4½%	13,000.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....		325.27
Total par value.....		<u>\$103,825.27</u>

Income:

Receipts:		
Balance September 30, 1913.....	\$1,666.18	
Interest on investments October 1, 1913 to September 30, 1914...	4,587.70	<u>\$6253.88</u>

Expenditures:

Salary of holder of endowed chair.....	\$3,000.00	
Increase in salaries of three full professors who are heads of de- partments.....	1,500.00	
Balance.....	1,753.88	<u>\$6,253.88</u>

NOTE: The amount (\$3000) which but for this endowment would have been expended for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair was used to increase the salaries of six full professors who are heads of departments.

II. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JUNE 2, 1910

Principal:

Received from Alumnae Association.....	\$150,000.00	
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	6,288.40	<u>\$156,288.40</u>

Investments:

Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy Co., General Mtge.....	4½%	\$25,000.00
Mortgage No. 1, 12 acres Camden County, N. J.....	6 %	12,000.00
Mortgage No. 2, Chelsea and Atlantic Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.....	5½%	3,200.00
Canadian Northern Rwy. Equipment.....	4½%	10,000.00
New York Central Lines Equipment.....	4½%	10,000.00
Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo.....	4 %	6,000.00

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Equipment.....	4½%	\$3,000.00
Norfolk and Western Railway Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage.....	4 %	22,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy Co., First Refunding Mortgage..	4 %	25,000.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, General Mortgage.....	4 %	15,000.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co., General Lien.....	3 %	2,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Equipment Trust.....	4½%	2,000.00
The Virginian Railway Co., 1st Mortgage.....	5 %	3,000.00
New York and Erie R. R. Co.....	4 %	5,000.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. General Consol Mortgage.....	4½%	13,000.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....		88.40
Total Par Value.....		<u>\$156,288.40</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Interest Oct. 1, 1913 to Sept. 30, 1914.....	<u>\$6,683.84</u>
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Expenditures:

Academic salaries.....	<u>\$6,683.84</u>
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SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

For the year October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914

INCOME

A. *Securities*

Founder's Endowment.....	\$20,392.91
Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909.....	4,500.00
Alumnae Academic Endowment, 1910.....	6,683.84
General Endowment Fund.....	10,908.07
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund....	421.58
Carola Woerishoffer Endowment.....	31,038.93
Interest on Loans and Deposits.....	<u>2,223.43</u>
	\$76,168.76

B. *Productive Real Estate:*

Income from Founder's Endowment invested in Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West.....	46,577.04
Income from Founder's Endowment invested in Professors' houses.....	<u>2,783.70</u>
	49,360.74
Income from General Endowment Fund Invested in Rockefeller Hall.....	<u>10,581.45</u>
	<u>10,581.45</u>

\$136,110.95

C. Income from Special Funds:

a. For undergraduate Memorial Scholarships (Rhoads, Hopper, Brooke Hall, Powers, Gillespie, Stevens, Anthony, Simpson, Hallowell, Longstreth).....	\$2,239.15	
b. Other Memorial Funds (Ottendorfer Fellowship, Ritchie Prize, Rhoads, Chamberlain, Wright and Stevens Book Funds, Swift Planting Fund, Woerishoffer Memorial).....	925.56	
c. Other Funds (1902 Book Fund, unexpended balance of Alumnae Endowment Fund).....	<u>131.24</u>	
		<u>\$3,295.95</u>
		\$139,406.90

Students' Fees:

A. Added to College Income:		
Tuition.....	83,673.39	
Laboratories:		
Fees.....	\$3,837.10	
Supplies.....	144.62	
Excursions.....	<u>122.46</u>	
	4,104.18	
Graduation and other fees, net..	1,084.08	
Changing rooms.....	268.16	
Rental Music Rooms, net.....	190.47	
Entrance Examination Fees, net.	<u>1,215.88</u>	
	<u>2,758.59</u>	
		90,536.16
B. Given to Library for Books:		
Deferred and Condition Examination Fees	1,640.00	
Late Registration and Course Book Fines..	<u>128.00</u>	
		1,768.00
C. Given to Gymnasium for Apparatus:		
Gymnasium Fines.....	<u>208.25</u>	
		92,512.41
Net receipt from sale of books.....		27.00
Interest on College Income invested in 1905 Infirmary, Trefa, Aelwyd and prepaid insurance.....		659.65
Net receipts from all other sources.....		3,295.37

Donations to Current Income:

Received during 1913-14.....	18,104.68	
Unexpended balance of Donations received during previous years.....	<u>4,281.05</u>	
	22,385.73	
Less balance unexpended September 30, 1914.	<u>3,821.49</u>	
		18,564.24

Unexpended balance of Income from Special Funds:

Balance of Income in previous years from Special Funds unexpended October 1, 1913:		
A. Scholarship Funds.....	841.54	
B. Memorial Funds.....	823.22	
C. Other Funds.....	<u>1,666.40</u>	
		<u>3,331.16</u>

Deduct Income Special Funds unexpended October

1, 1914:

A. Scholarship Funds.....	\$741.94
B. Memorial Funds.....	512.63
C. Other Funds.....	<u>1,786.77</u>
	\$3,041.34

\$289.82

Total net receipts from all sources, which were expended for College proper, from
October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914..... *\$254,755.39

EXPENDITURES

I.—ACADEMIC

Teaching Salaries

14 Full Professors.....	\$40,898.24
11 Associate Professors.....	\$22,668.07
Donations given for Associate Professors' Salaries.....	<u>891.00</u>
	23,529.07
7 Associates.....	12,100.02
8 Lecturers.....	11,649.99
6 Readers.....	5,974.99
2 Demonstrators.....	1,800.00
3 Readers and Demonstrators.....	3,446.22
1 Reader and Director of Essays.....	2,000.01
4 Part-time Associates and Readers.....	2,012.07
6 Oral Examiners and Paper Correctors.....	2,911.00
Student Laboratory Assistants.....	<u>216.00</u>

\$106,537.61

Academic Administration Salaries

(Only portion of time given to Academic work charged)

President, Deans, Secretaries and Stenographers (part).....	12,639.63
Comptroller's Office (60%).....	2,280.99
Business Office (60%).....	2,265.55
Minutes of Directors and Faculty (full).....	500.00
Class Monitors (full).....	<u>68.00</u>

17,754.17

Fellowships and Scholarships

A. From College Income:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships....	8,593.29
Foreign Graduate Scholarships.....	3,200.00
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	<u>2,723.30</u>

14,516.59

B. From Income of Special Funds:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships....	950.00
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	<u>2,338.75</u>

3,288.75

C. From Donations:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships....	8,123.54
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	<u>6,665.00</u>

14,788.54

32,593.88

*This is net income. Total gross income as shown by Treasurer's Report equals \$429,324.16.

Laboratories

A. From College Income:

Physical.....	\$1,395.99
Chemical.....	1,427.29
Physical Chemistry.....	206.16
Geological.....	654.82
Biological.....	1,125.85
Psychological.....	959.67

\$5,769.78

B. From Donations:

Physical (for Astro-Physics).....	7.25
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\$5,777.03

Library

A. From College Income:

Maintenance (one-half entire cost).....	3,812.49
Salaries.....	6,164.02
New Books Purchased.....	5,231.42

15,207.93

B. From Income of Special Funds:

For Books.....	231.96
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C. From Donations:

For Books.....	1,067.66
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16,507.55

Gymnasium

A. From College Income:

Maintenance of Building.....	2,841.30
Salaries.....	3,300.02
Apparatus.....	297.12

6,438.44

B. From Donations:

Apparatus.....	135.00
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6,573.44

Religious Services.....

1,670.55

Public Lectures

A. From College Income..... 275.03

B. From Donations..... 200.00

475.03

College Entertaining.....

450.97

Subscriptions to Foreign Schools

Athens..... 250.00

Jerusalem..... 100.00

Naples..... 50.00

400.00

Class Room Supplies..... 606.17

Modern Art Equipment, from Donations..... 261.88

Publishing Research Monographs, from Donations..... 428.25

Bureau of Appointments..... 175.00

Academic Committee of Alumnae, Traveling Expenses and Entertainment..... 122.56

Academic Incidentals..... 122.21

Traveling Expenses of Candidates for Appointment..... 303.98

Non-Resident Students' Chaperone's Fees..... 9.60

Academic Administration Expenses

Office Expenses (60%).....	\$1,790.31	
Telephone (60%).....	541.28	
Publicity.....	128.56	
Printing.....	<u>2,862.92</u>	
		\$5,323.07
Maintenance of Academic Buildings.....		14,084.30
(Taylor Hall, \$4,532.93; Dalton Hall, \$4,390.39; one-half of Library, \$3,812.49; one-half of Cartref, \$1,179.22; Advanced Psychological Laboratory, \$169.27).		
Maintenance of Grounds and Fire Protection.....		3,245.60
Legal Advice.....		249.92
Permanent Improvements.....		6,945.69
(Gymnasium, new roof, \$1,341.47; Advanced Psychological Laboratory, \$526.43; Dalton plumbing, \$357.54; part of Power Plant, \$3,615.31; other items, \$1,104.94.)		
Total Academic Expenditures.....		<u>\$220,618.46</u>

II. NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION

Salaries

President, Deans Secretaries and Stenographers (part).....	\$5,783.65	
Comptroller's Office (40%).....	1,520.67	
Business Office (40%).....	<u>1,510.37</u>	
		8,814.69

Expenses

Office Expenses (40%).....	1,193.54	
Telephone (40%).....	<u>360.76</u>	
		1,554.30
Treasurer's Expenses.....		375.20
Interest Paid by Treasurer.....		*3,549.99
Grounds and Fire Protection.....		2,586.57

1905 Infirmary

Salaries.....	\$4,230.11
Expenses.....	4,129.44
Interest on amount loaned to complete building.....	<u>875.56</u>
	9,235.11

Receipts:

Undergraduate Fees.....	\$3,530.00
Graduate Fees.....	276.87
Refunds for extra service.....	959.02
All other income.....	<u>542.31</u>
	5,308.20

	3,926.91
Furnishings purchased from Donations.....	<u>500.00</u>
	4,426.91

*This includes the interest amounting to \$1,170.00 on the \$26,000.00 of the Alumnae Endowment Fund invested in Professors' Houses, and of the remainder, \$2,223.43 is offset by interest received on loans and deposits see "Income."

Loss on Non-Productive Real Estate

Yarrow West.....	\$661.59
Cartref.....	215.57
Dolgelly.....	<u>1,730.31</u>

\$2,607.47

Sundry Items of Non-Academic Incidentals.....	385.52
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Permanent Improvements

A. From College Income.....	11,211.19
B. From Donations.....	<u>433.18</u>

11,644.37

(Pembroke plumbing, \$6,822.88; part of Power Plant,
\$2,410.20; Alterations to buildings, \$934.59; Pembroke
tiling, \$261.39; other items, \$782.13).

Total Non-academic Expenditures.....	\$35,945.02
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Total Expenditures for Year.....	256,563.48
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Total Net Receipts (see Income).....	<u>254,755.39</u>
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Deficit for Year.....	<u>*1,808.09</u>
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PHEBE ANNA THORNE FUND

For School of Education and Model School

Fund given in 1910 as part of Endowment Fund:

Original Gift.....	\$150,000.00
Par Value of Investment, October 1, 1914.....	162,539.75

Construction Account

Accumulated Income prior to opening of school in October, 1913.....	\$18,003.86
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Out-of-door Class Room No. 1

Expended in 1912-13.....	\$2,117.26
Expended in 1913-14.....	<u>3,247.72</u>
	5,364.98

Out-of-door Class Room No. 2

Expended in 1913-14.....	2,428.00
(Completed in 1914-15 at total cost \$4,467.22)	

Dolgelly Alterations

Expended in 1912-13.....	1,809.28
Expended in 1913-14.....	<u>3,134.64</u>
	4,943.92

Grading

Expended in 1912-13.....	<u>1,181.75</u>
Total Construction.....	13,918.65

*The Treasurer's financial report shows a surplus of \$750.15, owing to the fact that the Comptroller paid to the Treasurer the sum of \$2,558.24, to refund the amount advanced for fire insurance premiums for the year. This insurance has been sub-divided and added to the expense of the various buildings to show the cost of maintenance. The Treasurer, however, has added this sum both to the receipts and expenditures which makes his report show a surplus of \$750.15, instead of a deficit of \$1,808.09, shown above [\$2,558.24 - \$1,808.09 = \$750.15.]

Equipment

Expended in 1912-13.....	\$622.02	
Expended in 1913-14.....	<u>1,333.33</u>	
		<u>\$1,955.35</u>
Total Construction and Equipment up to date		<u>\$15,874.00</u>
Unexpended Balance.....		<u>2,129.86</u>
Expenses of Organization of Model School previous to opening.....		<u>2,169.51</u>
Over Expenditure Borrowed from Income.....		<u>39.65</u>

FIRST YEAR'S RUNNING EXPENSES

Income

Income from Invested Funds.....		6,956.32
Pupils' Fees.....	1,481.09	
Other Receipts (teachers' board, etc.).....	<u>614.76</u>	
		<u>2,095.85</u>
Total Receipts.....		<u>9,052.17</u>

Expenditures

Salaries.....	4,651.97	
Maintenance of Buildings.....	1,874.59	
Food and Service.....	1,262.18	
All other Expenses.....	<u>1,183.07</u>	
		<u>8,971.81</u>
Unexpended Balance.....		<u>80.36</u>
Used previous to opening of School for organization.....		<u>39.65</u>
On hand, October 1, 1914.....		<u>40.71</u>

APPENDIX

DONATIONS

Detailed account of cash donations for the year 1913-14 made for special purposes and the expenditure of the same

Gift of Mary Elizabeth Garrett for 1913-14.....	\$10,000.00
Add Receipts from sales of Monographs and refunds.....	375.07
Add Receipts from sales of Lists of Italian Pictures.....	2.75
Amount Refunded by Undergraduate Association on Account of Advance made during year 1911-12 for Expenses of Concerts.....	74.00
Amount Refunded by Undergraduate Association on Account of Advance made during year 1912-13.....	89.08
Unexpended balance of gift for 1912-13.....	<u>210.07</u>
	<u>\$10,750.97</u>

Expended as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Garrett European Fellowship.....	\$492.72
President M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship.....	492.98
Mary Elizabeth Garrett European Fellowship from 1910-11..	492.53
Balance on President M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship from 1912-13.....	6.78
Research Fellowship.....	51.67
Twenty-three Graduate Scholarships, seventeen of \$200 each, one of \$300, one of \$125, two of \$100 each, one of \$166.86, one of \$5.....	4,196.86
British and German Resident Scholarships, eight at \$105.00 each, four of \$200 each.....	1,640.00

Ten Competitive Entrance Scholarships, five of \$300 each, three of \$200 each, two of \$100 each.....	\$2,300.00
Monographs.....	903.32
Books—French.....	15.21
Books—Modern Art.....	32.93
Books—New Book Room.....	28.44
Books for President's Office.....	7.70
Books—Biology.....	15.00
Books—Social Psychology.....	18.09
Books—Economics.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	10,719.23
Astro-Physics.....	7.25

\$10,726.48

Balance unexpended reserved for purchase of books for President's office.....

\$24.49

DONATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and brought forward from 1912-13.....	\$2,350.00
Received during 1913-14:	
From the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore one scholarship at \$500.....	\$500.00
From the Alumnae Association of the Girls' High and Normal School, one scholarship.....	100.00
From the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, eight scholarships.....	800.00
From Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., for the Minnie Murdock Kendrick Memorial Scholarship.....	200.00
From Mrs. Thomas Shallcross for the Geo. W. Fetter Memorial Scholarship.....	200.00
Anonymous, per Eugenia Jackson, for special scholarship for Sophie K. Forster.....	200.00
From Mrs. J. Campbell Harris for one Thomas H. Powers Memorial scholarship.....	200.00
Anonymous, per Eugenia Jackson, for special scholarship for Helen R. Kirk.....	200.00
From the Estate of Charles E. Ellis, three scholarships of \$200.00 each.....	600.00
From the Estate of Simon Muhr, for one scholarship of \$245.....	245.00
Anonymous, Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship.....	750.00
From Dean Marion Reilly, for scholarship for Mary Mitchell Chamberlain, to be used at Wood's Hole Marine Biological Laboratory.....	50.00
From Alexander Simpson, Jr., for scholarship.....	200.00
Anonymous per Dean Marion Reilly for special scholarship for A. C. De Venish.....	200.00
Anonymous per Dean Marion Reilly for special undergraduate scholarship.....	175.00
Anonymous per Dean Marion Reilly for special scholarship for Marion D. Crane.....	400.00
Chicago Bryn Mawr Club for scholarship.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,120.00
Expended during year.....	\$7,470.00
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended.....	5,115.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,355.00

Composed of:

Donations from Mrs. Wesson, received 1909-10.....	\$500.00
Donation from Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, Thos. H. Powers	
Memorial Scholarship, 1914-15.....	200.00
Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship.....	750.00
Chicago Bryn Mawr Club for scholarship.....	100.00
Anonymous, for scholarships.....	805.00
	<u>\$2,355.00</u>

OTHER DONATIONS

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and amounts expended of same during 1913-14

	Balance	Expended
From Justus C. Strawbridge for lantern for service door of Rockefeller Hall.....	\$25.00	
From Elma Loines, Class of 1905, for Physical Laboratory Apparatus.....	18.75	
From Ruth Putnam for binding Kirk Collection.....	5.00	
Balance of Donation from Dean Reilly for equipment Mathematical Department.....	74.20	
Balance of Donation from Class of 1903 for clock for Library Reading Room.....	34.43	
Balance of donation from Undergraduate Association for books, in memory of Professor J. Edmund Wright.....	5.60	
From Professor DeHaan for Spanish Books.....	100.00	
From Estate of Jane C. Shoemaker, Class of 1905, for Books in Economics.....	150.00	\$90.65
From Class 1906, for books in History.....	192.90	192.90
From Class 1901, for books in Economics.....	33.99	33.99
From Charles J. Rhoads, for books.....	12.73	
From Science Club.....	2.52	2.52
From Class 1897, for books in Biology, per Professor J. W. Warren.....	176.47	155.94
From Alumnae Association "Quarterly Fund" for books.....	.78	.78
From Alumnae Association for Books.....	57.84	57.84
From Alumnae Association (Boston Branch) for books.....	222.00	
Anonymous, for new book room.....	50.00	50.00
From Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, for new book room..	.14	.14
From Jean W. Stirling, for new book room.....	15.00	15.00
From Professor Richard T. Holbrook, for books in Italian....	6.77	6.77
From Cynthia M. Wesson, for gymnastic apparatus.....	500.00	135.00
From Class 1907, for a tablet in memory of Carola Woerishoffer.....	90.00	
	<u>\$1,774.12</u>	<u>\$741.53</u>
Balance unexpended.....		<u>1,032.59</u>
		<u>\$1,774.12</u>

Unexpended
Balance

Donations received in 1913-14:

Amount

Expended

From Frederic H. Strawbridge, Director, for Infirmary Furniture.....	\$500.00	\$500.00	
From Pembroke Hall Improvement Fund, Martha G. Thomas, Treasurer, for Pembroke tiling.....	153.28	153.28	
From Class of 1911 in memory of Frances King Carey, for books in Physiology.....	102.50	93.21	\$9.29

Donation received in 1913-14—Continued:	Amount	Expended	Unexpended Balance
From Class of 1914 in memory of Ruby Leora Waller—for books.....	\$40.00	\$40.00	
From Samuel M. Vaudlain for New Book Room	50.00	50.00	
From Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association—for books	115.00	94.74	\$20.26
From Chicago Bryn Mawr Club for New Book Room.....	50.00	41.26	8.74
From Alumnae Association, per E. Bontecou for New Book Room.....	8.00		8.00
From Class of 1889, for Plans of Out-of-Door Theatre.....	279.90	279.90	
From Dean Marion Reilly for Art Department.....	100.00	61.88	38.12
From Dean Marion Reilly, for Concert of January 17th.....	100.00	100.00	
From Ella Riegel, Class of 1889, for Modern Art Department.....	25.00		25.00
From Ella Riegel, Class of 1889, for Modern Art Department.....	500.00	200.00	300.00
From Mrs. Huntingdon Wilson for lecture on Eugenics by Prof. Harvey E. Jordan.....	100.00	100.00	
	<u>\$2,123.68</u>	<u>\$1,714.27</u>	<u>\$409.41</u>
Unexpended Balance.....		409.41	
		<u>\$2,123.68</u>	

NOTE.—Gifts for books equal \$365.50.

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR TEACHING SALARIES, 1913-1914

	Received	Expended
Horace E. Smith, Father of student.....	\$200.00	\$200.00
Willis H. Tuttle “ “ “	100.00	100.00
Archibald Freer “ “ “	100.00	100.00
Richard Robertson “ “ “	100.00	100.00
J. L. Hornberger “ “ “	50.00	50.00
Percival Tattersfield “ “ “	50.00	50.00
F. S. Chase “ “ “	50.00	50.00
William McIlvaine “ “ “	211.00	211.00
	<u>\$861.00</u>	<u>\$861.00</u>

SUMMARY OF DONATION ACCOUNT

Unexpended balance of Mary Elizabeth Garrett gift—now appropriated for books for president's office (see above).....	\$24.49
Unexpended balance donations for scholarships (see above).....	2,355.00
Unexpended balance of other Donations previous to 1913-14 (see above).....	1,032.59
Unexpended balance of 1913-14 Donations (see above).....	409.41
	<u>\$3,821.49</u>

PRINCIPAL DONATIONS RECEIVED BY TREASURER FOR PERMANENT FUNDS

Undergraduate May Day Endowment.....	\$2,670.41
Contribution to Students' Building Fund.....	19,051.19
Frances Marion Simpson Scholarship Fund.....	5,000.00
To Increase Class 1902 Fund.....	800.00
Total.....	<u>\$27,521.60</u>

For other gifts (not cash) see President's Report for current year.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Since the last meeting of the Alumnae Association the Academic Committee has had several meetings and discussed various subjects. The third week in November of 1914 a meeting was held in New York at which every member of the Committee, the President of the Alumnae Association, and Miss Kirkbride were present. At that meeting three important subjects were brought up for consideration, and sub-committees were appointed to report on these subjects: the reorganization of the Academic Committee; the courses in Economics and Politics in different colleges; the Rule Regulating Attendance.

The Academic Committee met at the College Thursday evening, January 21, to hear the reports of the sub-committees. The Committee met again Friday morning at 10 o'clock. At those two meetings the Alumnae Directors and Mrs. Ladd were present. The reports of the sub-committees were discussed and revised by the Committee as a whole. After the Friday morning meeting the Committee had luncheon in Pembroke Hall and at 3 o'clock had a meeting with the President, Dean, and members of the Department of Economics and Political Science in the President's office.

The Committee is particularly interested in the work of this department because more than one-fourth of the members of the Alumnae Association have taken degrees in Economics and Politics. Professor Marion Parris Smith gave very interesting statistics in regard to the present occupations of students who have taken their degrees in Political Science and Economics. They are as follows:

Fourteen hundred and eighty-one stu-

dents have taken degrees at Bryn Mawr since the College was opened; 396 of these students have had economics and politics for their major subject, a little over one-fourth have economics and politics as one major with history or philosophy as the other. Now a word as to the higher degrees. Five of these students who took A.B.'s have taken Ph.D.'s at Bryn Mawr College. These 5 are all holding professorships in economics in colleges or universities. Five other students who have taken A.B.'s here have gone to other universities to take Doctor's degrees. Of these there were 2 in Columbia, 1 in Berlin, 1 in Cornell, 1 in Pennsylvania. Now 3 of these are teaching in colleges, 1 is in the Federal Bureau of Labor, and 1 is lecturing in economics and doing active suffrage work. Of the 15 A.M.'s in economics, 2 are principals of schools, 6 teaching economics or history, 1 a social worker, 1 a suffrage worker, 1 a lawyer, 3 no occupation stated, and 1 dead. Of the A.B.'s who have majored in economics and have not gone on to higher degrees, there are 376. The greatest number of these students who are in paid occupations are teaching. Forty-eight are teaching, about 13 per cent. If we count in those who are teaching those who have higher degrees 15 per cent of all who majored in economics are teaching: 2 of these are in colleges, 3 heads of their own schools. The next largest number of our graduates are in some form of social work: 41 students, 10 per cent of all the graduates, are in social work of some sort. I have no statistics as to whether or not these are paid or unpaid. Fourteen are studying for higher degrees or are taking some special technical work. There are 11

secretaries, 6 are on newspapers or in publishing houses, 4 missionaries, 4 studying to be doctors, 3 trained nurses, 3 lawyers, 3 suffrage workers, 3 librarians, 2 working for the Progressive Party, 1 a jeweller, 1 a potter, 1 a boarding house keeper, 1 a warden, 1 an assistant warden. Then there are a great many whose records have not been tabulated in the last five years, 55 in all, so we have to eliminate 55 students from these numbers. Counting these out, 41 per cent of all these students who have graduated have an occupation. Also, 37 per cent are married, 6 per cent more than the college average, and 8 are dead.

Professor Smith then gave a brief account of the undergraduate courses that she offers and told us the different methods used in the courses. In the minor class in Economics about six weeks is devoted to Economic Geography. There has been special interest in that part of the work this year on account of the war. The method differs greatly from the text-book method used in some of the larger universities and follows the Bryn Mawr tradition that lectures with discussion and quizzes are more helpful to the student than recitation based on knowledge acquired from text-books.

Dr. Fenwick gave an account of the minor and major courses in Political Science and Government. He begins each class with a short quiz of from ten to fifteen minutes and also some reports. He thinks there is no text-book that would give to the students the kind of information and education in Political Science he thinks desirable. The object of the course is to teach the students the functions of the federal, state, and municipal governments. The post major course is one in International Law and

of course proves most interesting this year. A new two hour course will be offered by Dr. Fenwick during the coming semester in Private Law.

Mr. Dewey gave an account of his course in Sociology that alternates with Dr. Fenwick's two hour course in Political Science. It has been found that Sociology is not a good course for a minor course, but would make a better free elective for all students. Mr. Dewey outlined his post major course in Statistics. It is conducted on laboratory lines and consists of methods of dealing with information. This course is considered almost invaluable for students who expect to go on with research work.

Professor Smith closed the conference by giving a few of her ideas as to what she would like the Department of Economics to embrace in the future.

There were many interesting details brought out in the conference with the members of the Faculty and the Committee is most grateful to them for giving us this opportunity of hearing how the department is conducted.

At 5 o'clock a conference with the President and the Dean of the College was held and two questions that had been considered last January were again discussed. The Committee had expected that a course in Latin prose composition would be given in the major Latin this year and in the future. The Academic Committee has for several years felt very strongly that Latin prose composition should be given to all students who take degrees in Latin. President Thomas agreed with the Committee and stated she would have a conference with the Latin Department this week and make definite arrangements in regard to the matter. She has written us that the Latin Department will in

the future give a one hour course in Latin prose composition in the major course.

The question of the Matriculation Examinations in French Grammar and German Grammar was taken up again this year. The Committee is still of the opinion that a great deal of the difficulty in the oral examinations is caused by a lack of preparation before entrance to college and once more urged a test in prose composition. The result of this discussion was that President Thomas stated that she approved of having a test in French and German prose composition. President Thomas has had a conference with the members of the French and German departments this week and it was unanimously agreed to offer an alternative examination paper with French and German prose composition in 1915 and 1916 permitting candidates to choose between the old and new types of paper.

There was more discussion of the oral examinations and of the classes in tutoring for French and German Orals. The committee again deprecates the fact that the Senior Oral Classes should count as work toward a degree. It should be noted that in accordance with the recommendations of the Academic Committee the oral examinations were held the second and third Saturdays in October. The Committee with the purpose of minimizing the strain in the orals suggested that a schedule of definite times be arranged. It was the sense of the Academic Committee concurred in by Miss Orlady, Dean Reilly, and President Thomas that it might be well to try the experiment of dividing the examination into as many divisions of two hours each as seemed necessary, on the average of six students an hour, and that the students coming in the different

divisions should be informed in advance what division they would be placed in and the alphabetical order in which they would be called. It was the sense of the conference that no regular divisions should be placed in the evening hours, no division placed after six o'clock, it being, however, understood that the last examination period of the day should continue until the students in that division were all examined.

The question of reorganization of the Committee was briefly discussed with President Thomas and Dean Reilly and in a more detailed way with the members of the Committee. The Committee presents the following report:

HISTORY OF REORGANIZATION

At the Alumnae meeting of February 1, 1913, a resolution was passed recommending to the Academic Committee "that they take up during the ensuing years the subject of the reorganization of the Academic Committee."

Dissatisfaction of some of the Alumnae with the organization and work of the Academic Committee and their doubt of its value had led in the 1911 meeting to a discussion which resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Reorganization. This Committee, as the Association will remember, presented at the following meeting a very full and careful plan for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the Academic Committee, formalizing its methods, widening its scope and range of contacts and securing its responsibility to the Association. This report was accepted by the Association, but as it proved unacceptable to the college authorities, by agreement with whom the Academic Committee was constituted, it was rejected at a later meeting. A second Reorganization Committee was ap-

pointed which presented to the Alumnae Meeting of 1913 a revision of the plan of the previous year. The resolutions embodying this were however lost, the Association definitely preferring the looser and more informal original organization of the committee to a more formal plan.

WORK OF PRESENT COMMITTEE

The present Committee, in accordance with the Association's recommendation of two years ago, has carefully considered the problem of its own existence both with relation to Bryn Mawr and in relation to Alumnae Councils or Committees in other colleges.

Three possible courses were discussed by the Committee and are open to the Association:

- (1) To abolish the Committee.
- (2) To reorganize it fundamentally.
- (3) To continue it as it is.

(1) The first course, that of abolishing the Committee may be urged by those who feel that the Committee is not worth in tangible results what it costs the Association in money and its members in time and energy. It would be unfair to fact not to recall to such an objector the record of the Committee and its actual achievement in the past. But even if the present value of the Committee were very slight, the Association it represents is still negligible in number, and the Committee therefore without influence, it is nevertheless representative of the ever-growing influence and power of alumnae opinion. The drift of the academic world is towards increased alumnae representation in college affairs, and Bryn Mawr would be ill-advised, the Committee feels, to discard "the official means of communication between the Alumnae and the col-

lege authorities," an important agency by which the Association at large can be kept more closely informed and may coöperate with and serve the best interest of the College.

(2) The question of thorough reorganization on a formal basis is not worth dwelling on, for the college administration and the Alumnae Association itself in 1912 and 1913 clearly indicated their preference for the informal type of committee. Any change to a more formal basis seems therefore premature. If we consider our Committee in relation to similar committees and their work in the Alumnae Associations of other colleges, it at once becomes apparent that there is an essential difference between them and us. This difference consists in the fact that their plans take into account a large body of alumnae, while we have a scant 1500 graduates. The elaborate network of organization which Princeton, Yale, or Wellesley throw over the country and use so powerfully for keeping the alumnae in vital touch with the college, raising funds and bringing in desirable students, therefore seems scarcely applicable. Ten years hence we shall be ready to study and imitate the methods of older and larger alumnae groups.

The sense of the Academic Committee is then that for the present the Committee shall remain on its existing basis, and without change of by-laws shall continue to make such changes and improvements as are possible in the direction of increased efficiency.

Some part of the recommendations of previous reorganization plans have already been adopted. The system of sub-committees outlined in 1911, '12, and '13 has been to some degree entered upon and will no doubt develop increas-

ingly with the business of the Committee. The members of the Committee moreover have made it a practice to visit the College at other times than at the general meeting and the Committee is at one in feeling that each member of the Committee should by means of such visits familiarize herself with the College of the present and with the social and academic life of the students.

One of the most serious defects in the efficiency of the Committee arises from the present lack of continuity in its work. A spring meeting to check up the work of the past year and map out plans for the next has been the desire of the Committee but has generally been found impracticable. The Committee however feels strongly that in some way the third meeting should be arranged. It could be held at least expense to the Association on the Saturday evening following the alumnae meeting. Minutes of the previous week's meetings might then be corrected, a chairman and secretary might be elected, past work checked up, future work planned, and sub-committees appointed. By this means the Committee's work might be well in hand and careful reports presented at the autumn meeting which would then lose its preliminary character and by its own increase in seriousness and deliberation heighten the value of the midwinter meetings. A far better plan, if the finances of the Association should permit would be a meeting in April.

As a method of keeping its work before the Association, the Committee has decided to ask a column in the *QUARTERLY* to announce lines of work taken up and report progress. In these columns the subject of investigation and the heads of sub-committees working on them will

be announced, so that those alumnae interested whether personally called upon or not may be able to help the Committee in their collection of material.

The members of the present Committee would be glad to attend meetings of the Bryn Mawr Clubs and speak on topics of college life that may be of most interest to the club members at that time.

The last and most important subject considered by the Academic Committee is the Rule Regulating Attendance. The Committee after having read most carefully the proof of President Thomas's article in the January *QUARTERLY* just issued presented in the conference with President Thomas and Dean Reilly as an expression of its unanimous opinion the following report:

We are very glad that the matter of regulating attendance at lectures is to be reconsidered by the Faculty and that you have so kindly given us this occasion to talk over with you our feelings about it.

In the course of the correspondence on this subject and the discussion into which as a Committee we have been brought we have been impressed most of all with opportunity now afforded the College to develop greater initiative and independence among the undergraduates. Although in the past there may have been ample scope for the exercise of these powers, probably never before since the early days of the College have the students desired individual responsibility with so clear a consciousness of its value and with so great a readiness to assume its burdens. The situation, difficult as it certainly is, seems to us to give the very occasion that the College must desire to adjust the original ideals to present conditions.

As Alumnae we cannot forget these ideals which we owe to Bryn Mawr, the force of personal initiative, independence in scholarship, and the value of responsible freedom. The College began with the definite policy, radically different from that of other colleges, of restricting its numbers; it has insisted on retaining its own entrance examinations to insure, as it thinks, a high intellectual standard in its entering students; in developing the type it wished to produce it very early recognized the importance of personal initiative and freedom for the individual. And we believe that in so far as it holds to its original ideal Bryn Mawr is superior to other colleges.

We realize that since the early days of a few eager students under the almost personal direction of their professors the situation in this as in other colleges has materially changed. There has been an increase in number and there have also entered many students lacking in earnestness of purpose. To meet this more complex situation the College has from time to time made regulations; obligatory oral preparation, the schedule of quizzes by the office, gymnasium regulations, and last of all the regulation governing attendance. For each of these regulations, there no doubt seemed adequate reason, but the accumulation of them has over-scheduled and over-regulated the daily life of the individual student so that action is governed more by rule than by reason. Such a condition is a departure from the original idea. Of the changes noted above, the increase in number and the presence of irresponsible students, the latter seems to us no reason for discarding a method which we have all agreed offers the best training. The numbers, moreover, do not seem to us from our study of other colleges so large as to preclude the possi-

bility of considering the individual. In regulating attendance at Harvard, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Simmons, and Barnard, the authorities consider each student's case on its individual merits, and the administrators of almost all these colleges dealing in most cases with far larger numbers than we can ever have at Bryn Mawr were in favor of such a principle. While we do not recommend any one of the methods employed, we do believe in this principle. To give the kind of training we desire, we recommend that there be extremely few regulations. We believe that you and Dean Reilly by frequent talks in chapel can keep alive in the college a realization of the value of regularity and punctiliousness in meeting one's obligations. The students who cannot be reached in this way might be dealt with by the Dean or by whatever authority the Faculty decide upon; extreme offenders might be put upon strict probation, this probation to terminate promptly if the offences continue.

Such a scheme has the advantage of freeing the greater part of the student body from bonds which weaken instead of developing, and the further advantage of dealing really effectively with the weak or wilful who somehow manage to evade the general rule. What we should like would be to see the poor student or the offender watched with care and, if her probation proves unsatisfactory, expelled from college by an inexorable Dean or Faculty, clearing the ground for the freer development of the rest of the students. The majority of students will rise to an expression of trust in them, we seriously believe. Even with younger students the experience of teachers goes to show that the better element in student councils usually pre-

vails in all matters of vital importance. More especially are such students as those of today at Bryn Mawr capable of rising to this crisis in the life of the College by loyal efforts to cultivate right traditions and maintain the best standards. While we feel ourselves in no position to urge upon you or upon the Faculty measures of administration, we hope earnestly that the next move of the College may be an expression of faith in the students, a policy of developing their sense of responsibility.

President Thomas considered the report of the Committee and discussed at some length the statistics in regard to cutting, the difference between excused and unexcused cuts, and the necessity of requiring attendance during lectures. The Committee remained quite firm in their opinion that whatever method was taken to encourage attendance a mechanical regulation was not a good method. President Thomas asked the Committee to make suggestions to her as to the best method of securing attendance before the meeting of the Faculty at which the present regulation is to be recon-

sidered. The Committee feels strongly that the regulation of attendance is a College matter but it would be glad to have greater responsibility given to the individual student so that she may develop not only her mind but her character.

There were two new subjects that President Thomas and Dean Reilly wished the Academic Committee to consider for the meeting in January, 1916. Dean Reilly suggested that the Committee consider the matter of scholarships in the College with a view to determining where the need of future gifts lay; whether more scholarships were needed and if so of what character they ought to be.

President Thomas suggested that the Committee study the methods of instruction used in various colleges with a view to improving the Bryn Mawr method.

The Committee intends to continue its investigation on entrance examinations.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE LAWTHOR,
Chairman.

REPORT OF JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

The eighteenth annual meeting of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was held in the President's office, Taylor Hall, on Wednesday, April 22, at three o'clock. There were present on behalf of the Faculty, President Thomas, Dr. Tenney Frank and Professor Lucy M. Donnelly; on behalf of the Alumnae Association, Miss Katharine M. Shipley, Chairman, Miss Dorothy S. Wolff, and Dr. Marion Parris Smith.

At the request of the Alumnae members, Dean Reilly met with the Committee.

The Chairman reported that eleven (11) students had applied for the Junior Scholarship, and six (6) for the Sophomore Scholarship.

After a full discussion of the merits of the candidates the following students were unanimously nominated to the Board of Directors for the year 1914-15: Eva A. W. Bryne, 1916, grade 83.1, Junior Scholarship; Thalia H. Smith, 1917, grade 87.8, Sophomore Scholarship.

At the close of the meeting President Thomas asked the Alumnae members of the Committee to remain for the dis-

cussion of the candidates for other undergraduate scholarships.

It will be of interest to the Alumnae Association to know that a revised form of application-blank for applicants for the James E. Rhoads Memorial Scholarships was adopted at a special meeting of the Alumnae members of the James

E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee held in Bryn Mawr, December 10, 1914.

This blank, with a slight addition suggested by President Thomas, is now being printed.

Respectfully submitted,
KATHARINE M. SHIPLEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Conference Committee held its meeting for the first semester in November. Those present of the alumnae representatives were Mrs. Francis, Miss MacCoy, Miss Brown and the chairman.

The students were represented by Miss Kenyon, president of the Undergraduate Association, and the presidents of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes.

That as much time as possible might be given to the burning question of the Cut Rule, the less vital matters were discussed first and dismissed.

At the very opening of the college year interest in the Red Cross work was manifest. Over the College swept an epidemic of knitting and sewing. In two ways money was raised. The usual concerts were abandoned and the money they would have cost was put in the fund. Also a charge of twenty-five cents admission was made to all plays. Almost every student contributed in some way to the relief work necessitated by the war.

The new rule in regard to laboratory work was next explained. This winter the grade in laboratory work counts as the equivalent of one hour a week's work. This change seemed to meet with no opposition on the part of the students.

The new quiz system seemed of much greater interest. This fall the quizzes

were held in the library, not under the supervision of the Faculty, but under that of the office. The opinion was divided as to the value of this change. One or two thought there was more room in the library and that the space was an aid to work and thought. Others objected to the calling of time, to proctors who knew nothing of the examinations and who walked up the aisles at stated intervals. Also the students are so seated that no one has a neighbor taking an examination in the same subject; that is, physics has to right and left mathematics or Latin, before and behind, philosophy or French, or some similar arrangement. To the student body, sensitive as it is this year on the question of its honor this seems another mark of distrust. All agreed that it was tragic to have the library preempted by quizzes. Since the conference I have heard that the quizzes are to be held in the gymnasium. Whether the rest of the plan is followed I cannot say.

As a side issue the use of trots was discussed for a few minutes, and with no dissenting voice the students assured the Committee that their use was of rarest occurrence. Honest work was the rule.

The story of the students' fight against the new Cut Rule was then told. The Student Council had resigned, feeling

that it had no *raison d'être* if such important questions were not to be submitted to it. The undergraduate body had sent in a petition to be allowed a year of probation. To this as yet they had had no answer. It had also compiled statistics in regard to cut rules in other colleges, sent them to the Faculty and asked for some similar ruling. Miss Thomas had presented the faculty point of view to the students at their mass meeting and asked for their coöperation.

At our meeting the students admitted there had been cutting but they said they had never had it made clear to them that it was seriously objected to and they felt there should have been some warning.

As doubtless all the Alumnae know the students were granted eight cuts under certain restrictions. In order to give the Alumnae any adequate idea of the students' feeling let me say that though they spoke as if it were the most important question they had had to face in their college life, yet they spoke temperately and with a desire to be just

to the Faculty as well as to themselves. They felt that they were protesting not only for themselves but for coming classes. It seemed of vital importance to them to maintain the high standard of honor of the Bryn Mawr student, to prove that they were as worthy of trust and confidence as their predecessors and that a woman's college was at least the equal of a man's in its reverence for high standards of honor as of education.

I was much interested in the personnel of the Committee, both alumnae and undergraduates, because of the frequent discussion of the Bryn Mawr type of student. It seems to me a remarkably permanent type. There may be waves, in ebb and flow, of certain characteristics, but the traits themselves do not change.

The only regret we alumnae members felt at the end of the conference was the lack of time for the expression of all the students had on their hearts.

Respectfully submitted,

SOPHIA WEYGANDT HARRIS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Loan Fund Committee has been able to grant all loans asked for by students during the year 1914. Ten loans have been paid back in full during the year; and forty-four loans are at present outstanding—of these sixteen are to students still in College. Interest has been paid promptly and one former student whose loan was overdue has been able to start payment. The financial statement follows:

Balance, January first, 1914.....	\$516.12
Twenty-one payments on loans.....	1942.00
Twenty-five payments of interest....	107.29
Four contributions.....	133.00
Bank interest.....	16.83
	<hr/>
	\$2715.24
Loans to 12 students.....	1625.00
	<hr/>
	1090.24

On behalf of the Loan Fund Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, JANUARY 30, 1915

The class collections in 1914 amounted to \$3911.74, the largest amount collected in any year except the three years when all the Alumnae were working to meet the requirements of the General Education Board's gift. This brings the total in the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund up to \$29,149.45.

Five classes made substantial contributions to the Fund as their reunion gifts: '89, \$920; '94, \$103.00; '99, \$500; '08, \$369; '09, \$383.

There was an informal meeting of class collectors on Commencement day, and the regular luncheon for collectors was held in Philadelphia on January 9, 1915. Twenty-six were present, including members of the Finance Committee and Alumnae Directors, and there was a helpful discussion of college problems.

The Committee's expenses for 1914 were: printing and sending out report of collections and special circulars for distribution by collectors, \$42.44; class collectors' luncheon, \$23.50. It asks for an appropriation not exceeding \$75 for the current year.

The Committee has added to its number by appointing Elizabeth Bent Clark, '95, and Mary Pierce, '12.

New collectors have been appointed as follows: Ph.D., Mary Swindler to succeed Ellen S. Ogden; '95, Elizabeth Bent Clark to succeed Mary F. Ellis; '99, Emma Guffey Miller to succeed Sibyl Hubbard Darlington; '15, Katharine McCollin.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

1914-1915

Alumnae athletics for the year 1914-1915 have been successful in that all the games have been played at the scheduled times, and in that a new event has been added to those already existing. Undergraduate athletics are constantly developing. To keep pace with this development the Alumnae accepted the 'varsity challenge to a water-polo match. It was necessarily very difficult to produce a team, since water-polo is not of long standing—and there are comparatively few Alumnae who have played the game. However on March 21, 1914, the Alumnae played their first game, being defeated 8-0.

During the winter the Alumnae challenged the Athletic Association to a fencing match; but the undergraduates were unable to accept our challenge. This

has been the disappointing situation for several years. It seems a pity that for the one sport in which the Alumnae have a fair chance of keeping up their individual skill, the College Athletic Association has not the initiative to produce a team.

Two preliminary match games in basket-ball were played, May 16 and 20, against the 'varsity, and on June 3 the regular match was played. The 'varsity defeated the Alumnae 31-8. The team was as follows:

M. Kirk, '10; L. Haydock, '13; H. Cadbury, '08; G. Hinrichs, '13; E. Denison, '10; L. Houghteling, '11; C. Wesson, '09; H. Ehlers, '04 (sub.).

The finals in the tennis tournament between I. Seeds, ex-'11, and A. Patterson, '13, were not played off; but will

be played off this spring. The Alumnae team, I. Seeds, ex-'11, A. Patterson, '13, and M. Rawson, '13, played the 'varsity June 2, and was defeated, all three matches being won by 'varsity players.

Alumnae hockey was planned for October 31, and for once a complete team and a fair day were coincident! Those on the team were:

Forwards: J. Howell, '10; H. Kirk, '14; M. Kirk, '10; A. Hawkins, '07; I. Seeds, ex-'11.

Half-backs: C. Wesson, '09; E. White, '06; M. Nearing, '09.

Full-backs: A. Patterson, '13; E. Edwards, Graduate.

Goal: B. Ehlers, '09; M. Irvine, '10, sub.

In the second half, E. White, '06, playing centre half-back, put her knee out of joint and M. Irvine, '10, was

found on the side-lines and hurried on to the field. The game nevertheless was a tie—the score 3-3.

The Alumnae athletic suits having become more and more uncomfortable because of their length and by comparison with the ever-shortening college hockey skirts, have now been shortened to the comfort of all who wear them. As for looks we must leave them to the charity of those watching the games!

If the Alumnae can put up so good a fight in hockey, it is shocking for them to be satisfied with such a defeat in basket-ball as 31-8.

Come out to College early Commencement week and work for a real basket ball team!

Respectfully submitted,

CYNTHIA WESSON, '09,

Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1914

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost:

1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½% Equip. Trust.....	\$976.71	
5000 Chicago Railways Co. 1st 5's.....	5,018.75	
5000 Colorado Springs Elec. Co. 1st 5's.....	4,950.00	
1000 Erie Railroad Equipment 5's.....	984.50	
4000 Lansing Fuel & Gas Co. 1st Ref. 5's.....	3,910.00	
1000 Phila. Rapid Transit Co. 5's.....	992.40	
5000 Portland Railway Co. 1st 5's.....	5,000.00	
1000 Southern Pacific Equipment 4½%.....	973.32	
	\$22,805.68	
Subscriptions.....	2,355.00	
Cash uninvested.....	6,343.77	\$31,504.45

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to students.....	8,098.00	
Cash.....	1,080.24	9,188.24

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at cost:

37 shares Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Stock.....	3,113.48	
Cash.....	1,257.64	4,371.12

General Fund Assets:

Cash.....		806.22
Total.....		\$45,870.03

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1914.....	\$26,313.03	
Contributions and subscriptions during year.....	5,191.42	\$31,504.45

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1914.....	8,931.12	
Donations and interest received during year.....	257.12	9,188.24

Alumnae Fund:

Principal—Balance January 1, 1914.....	3,035.86	
Life Memberships received during year.....	119.00	
	3,154.86	

Interest—Balance January 1, 1914.....	\$1,028.12	
Accretions during year.....	188.14	1,216.26
		4,371.12

<i>Special Library Fund—Class of 1898.....</i>		300.00
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<i>Accumulated Fund for General Purposes.....</i>		506.22
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Total.....		<u>\$45,870.03</u>
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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO DECEMBER 31, 1914

GENERAL TREASURY

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1914.....		\$374.45
Dues.....	\$1,056.00	
Interest on deposits.....	13.70	
Balance—Quarterly Account.....	172.66	
Class of 1898, for special library.....	300.00	
Total receipts.....		1,542.36
Total.....		<u>\$1,916.81</u>

Disbursements

Miscellaneous expenses.....	147.94	
Typewriting and clerical services.....	402.54	
Printing.....	65.00	
Postage and stationery.....	139.90	
Traveling expenses.....	75.88	
Dues to A. C. A.....	125.00	
Expenses of Academic Committee Meeting.....	154.33	
Total disbursements.....	1,110.59	
Balance December 31.....	806.22	
Total.....		<u>\$1,916.81</u>

LOAN FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1914.....		\$516.12
Donations.....	\$133.00	
Repayment of loans by students.....	1,942.00	
Interest on loans.....	107.29	
Interest on deposits.....	16.83	
Total receipts.....		2,199.12
Total.....		<u>\$2,715.24</u>

Disbursements

Loans to students.....	1,625.00	
Balance December 31, 1914.....	1,090.24	
Total.....		<u>\$2,715.24</u>

ALUMNAE FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1914.....		\$950.50
Life memberships.....	\$119.00	
Interest on deposits.....	40.14	
Income from investments.....	<u>148.00</u>	
Total receipts.....		307.14
Total.....		<u>\$1,257.64</u>
Balance December 31, 1914.....		<u>\$1,257.64</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1914.....		\$1,152.35
Donations.....	\$3,911.74	
Interest on deposits.....	139.68	
Interest on investments.....	<u>1,140.00</u>	
Total receipts.....		5,191.42
Total.....		<u>\$6,343.77</u>
Balance December 31, 1914.....		<u>\$6,343.77</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Statement of account from opening to December 31, 1914

Donations:		
Total up to December 31, 1913.....	\$318,396.05	
Year ending December 31, 1914.....	<u>3,911.74</u>	\$322,307.79
Income from investments.....		6,413.09
Interest on bank balances:		
Total up to December 31, 1913.....	5,662.14	
Year ending December 31, 1914.....	<u>139.68</u>	5,801.82
Total cash receipts.....		334,522.70
Increase in valuation of securities to December 31, 1908.....		2,802.50
Interest accrued on loan to December 31, 1908.....		215.00
Unpaid subscriptions.....		<u>2,355.00</u>
Total fund.....		339,895.20
Deduct:		
Securities and cash transferred to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.....	304,913.15	
Gift to James E. Rhoads scholarship.....	2,000.00	
Special gift to library.....	1,195.66	
Interest accrued on various bonds.....	<u>281.94</u>	308,390.75
Balance.....		<u>\$31,504.45</u>
Consisting of:		
1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½% Equip. Trust.....	976.71	
5000 Chicago Rys. Co. 1st 5's.....	5,018.75	
5000 Colorado Springs Elec. Co. 1st 5's.....	4,950.00	
1000 Erie Railroad Equipment 5's.....	984.50	
1000 Phila. Rapid Trans. Co. 5's.....	992.40	
4000 Lansing Fuel & Gas Co. 1st Ref. 5's.....	3,910.00	
5000 Portland Railway Co. 1st 5's.....	5,000.00	
1000 Southern Pacific Equipment 4½'s.....	<u>973.32</u>	
	22,805.68	
Unpaid subscriptions.....	2,355.00	
Cash.....	<u>6,343.77</u>	
		<u>\$31,504.45</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

List showing payments during years 1913 and 1914, total to December 31, 1914, and also subscriptions unpaid by classes.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1913	Year ending Dec. 31, 1914	Total payments to Dec. 31, 1914	Subscriptions unpaid Dec. 31, 1914
<i>Class Collections</i>				
Class of 1889.....	\$37.50	\$920.00	\$3,993.50	
“ “ 1890.....		23.00	2,796.00	
“ “ 1891.....	67.00	62.00	835.40	
“ “ 1892.....	56.00	62.00	1,444.00	
“ “ 1893.....	80.00	71.00	994.00	
“ “ 1894.....	37.00	103.10	456.85	
“ “ 1895.....	37.50	60.00	653.00	
“ “ 1896.....	174.00	186.00	2,484.35	
“ “ 1897.....		92.00	4,962.10	
“ “ 1898.....		142.49	1,601.49	
“ “ 1899.....	99.00	500.00	2,927.30	
“ “ 1900.....	55.00	88.00	1,800.10	
“ “ 1901.....	120.57	135.00	3,973.04	
“ “ 1902.....		73.05	1,621.86	
“ “ 1903.....	160.20		4,856.30	
“ “ 1904.....		70.00	1,758.90	
“ “ 1905.....	77.50		1,209.10	
“ “ 1906.....	793.00	165.00	5,165.75	\$2,000.00
“ “ 1907.....			95,020.00	
“ “ 1908.....	131.00	369.00	6,182.39	
“ “ 1909.....	97.50	383.00	5,284.42	
“ “ 1910.....	105.00	100.00	445.25	
“ “ 1911.....	99.50	147.10	424.60	
“ “ 1912.....	67.00	130.50	197.50	
“ “ Ph. D.'s.....	16.00	29.50	354.50	
Graduate students.....			16.00	
	\$2,310.27	\$3,911.74	\$151,457.70	\$2,000.00

ENDOWMENT FUND

List showing total payments made to fund, payments during year 1914, and subscriptions unpaid as of December 31, 1914

	Total payments to Dec. 31, 1914	Payments during year 1914	Subscriptions unpaid Dec. 31, 1914
<i>Summary</i>			
Baltimore.....	\$35.00		
Boston.....	57,846.76		
Central New Jersey.....	455.00		
Central New York.....	20.00		
Central Pennsylvania.....	35.00		
Chicago.....	16,099.22		\$250.00
Dubuque.....	60.00		
Hartford, Conn.....	1,330.00		

ENDOWMENT FUND—Continued

	Total payments to Dec. 31, 1914	Payments during year 1914	Subscriptions unpaid Dec. 31, 1914
<i>Summary</i>			
Indiana and Ohio.....	1,003.63		
Madison, Wis.....	1,000.00		
Nebraska.....	100.00		
New Haven.....	486.25		
New York.....	39,930.32		75.00
Orange, N. J.....	100.00		
Philadelphia.....	45,267.55		
West Philadelphia.....	60.00		
Pittsburgh.....	1,319.26		
Portland, Ore.....	150.00		
Porto Rico.....	100.00		
St. Louis.....	120.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	120.84		
South California.....	32.50		
Washington, D. C.....	1,641.66		
Wilmington, Del.....	96.00		
Wilkes-Barre.....	145.00		
Yonkers.....	243.30		
Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore.....	888.00		
Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago.....	25.00		
Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh.....	153.90		30.00
Class of 1896, decennial gift.....	576.80		
Class of 1904, memorial.....	300.00		
Class collections.....	151,457.70	\$3,911.74	2,000.00
Bryn Mawr College—repayment of expenses in- curred by advertising.....	300.00		
Donation—Library Fund.....	488.10		
Interest on bank balances.....	5,801.82	139.68	
Investment income.....	6,413.09	1,140.00	
Interest on loans, 1907-08.....	536.00		
Increase in value of securities.....	2,802.50		
Totals.....	\$337,540.20	\$5,191.42	\$2,355.00

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1914

Income

M. Morris for balance due.....	\$194.48	
Subscriptions and sales.....	77.20	
Donations.....	107.00	
Assessments.....	610.60	
Advertising.....	218.00	
Total Income for Year.....		\$1,207.28

Expenses

Printing (includes printing of annual report).....	\$781.33	
Salaries.....	181.25	
Sundries, postage, stationery, etc.....	72.04	
Total expenses.....	\$1,034.62	
Balance transferred to Income Account.....	172.66	
Total.....		\$1,207.28

January 27, 1915.

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ending December 31, 1914, and have inspected the Endowment Fund Securities and verified the cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up therefrom so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1914, and of its operations for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL FUND
COMMITTEE

Since making its annual report of February, 1914, your committee has sent four hundred and fifteen appeals to persons other than Bryn Mawr Alumnae who seemed likely to respond. We have also written two hundred letters to Alumnae following up the general appeal made in March, 1913. The following contributions have been received:

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes).....	\$5.00	Helen Griffith.....	\$1.85
Nathalie Fairbank Bell (Mrs. Laird Bell).....	25.00	Frances Fincke Hand (Mrs. Learned Hand).....	25.00
Georgina Biddle.....	5.00	Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh (Mrs. C. Hardenbergh).....	3.00
Eleanor Bramhall.....	5.00	Gertrude Hartman.....	5.00
Antoinette Cannon.....	5.00	Alice Hawkins.....	2.00
Emily S. Cooper.....	10.00	Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles Herron).....	10.00
Abigail Camp Dimon.....	5.00	Catherine Utley Hill (Mrs. George E. Hill).....	25.00
Mary V. C. Dudley (Mrs. Charles Dudley).....	2.00	Helen H. Hills (Mrs. James Hills)...	10.00
Doris Earle.....	10.00	Charles A. Ingersoll.....	10.00
Adda Eldredge.....	5.00	Elma Loines.....	5.00
Jacqueline Morris Evans (Mrs. E. W. Evans).....	4.00	Mrs. C. A. Macy, Jr.....	100.00
Louise Fleischmann.....	500.00	Ethel Pew.....	5.00
Emily Read Fox.....	1.00	Louise Hyman Pollak (Mrs. Julian Pollak).....	10.00
Christine Ladd Franklin (Mrs. Fabian Franklin).....	25.00	Edith Chambers Rhoads (Mrs. J. Edgar Rhoads).....	5.00
		Comfort Dorsey Richardson (Mrs. Arthur Richardson).....	25.00
		James A. Scrymser.....	50.00
		Harriet L. Seaver.....	2.00
		Mrs. Charles E. Sherman.....	5.00
		Lelia Woodruff Stokes (Mrs. Francis Stokes).....	50.00
		Knox Taylor.....	20.00
		Lucy Taylor (Mrs. Knox Taylor)...	5.00
		Mrs. Ada Craig Walker (for Esther Walker, deceased).....	100.00

Florence Waterbury.....	\$10.00
Anna Welles.....	10.00
Dorothy Wolff.....	25.00

We have received also a promise of one thousand dollars from Mr. Hermann Ridder and a promise of ten dollars (to be paid on March 1) from Eunice Schenck.

The fund has now \$2000 invested at

5 per cent and about \$200 on the third thousand. The income, while small, is now appreciable, and the Alumnae Association should at once take up the matter of the use of this income.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA REMBAUGH,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY

JANUARY 21, 1915.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association in February, 1914, three numbers of the QUARTERLY have been published, one each in the months of April, July, and November. The number for January, 1915, is in the hands of the printers and will be out, it is hoped, before the meeting of January 30. In order that the commencement reports might go into the summer number and at the same time that the date of publication might correspond with the title the June number was changed to July. Otherwise the months of issue remain as before.

In the mailing list sent by Miss Margaret Morris, the former business manager, there were 844 names; of these 59 were complimentary and 22 were advertisers, leaving 763 subscribers. Six hundred and forty-nine of these subscribers were members of the Association, and 111 non-members.

Renewal slips have been sent to all subscribers who are not members and the majority of these subscriptions have been renewed. All not renewed have been removed from the list in accordance with post-office regulations, and

there now remain 83 subscriptions, most of them paid to date.

Since taking over the QUARTERLY we have lost one advertisement and gained one. The present number of advertisers is 13. Last winter the printers, Williams and Wilkins of Baltimore, made an organized effort to secure advertisements for the QUARTERLY and several others of their publications. They sent out about 1000 circulars and received no replies or inquiries in return. All attempts to secure advertising made since that time have also failed—though it should be added that this a particularly bad time in the advertising field and that the effort might have been more successful in a normal year.

The complimentary list has been shortened and now the number of quarterlies mailed is between 1625 and 1650.

The alumnae seem, on the whole to be glad that the QUARTERLY is continued, though a few members of the Association have expressed unwillingness to be assessed for its continuance and one, at least, has refused to receive the QUARTERLY.

Respectfully submitted,

ELVA LEE.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE SUPPER COMMITTEE

The Alumnae supper was held in Pembroke dining-room, Thursday evening, June 4, at seven o'clock. The one hundred and twenty-five present seemed really to enjoy themselves as the classes sat in informal groups around the room, only the speakers and President Thomas sitting at the table.

Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Patterson kindly furnished the supper from the Pembroke kitchens.

The five new Doctors of Philosophy were specially invited guests of the Association.

Many Seniors gave their flowers for the decoration of the dining-room and President Thomas sent over a beautiful basket of flowers which was used on the speakers' table.

The Committee had great difficulty in obtaining speakers, nearly everyone declining with pleasure if not alacrity.

Some had to be prodded into replying at all. Finally acceptances were received from Dr. Castro, Dr. Frank, Dr. Cons, who spoke delightfully in French, and Dr. Jessen—who failed to appear when the time arrived. Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, '00, as president of the Alumnae Association, introduced the toastmistress, Elizabeth Kirkbride, '96.

The toasts were responded to by Sophie Weygandt Harris, '89, Mary Towle, '99, Clara Case Edwards, '04, and Alta Cornelia Stevens, '09. Last of all, President Thomas spoke to the Alumnae.

The Committee consisted of Martha Rockwell Moorhouse, '04, *Chairman*; Julia Cope Collins, '89, and Bertha S. Ehlers, '09.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA ROCKWELL MOORHOUSE,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held on November 21, 1914. There were sixty members present. As the result of a motion to that effect \$100 was presented to the Bryn Mawr College Library to be used for the purchase of books and periodicals by the History of Art Department.

The new Cut Rule as passed by the Faculty, November, 1914, was explained by Dean Reilly.

The result of the biennial election was as follows: *Chairman*, Elizabeth Bent Clark; *Vice-Chairman*, Maud Lowrey Jenks; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Bertha S. Ehlers. Two other members of the Executive Committee, Georgiana G. King, Helen E. Williams.

After the meeting luncheon was served at the College Club. After the luncheon Eunice Schenck, Edna Shearer, and Georgiana G. King spoke on new phases of work at the College: Miss Schenck on French phonetics, Miss Shearer on the course in debating and Miss King on the work in the Department of the History of Art.

A special meeting of the Branch was held on January 20, 1915. There were twenty-four members present. Dr. Arthur S. Wheeler spoke on the Cut Rule. No action was taken by the Branch.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BENT CLARK,

Chairman.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the College for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association.

This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors, preferably the Saturday of the mid-year recess.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Direc-

tors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be *one dollar and fifty cents*, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be *seventy-five cents* for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of *thirty dollars*; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. Any 25 or more members of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may form a local branch, the geographical limits to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr College who is eligible to membership in the Bryn

Mawr College Alumnae Association may be a member of a Branch Organization.

SEC. 3. Every Branch Organization shall report to the Alumnae Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid

that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meetings. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as

many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding

an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association, and shall countersign all vouchers drawn by the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or stand-

ing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall pay them out only by vouchers countersigned by the President; she shall collect all dues and assessments, shall file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall report on the finances of the Association when called upon, to the Association or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of

the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the Presi-

dent of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the College. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the President of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1 preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes, and when authorized by the Alumnae Association shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE IX

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided

that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME IX

APRIL, 1915

No. 1

CLASS NEWS

This is the day of the questionnaire. It is natural then, that the QUARTERLY should resort to this method of drawing out desired bits of information. The only reason for the existence of an alumnae journal other than the formal yearly report lies in the assumption that the members of the Association take a genuine and human interest in one another. We are too busy to write much even to our friends. The important happenings of our lives, however, can be jotted down in brief on the circulars sent out with this number and sent to one of the class secretaries or editors with very little loss of time. If, in addition, anyone finds time and inclination to write letters giving personal points of view and opinions on matters of general interest, the editors will welcome such expressions.

To each alumna: The record of your work may be, not only a stimulus and an encourage-

ment to others, but as well a source of interest and pleasure; and, again, to find that others are interested in your accomplishment may prove to be to you helpful in unexpected ways.

In any case, many letters from the alumnae testify that we are, most of us, interested in the activities even of those whom we do not personally know. The questionnaire of the QUARTERLY originated in the suggestion of an alumna who has kindly further suggested the details for the form used.

CLASS ANNIVERSARIES

In June will occur the twenty-fifth, twentieth, fifteenth, tenth, and fifth anniversaries of the Classes of 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, and 1910, respectively. The QUARTERLY will be glad to print the class histories and letters, though it may be necessary to limit the space to be allotted to each class. All of the material should be sent in not later than the first of June.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

JAPANESE WOMEN OF THE PRESENT DAY

(From a recently-issued pamphlet)

Japan is supposed, and justly so, to be very conservative on all questions concerning women. Yet the most radical thought of the West comes in and influences a certain portion of our people. It is a strange period of change, and we wonder what the results will be of so many varied and incongruous elements of thought mixed together.

On my desk lies a translation just published of Olive Schreiner's *Woman and Labor*, and with it a recent issue of a woman's magazine with a spirited translation of one of Miss M. Carey Thomas's speeches on Woman's Suffrage. In another paper, there is a series of original articles on Women's Rights as radical as any published in the world. At the same time we read that strong objection was made by a prominent

official a few months ago, when the Premier, Count Okuma (himself a warm friend of woman's cause) suggested a revision of the old effete law, made years ago, by which women are forbidden to attend political meetings or hear political speeches. The objection raised by the official was that women were too passionate and excitable and would cause trouble, a reason which might apply to English suffragettes, but certainly not to our mild, reserved, conservative little ladies, though some of them are stronger than they seem and can get excited enough at times.

Some of our customs and laws are very behind the age and the old feudal ideas concerning women of three hundred years ago have not yet died out but still exist in some living representatives. There are no great women's movements, apparently nothing seems to change in the world of women, and there is little to report

of new work for the past year. But nevertheless the spirit of the age has changed, and is changing daily, and the advance step by step is steady and continuous.

Go at any time, especially to a matinee, to the New Imperial Theatre, where a few years ago women appeared for the first time among men actors. More than half the audience are women, many of them a party among themselves without men escorts. In the big restaurants near by, women come in now alone at any time and order a meal as if it were a matter of course, and one can recall the time barely five years ago when it was unheard of for women to go to these same places alone. Indeed, we women who are known as progressive are often left behind the times, when we judge prudence the better part of valor in such matters while the unthinking, uncaring and less prominent women set the pace and push ahead, going where the new spirit of freedom leads them. Such changes come about unconsciously, without a question, carried out before any man has thought of objecting, and trifling as they may seem, they point to new freedom, efficiency and power. The special point of wonder is that women are financially so independent.

Some fifteen years ago, the association of Japanese men who have studied abroad in America invited to a special meeting the few women who had had the same privilege of study in American colleges. There were only three of us then, and I as an honorary member recall vividly the unique occasion. There were so many men and so few women, even a worse

proportion than at ordinary Japanese parties when there are about ten or twenty men to one woman. A year or so ago the same association of men invited the sister association of later growth, which boasts of over forty Tokyo members, Japanese women, many of them graduates of American colleges, and the two associations had a social gathering together, which has been repeated from time to time. Baron Kanda, President of the older association, on the occasion of the first joint meeting asked a lady member in an astonished tone, "Where have all these women come from?" and we told him he was behind the times in women's progress in Japan.

The present year was to have been memorable as witnessing the coronation of the new Emperor, but owing to the death of the Empress Dowager the ceremony has been postponed for a year. A very interesting innovation is to be made on the old customs. Hitherto the old ceremonials only concerned the Emperor himself, the Empress had no part in them, but the coming coronation will see a double throne, and the young Empress will share as Imperial Consort all the honor and glory of the solemn ceremonial. Yet according to the old Japanese theories on the matter she has absolutely no right and her participation is an inconsistency. In regard to this matter, there has been no discussion, agitation or objection. The common sense of the nation and the ideas of the new era guide in such things, without a struggle on women's part.

UMÉ TSUDA.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER PROFESSORSHIP

President Thomas asks the Editors to allow her to make the following announcement to the readers of the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY:

It gives me great pleasure to tell the alumnae that a new professorship has been founded by the Directors of Bryn Mawr College in memory of Carola Woerishoffer who graduated in 1907 and on her death in 1911, at a time when the College was facing the necessity of closing academic departments because of inadequate endowment, left her alma mater a legacy of three-quarters of a million thus enabling the college to continue and broaden its work. From the time of her graduation until her death she was one of the most original, successful and devoted

of students and active workers in the cause of social betterment especially in the field of the industrial work of women and children. Her whole time and all the resources of her large fortune were spent in the most enlightened kind of social service.

Ever since her death the Directors of the College and every one who knew and loved her have looked forward to the time when it should be possible to create some form of fitting memorial to commemorate her name and life work in the college which she loved and endowed. Her entire legacy has been set aside in perpetuity as the Carola Woerishoffer Endowment Fund. An annual income of \$500 has also been set apart from which to purchase books, each duly inscribed by her name, on social, service, social

statistics and studies of women's industries and interests, and a small room has been provided in the Library in which to keep these books, furnished with the furniture from her New York study. But the Directors feel that the time has now come to create a Carola Woerishoffer department of graduate work which shall give graduates of Bryn Mawr and other colleges who like Carola Woerishoffer wish to devote themselves to social service an academic and scientific training in statistical methods of social work such as only a college like Bryn Mawr can give to the best advantage. We hope that as year after year the Carola Woerishoffer fellows and graduate scholars of the department work with the Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy and Social Research in the investigation of social conditions with all the help that our admirable departments of economics, political science, psychology, and education can give them they may be able to make genuine contributions to the scientific knowledge of social conditions. Such scientific studies are far more needed, in my opinion, than active workers. Active workers are everywhere in plenty but few of them are working so as to obtain the best permanent results. Already one-fourth of all Bryn Mawr graduates are doing some kind of social work. It is a great satisfaction that Bryn Mawr College will be able to offer its graduates and other college women an opportunity for preparation for such work in the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 19, 1915, the following minute was passed: "In the judgment of the Board the time has now come to take the first steps toward associating the name of Carola Woerishoffer in a fitting and lasting way with Bryn Mawr College by opening a graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research to be called by her name which will give advanced scientific training to women in the field of philanthropic and social work to which Carola Woerishoffer devoted her best energies after her graduation from Bryn Mawr College and in which service she gave her life. It is hoped that this department may be developed by endowments and gifts and may ultimately become one of the most important and helpful graduate schools of Bryn Mawr College. It was further voted to create the position of Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy and Director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Research.

It was further voted to found a Carola Woerishoffer Fellowship in Social Research of the value of \$525, and in the year 1917-1918 to create another such Fellowship so that there shall always be two in this department, and to authorize the appointment of a Statistical Secretary of Social Research to be followed as soon as necessary by the appointment of a Reader in Social Economy."

The Directors then elected to the position of Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy and Social Research, Professor Susan M. Kingsbury now Professor of Economics at Simmons College and Director of the Department of Social Economic Research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston where she has had working under her for the last five or six years four fellows and a number of graduate scholars whose investigations have already contributed to our knowledge of social conditions. She comes to Bryn Mawr as an experienced investigator and director of this kind of research. Dr. Kingsbury is a Bachelor of Arts of the College of the Pacific, a Master of Arts of Leland Stanford Junior University and a Ph.D. of Columbia University.

Our hope is that the alumnae and the members of successive graduating classes who wish to go into social service will be willing to give at least a half year or a year to prepare themselves by modern scientific methods for social work. I believe that the Directors will be very liberal in awarding Carola Woerishoffer scholarships to assist in such preparation. We hope that this new Department of Social Economy and Social Research may fill a genuine need and reflect honour on the memory of the truly great public servant Carola Woerishoffer whose name it bears. In the words of the memorial tablet erected to her in the College Library cloister by her classmates, she was "a loyal comrade, a devoted alumna, a patriotic single minded public servant. Follow after, follow after, for the harvest is sown."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS, SECOND SEMESTER, 1914-1915

- March 1. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- March 5. Meeting of the Philosophical Club. Address by Professor Charles Montague Bakewell of Yale University, "Nietzsche and Latter-Day Stoicism."

- March 6. The Freshman Play.
- March 7. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Anna Garlin Spencer, formerly Minister of the Religious Society of Bell Street Chapel and Staff Lecturer of the School of Philanthropy, New York City; now Professor of Economics and Ethics at the Meadville Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pennsylvania.
- March 8. President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- March 12. Christian Association Conference. Address by the Reverend George A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary.
- March 13. Address by Mr. Frank Harris of England, formerly editor of the *Fortnightly Review*; editor of the *Saturday Review*, 1894 to 1899; editor of *Vanity Fair*, 1905 to 1909; author of *The Man Shakespeare*, *The Women of Shakespeare*, *Shakespeare and his Love*, etc. The subject of his lecture will be "The Personal Shakespeare and the Lady of the Sonnets."
- March 14. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend J. Valdemar Moldenhower, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York.
- Sunday Evening Vesper Service. Christian Association Conference addressed by Miss Ann Wiggin of the Spring Street Mission.
- March 19. Announcement of European Fellowships.
- Fellowship Dinners.
- Address by Mrs. Arthur Manierre (Frances Eleanor Mason, 1905) on "A Journey through the Painted Desert Country," illustrated by lantern slides. 8.30 p.m. in the Chapel.
- March 21. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Mr. Robert Elliott Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.
- March 26. Gymnasium Contest. 4 to 6 p.m.
- Address before the History Club, by Mr. Paul Douglas of Columbia University on "Our Labor Movement."
- March 28. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Joseph Ross Stevenson, D.D., Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary.
- March 31. Easter Vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- April 8. Easter Vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- April 9. Recital of "The Songs of Miarka," by Signora G. Di Vincenzo, with comments by Dr. Pierre F. Giroud. Accompanist, Mrs. Edith Mahon. Given under the auspices of the French Club for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund.
- Faculty Tea for the Graduate Students. 4 to 6 p.m. in Radnor Hall.
- April 11. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Professor Edward Alfred Steiner, Professor of Applied Christianity in Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
- April 12. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- April 17. Glee Club Concert. Performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera: "Her Majesty's Ship *Pinafore*."
- April 18. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend George William Douglas, D.D., Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.
- April 19. President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- April 23. Junior-Senior Supper.
- April 24. Track Meet.
- Junior-Senior Play.
- April 25. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Henry H. Tweedy, M.A., Professor of Practical Theology, Yale University.
- April 26. Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, 4 to 6 p.m. in Merion Hall.

- May 1. Track Meet.
Performance of "The Yellow Jacket," by the Coburn Company of Players in the Gymnasium, for the benefit of the Students Building.
- May 2. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Hugh Black, D.D., Jesup Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary.
- May 3. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- May 8. Senior Play.
- May 9. Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend John Haynes Holmes, S.T.B., Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City.
- May 11. President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- May 14. College Debate.
- May 16. Sunday Evening Service.
- May 18. Vacation.
- May 19. Collegiate Examinations begin.
- May 23. Sunday Evening Service.
- May 27. President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- May 29. Collegiate Examinations end.
- May 30. Baccalaureate Sermon.
- May 31. Senior Supper.
- June 1. President Thomas's Luncheon for the Senior Class.
College Bon-Fire.
- June 2. College Breakfast.
Senior Garden Party.
- June 3. Conferring of Degrees. Address by the Honorable William Howard Taft.
Close of Thirtieth Academic Year.

THE EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

The Bryn Mawr College students assembled at Chapel on Friday morning, March 19th, to hear President Thomas announce the names of the students selected by the Faculty to receive

the highest academic honours conferred by the College. These fall into three groups—first the Senior Class to whom the honours fall by average grade on all their examinations, secondly graduate students in their first year of graduate work and thirdly graduate students in their second or later years of graduate work.

The *Bryn Mawr European Fellowship* is given to the best student in the senior class; the *President M. Carey Thomas Fellowship* to the best graduate student in her first year of residence; and the *Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship* to the most promising graduate student who has completed one or more years of graduate work. Each of these is of the value of \$500 and the money is to be devoted to a year's study and residence at some foreign university selected by the student and approved by the Faculty.

Usually a fourth fellowship of the value of \$700 is awarded at this time—the *Anna Otten-dorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology*, founded by Mrs. Woerishoffer of New York in memory of her mother. The Faculty did not make a nomination for this fellowship this spring as it necessitates study in Germany and under the unsettled condition of affairs at present there was no candidate.

The *Bryn Mawr European Fellowship*—the highest senior honor—fell this year to a Philadelphia girl, MARGUERITE DAISY DARKOW, whose work has been of remarkable quality. Her average grade 92.51 on all the courses she has taken in the college is higher than that of any other student since 1900 when grades were first calculated by the present method. Her chief subjects of study were Mathematics and Physics. She has studied each of these subjects throughout three years to the greatest satisfaction of her professors. At the end of her junior year she won the Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship given each year to the junior with the highest average. She was prepared by the High School for Girls, Philadelphia.

The ten seniors receiving the highest averages in the class of 1915 form the special roll of honor and their names, subjects and schools follow.

TEN SENIORS RECEIVING HIGHEST AVERAGES IN 1915

Name	Prepared by	Group	Average
Marguerite Daisy Darkow	Philadelphia Girls' High School	Mathematics and Physics	92.509
Harriet Bradford	Lowell High School, San Francisco, Cal.	Latin and English	88.657

<i>Name</i>	<i>Prepared by</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Average</i>
Helen Herron Taft	The National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C., and The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr	History and Economics and Politics	86.076
Mary Mitchell Chamberlain	St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.	Chemistry and Biology	85.100
Atala Thayer Scudder	The Veltin School, New York City	Psychology and Biology	84.908
Adrienne Kenyon	Horace Mann School, New York City	Economics and Philosophy and Psychology	84.247
Florence Gage Hatton	Columbus School for Girls, Columbus, Ohio	Philosophy and Psychology	83.754
Mary Albertson	Friends' Central School, Philadelphia	History and Economics and Politics	83.628
Myra Stephannie Richards	Normal College of the City of New York, and High School, Norwalk, Connecticut	Latin and German	83.409
Dorothea May Moore	Miss May's School, Boston	History and Economics and Politics	82.698

It is interesting to notice that seven of the ten were prepared by private schools and three by public schools. Connecticut sends two, New York two, and California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania each one of the honour students, so that all parts of the country share in the formation of the honor roll. Economics and Politics, History and Latin, Philosophy and Psychology are the favourite group subjects of the leading students but this is true also of the general student body.

To show that the winning of undergraduate honours is followed by success in after life the present occupations of the twenty-six former holders of the fellowship, which has been awarded annually since 1889 have been investigated. Six of the former fellows are now Ph.D.'s, four are teaching in colleges and two are working in college administration, one is a writer and lecturer, nine are teaching in or heads of schools, three are still studying, one is a private tutor and six are married and have no paid occupation. They have studied all over the continent and in England, at Paris, Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Zurich, Oxford, Cambridge, London (British Museum), Rome and Athens. Only two have failed to use their fellowships.

The *President M. Carey Thomas Fellowship* has been awarded this year to a student of Geology, CAROLINE AUSTIN DUROR of New York City, who came to Bryn Mawr last year as Graduate Scholar in Geology with the highest

recommendations from her instructors in Barnard College where she obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914. She will continue her work in Geology and is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College.

This fellowship has been awarded eighteen times, four times to students of Philosophy, four times to students of Biology, twice to students of German, twice to students of Physics and once each to students of Classics, French, History, Economics, Mathematics and Chemistry. Of the former holders eight or nearly half are now teaching in colleges, four are studying, two are teaching in schools, two are married and have no paid occupation. Two have died.

The *Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship* has been awarded to a student of English, CHARLOTTE D'EVELYN of San Francisco, a graduate of Mills College, California, who has also studied for a summer session at the University of California and for two years has held a graduate Scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr College. Miss D'Evelyn has specialized in English Philology, has published an article in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* and some notes in *Modern Language Notes*. Former holders of *Mary E. Garrett European Fellowships* have an excellent record in present occupations; ten or nearly half are teaching in colleges, one is engaged in college administration, four are teaching in schools, two are studying, one is an Assistant Curator of a Museum, two have no occupations and one has died. Two-thirds

(14) have already obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In order to form a special European fellowship for the benefit of a graduate student of the History of Art who needs a year of graduate study in Europe in order to be able to complete her dissertation in the field of Renaissance Art an anonymous donor has contributed the sum of \$300 to be supplemented by a graduate scholarship of the value of \$200 from the College. This special fellowship of \$500 has been awarded to FERN HELEN RUSK of Columbia, Missouri, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Missouri in 1913 and Master of Arts, 1914, now Fellow in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College. Miss Rusk will use the Fellowship in studying in Italy or in Spain.

A Scholarship giving free tuition at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has been awarded to a member of the present senior class who is preparing to study medicine. The winner is ISOLDE THERESE ZECKWER of Philadelphia. She was prepared by the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

I. MADDISON.

CAMPUS NOTES

The Campus. Twice this winter an ice storm has threatened the existence of every tree and shrub on the campus. Each time when the frail Japanese cherry-trees were found to have safely shed their burden every one breathed more freely. But the chestnut-tree blight has had more deadly effects than ice. The large chestnuts above the Pyramus and Thisbe hollow, and those beside the path to Low Buildings have all been cut down. There is a wider uninterrupted sweep than before westward from the library for a view of sunsets, but the space looks a bit bleak just yet, partly because so unfamiliar. The campus has been provided with new trees to make up for the loss of the old—and the neat little rows of them planted down the main roadway have borne up manfully through the storms, swathed in straw and rigged with strings like small ships. The athletic field, hopefully flooded as usual before Christmas, has been a candidate for canoes rather than skaters this winter. Cold days and wild nights there have been—and the winds to which Bryn Mawr owes its name; but the mood that has been uppermost is that of spring. As a consequence the grass—our pride and joy at May Day and our constant worry at all other times—has been kept in a susceptible condition

which disturbs President Thomas. It is hard to see what pleasure can be derived from plunging through soggy lawns, very muddy and well-manured, particularly when every offender knows that each footfall is leaving indelible traces and jeopardizing the existence of future green blades. But short cuts to Dalton and Taylor and the Library have been more persistent than usual. With the blind imitative instinct of the race the crowd treads carefully the first faint traces of each new path in forbidden places, following its swervings to right and left, its ample parabolic curves around monuments and shrubbery and its arrogant proximity to signs. Signs—the old familiar “Keep off the grass” and “Do not cross here,” riot this year all over the campus. New crops of them have sprung up like mushrooms. They lurk in the unlikely spots, among the bushes, under the very window of the business manager's office, and in all the pathless territory in the vicinity of the Gymnasium and Dalton. They stand mute and reproachful on their short stems, in every attitude of unstable equilibrium and stiff erectness, facing every point of the compass like arms of a windmill each paralyzed to one changeless attitude; and all alike ineffectual. If mines lay buried beneath each one perhaps their warnings would be heeded. As it is, one approaches them with all the sense of security that one carries to a fire-drill—to a fire-drill even in these days of improved signal systems which endeavor to simulate a genuine conflagration. If students really credited each new drill with at least the potentiality of proving to be a real fire would each one leave behind in her room her most cherished possessions? And who ever saw even an anxious graduate student carry to a fire-drill by way of precaution her half-finished doctor's thesis?

Entertainments. The weeks since Christmas have been richer in lectures than the weeks before; and in lectures that are memorable. Under the auspices of the English Club Mrs. Katherine Fullerton Gerould spoke on the short story. Not many former members of Mrs. Gerould's narrative writing course are still here, but to the few who are the very personal informal talk gave especial pleasure. To those who had never known Mrs. Gerould she had been interesting beforehand as the author of *Vain Obligations*, one of the recent acquisitions of the New Book Room.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman is to lecture soon under the auspices of the Liberal Club

and Professor Overstreet before the Graduate Club.

Frau Schwimmer's lecture in January for the College Equal Suffrage League was the most notable that we have had this year. The College is not often won by an appeal that is pre-eminently emotional, based on exaggeration and biased and visionary. But Frau Schwimmer, by virtue of her Slavic personality, her intense honesty, her foreign charm and dramatic gift possessed herself of the entire audience. She was on her way to Washington to take part in the woman's peace conference there and her enthusiasm has led to discussion of the advisability of starting a peace party at Bryn Mawr as a partial expression of opinion on the subject of arbitration, armament and war.

The Library. The desirability of some day seeing all periodicals gathered together in a room downstairs is never forgotten by those who appreciate the conveniences of the New Book Room. There may, of course, be some advantage in keeping the wealth of magazines a trifle inaccessible beyond the tower stairs. The magazine habit, desirable in extreme moderation, too easily becomes a vice. It would be interesting however to see if current periodicals would be over-patronized if located on the ground floor. Very likely no more time would be misspent than is now given to the aimless gentle diversion of turning over the volumes in the shelves of books just received in the New Book Room. There one picks up stray names, to be sure, jots down new publications for future reference and drops into random reading of a scrap of verse here and an anecdote there. But for the most part the practice satisfies thirst for knowledge less than idle curiosity. One

notes the little ephemeral emphasis with the sort of interest with which one observes the fluctuations of fashion. For it is as if the library had its little occasional whims and fancies, its small exaggerations and fads and obsessions. For a day or two it displays nothing new that is not relevant to Greek poetry. The classic mood is followed by prepossession for modern theories of school hygiene, school training, the care of the young. And just as quickly this interest is deserted for indulgence in modern German drama, for severe and scholarly lucubrations on the development of the English language, for recent chemical, physical, biological theories, for the economics, politics and international relations of the modern state. One may watch, as a spectator of a changing scene, the variety and inconstancy of the interests that catch the reading public. And all the while there are the Max Beerbohm cartoons on the centre table to linger over if one will, and the inexhaustibly delightful Aubrey Beardsley prints; and standard fiction and poems called forth by the war. The New Book Room is in itself a liberal education.

HELEN PARKHURST.

THE NETTIE MARIA STEVENS BOOK FUND

The interest on the Nettie Maria Stevens Book Fund has accumulated until it was possible to purchase with it "Die experimentelle Vererbungslehre in der Zoologie seit 1900. Ein Sammelwerk und Hilfsbuch bei Untersuchungen," von Prof. Dr. Arnold Lang. This book has been ordered and will be put in the Biological Library.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street, New York City

A new class of membership in the Club, that of honorary members, was created at the annual meeting on February 3; and it was voted then to ask President Thomas to be the first honorary member. It was also voted that, when notifying her of her election, the Club should seize the opportunity to express its appreciation of all that Miss Thomas has done for the College and for women's education. A letter was written in which we said: "The members of the Club beg you to accept this honorary membership; and desire to express to you their

appreciation, as alumnae of Bryn Mawr of the enduring elements in the structure and development of the College which it owes to you, and which not only have determined its own fundamental character, but have influenced all grades of the academic education of women."

BOSTON

4 Hancock Avenue

Corresponding Secretary,

RACHEL BREWER, Milton, Mass.

The Club luncheon of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston, which was to have been held on

February 6, with President Thomas as guest of honor, was given up owing to the illness of Miss Garrett.

At the February tea Miss Jackson of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was

the guest of the Club and gave a talk about the work of the Union.

At the March tea an informal account of the Alumnae meeting was given by Katharine Lord and Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert Walcott).

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

There were one hundred and eighty members of the Alumnae Association registered at the annual meeting in January. All but two classes were represented. The Class of 1896 had fifteen—the largest delegation.

1889

In February, Mabel Clark Huddleston (Mrs. J. H. Huddleston), gave a tea for the Bryn Mawr Alumnae in and near New York.

1893

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.) is interested in War Relief work in Montclair where she is living.

Elva Lee, who has been spending the winter in New York, will return to her home in Randolph, New York, the last of April.

1896

Dora Keen lectured during the winter at the University of Wisconsin and before the Chicago and Philadelphia Geographical Societies. She will give a lecture at Bryn Mawr in the spring and will also lecture at Brown University for which she named, in honor of her father, Brown '59, a glacier which is the main source of the Harvard Glacier. Miss Keen writes: "I believe more and more in the economic independence of women and in productive activities for them as for men. I am working out a number of ways to earn quite as much as in a regular salaried position, and yet without leaving home or being a slave to anyone and preserving much leisure. Other women can do the same and every example helps to overcome the prejudice of parents. I am eager to help the faint-hearted and that is my chief aim in writing and lecturing—to pass on the courage I have gained from my wonderful experiences. . . . Wherever I go, I find Bryn Mawr Alumnae and usually as the leaders of activities of a kind that makes me proud of them."

Miss Keen has 16 views of the Bryn Mawr glacier, taken by herself, one of which is given as frontispiece of this number of the QUARTERLY.

1898

Alice Gannett is doing special work in the Children's Bureau of Washington. She is making an investigation of the problems of infant mortality.

1899

Dorothy Hahn, Associate Professor of Chemistry at Mount Holyoke, has won the Anna C. Brackett Fellowship offered by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the year 1915-16. She has a year's leave of absence from Mount Holyoke and is planning to spend the year at Yale and to complete the requirements for her Ph.D.

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller) has moved to Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Miller has been made Manager of the Western United Gas and Electric Company.

The following newspaper item is about Katharine Houghton Hepburn (Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn): "Mrs. William Force Scott, the anti-suffragist, debating in New York on Tuesday with Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, said: 'My advice to you is to cease demanding the vote, with which you could do nothing, and to stay at home and take care of your children. Remember, that all the votes in the world cannot accomplish as much as one obscure woman doing her womanly duty at home. I don't know whether Mrs. Hepburn has any children—' 'She has four!' said some one in the audience. Mrs. Scott's reply was lost in the laughter that followed. Mrs. Hepburn is president of the Connecticut W. S. A. She said that it was very fortunate she had her four children, since they enabled her to prove to 'antis' that a woman could be a mother and a suffragist, too."

1900

Julia Streeter Gardner (Mrs. Henry Gardner) is living in Baltimore. Mr. Gardner is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Johanna Kroeber Mosenthal (Mrs. Herman O. Mosenthal) is living in Baltimore. Dr. Mosenthal has a professorship at Johns Hopkins.

Margaretta Morris Scott (Mrs. S. Bryan Scott) has a third daughter, Henrietta, born September 2, 1914.

Renée Mitchell Righter (Mrs. Thomas Righter) has a second daughter, Constance, born October 12, 1914.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by Mary Kirkbride Peckitt (Mrs. Reginald Godfrey Peckitt) from Cairo, Egypt, in January: "This place is as quiet as possible. The natives never milder in their lives. The new protectorate apparently very popular—Australian and Territorial and Indian troops everywhere—and no sign of the would-be invading Turk. I don't expect to be in America in the Spring for our reunion as very probably none of the heads of Government Departments will be given leave if the war is still on, and in that case I shall try to stick it out at Alexandria. My husband is as busy as if he were in the army. He has built two armored and three hospital trains and now is wildly making pontoons and wagons for the Australians. He was ordered back here after only ten days in England."

Grace Jones, whose Columbus School for Girls is very successful, was in Europe last summer with nine girls and two assistant chaperons. They were traveling through France when the war broke out and had many trying and thrilling experiences.

Elizabeth White Miller (Mrs. Charles O. Miller) lost her two older children the latter part of December.

1901

Mary Brayton Marvell (Mrs. Edward I. Marvell) has a second child, a daughter, Elizabeth, born August 21, 1914. Mrs. Marvell has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Fall River Equal Suffrage League.

Helen Schiedt Woodward (Mrs. H. A. Woodward) has a son, born the last of January.

Edith Edwards is serving on the State Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Rhode Island.

1902

Helen Stevens was married December 29, at her home in Washington, D. C., to Mr. George Dudley Gregory of that city.

Jean Crawford, after spending the autumn with her brother in Virginia, joined her parents in January at Coconut Grove, Florida.

Edith Totten has returned from Italy and opened her apartment in Washington, D. C.

Mary Ingham and Fanny Cochran are active leaders in woman's suffrage affairs in Pennsylvania.

1903

Elizabeth Bryan Parker (Mrs. J. E. Parker) has a third child, born in November.

Gertrude Price McKnight (Mrs. G. S. McKnight) has gone to Pasadena for her health.

Helen Brayton has bought a farm at Washington, Connecticut, where she intends to raise pigs and hay.

Linda Lange is living in Baltimore. She is working in the pathological laboratory at Dr. Kelly's Sanitarium.

Dr. George Uvedale Corbett, husband of Maud Spencer Corbett, has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and is with the Sportsman's Battalion, Twenty-third Fusiliers, as First Lieutenant.

1904

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark) has a daughter, Rebecca Frances, born at Madison, Wisconsin, on February 23.

Miss Catharine Dudley had a portrait of her sister, Dorothy Dudley Harvey (Mrs. Henry Harvey) in the exhibition of Chicago artists at the Art Institute.

Helen Army, ex-'04, has announced her engagement to Mr. George Chase Macan, Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Alice Boring, Assistant Professor of Zoology at the University of Maine, read a paper before the Biology section of the Society for the Advancement of Science at the annual meeting of the society at the University of Pennsylvania in January. This winter she is giving talks on hygiene in connection with the anti-tuberculosis work among the mill people of Orono, Maine.

Dorothy Foster is living at 4-5 Montague Street, London, W.C., while working on her thesis. She expects to remain in London during the summer.

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg (Mrs. Otto Kreutzberg) had pastels and portraits in an exhibition at the Chicago College Club in February.

Constance Lewis will be at 1327 Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, from June 1 to October 1, and hopes that any Bryn Mawrters stopping in that city on the way to the Exposition will notify her.

Edith McMurtrie, ex-'04, has a painting entitled "Portrait of my Mother" in the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) is spending the winter at her home in Bristol, where her mother is seriously ill.

It is requested that the present holder of the 1904 class letter notify Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse.

1905

Alice Jaynes spent the winter in the West. She expects to spend the summer in Parkdale, Oregon.

Eleanor Mason Manierre (Mrs. Arthur Manierre) has announced her engagement to Basil Ruysdael of the Metropolitan Opera Company. She will be married this spring.

Caroline Morrow Chadwick Collins (Mrs. J. C. Chadwick Collins) has a second son, Richard, born at her home in Dorset, England, on January 16.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh (Mrs. Clarence M. Hardenbergh) has a third child, a daughter, Esther, born in Kansas City, February 20. Mrs. Hardenbergh's mother, Mrs. Nichols, died in New York on February 28.

Helen Jackson Paxson (Mrs. F. L. Paxson) has a third daughter, Frances Patricia, born in Madison, February 12.

Alice Day McLaren (Mrs. W. A. McLaren), ex-'05, is spending the winter in Mexico City, where her husband has business. She writes that there is shortage of certain provisions—no fresh vegetables, white flour, etc. They hear cannonading every day.

1905 will have its tenth reunion May 31—June 3.

1906

Adelaide Neall continues her work on the editorial staff of the *Saturday Evening Post*. She has been visiting in Boston recently.

Mary Withington is cataloguer at the Library of Yale University this winter.

Helen, the little daughter of Marion Houghton Mason (Mrs. S. T. Mason), who has been very ill with pneumonia, is now much better.

Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons) has been in Paris since the beginning of the war and has been working for the sufferers, especially for the mothers and babies. From money sent her by Bryn Mawr friends she has been able to provide layettes for many of the poor babies made fatherless by the war. She will be glad to receive any contributions in money, which can be sent by personal checks drawn to her order. Her address is 120 Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris, France.

Marion Mudge Prichard (Mrs. Charles R. Prichard), ex-'06, has a third child, a son, William Warren, born in Beverly, November 6, 1914.

1907

Alice Gerstenberg, ex-'07, has dramatized *Alice in Wonderland*. William P. Henderson, a well known Chicago artist, designed the scenery and costumes and the music was written by Eric Lamarter. The play has been produced at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago with great success. The criticisms have been very favorable, congratulating Miss Gerstenberg on having succeeded in keeping Lewis Carroll unalloyed and on clinging so closely to the original dialogue. The scenery is after the new school—along Gordon Craig lines. The play opens with an overture and the incidental music is melodious and witty.

Miss Gerstenberg's second novel, *The Conscience of Sarah Platt*, has just been published.

Grace Brownell Daniels (Mrs. Harold Daniels) has a second daughter, Josephine, born in January.

Edna Brown, ex-'07, has announced her engagement to Mr. Frederick Wherry of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Wherry is a lawyer, a graduate of Princeton, 1893. They are to be married in June.

Anna Buxton, ex-'07, is in New York studying elocution and stage managing.

Cornelia Lynde Meigs has written a book of tales for children which the Macmillan Company is to publish in the autumn under the name of *The Kingdom of the Winding Road*.

Bertinia Hollowell, ex-'07, has announced her engagement to Mr. Aubrey Dixon of Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Dixon Wilson is taking a course in physics and chemistry at Temple University

preparatory to the first year at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Margaret Putnam Morse (Mrs. Max Withrow Morse) has a son, David Putnam Morse, born September 13, 1914.

Alice Hawkins has been spending a few months in the West. She has visited Cornelia Meigs, Margaret Putnam Morse, and Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, '05.

Elsa Norton is studying at the Damrosch School in New York.

1908

Marie Wing, ex-'08, has been appointed Manager of the new Y. W. C. A. building in New York.

Emily Fox, ex-'08, is going on a short trip to California in the spring, stopping at the Grand Canyon on the way West.

Marjorie Young is taking courses at Radcliffe in literature and play-writing. She is also doing suffrage work.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) has a daughter, Mary Dudley, born January 31.

Nellie Seeds Nearing (Mrs. Scott Nearing) received her Ph.D. in February, the subject of her thesis being "Education and Fecundity." She has been doing a great deal of lecturing during the past year—for the most part on Suffrage and Domesticity—partly paid and partly unpaid.

Marjorie Wallace Nichols (Mrs. Robert H. Nichols) has a son, James Hastings, born in January.

Anna Welles has announced her engagement to Mr. John Wylie Brown, who is secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople.

Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford) is spending part of April and May in Winnetka, Illinois.

1909

Helen Dudley returned from Europe in February. She had spent several months in England and had also been nursing in a hospital in Dinard. She expects to return to France late in the spring.

Margaret Ames has been very busy this winter organizing and running a local branch of the National Red Cross Organization in St. Paul. They make garments for the use of the Red Cross Relief workers abroad and furnish employment for those who need it. Otherwise

"she has been acting, dancing, skating, sleighing, and studying Italian and French."

Pleasaunce Baker has gone back to Zellwood, much improved by her stay in the sanatorium in Roxbury.

Fannie Barber is teaching English in the Cathedral School for Girls, Bagnio, Philippine Islands. The school is connected with the work that Bishop Brent is doing in the Philippines.

Marie Belleville writes enthusiastically of her work as teacher in the Carnegie Technical Schools in Pittsburgh. She is now chairman of the Committee of Student Advisers, which brings her into close touch with the students and gives her an opportunity to be of real assistance to them in choosing their professions.

Georgina Biddle has had to give up her work as a graduate student at Bryn Mawr on account of her health. She is "growing fat" in a sanatorium in Philadelphia and hopes to resume her studies next year.

Katharine Branson and Antoinette Hearne visited Margaret Bontecou in Denbigh a short time ago. A Denbigh party was given in their honor at which a goodly number of the old Denbighites were present.

Eleanor Clifton is Correspondence Clerk in the Director's Office, Department of Public Works, Philadelphia. She passed her first Civil Service examination in May, 1913. This year she passed another set of examinations and is eligible for a position on the next higher rung of the ladder.

Helen Crane is still in Foochow, China.

Julia Doe is working for her Ph.D. at Madison.

Frances Ferris, ex-'09, had expected to be abroad, studying, this winter, but instead is doing tutoring at home and finding life among her friends quite bearable.

Catharine Goodale Warren (Mrs. Rawson Warren) is still living at Schofield Barracks in the Hawaiian Islands. She writes of a pleasant Christmas spent on the beautiful Island of Hawaii, also she sends interesting views of the war as seen from that side of the globe.

Isabel Goodnow Gillett (Mrs. E. K. Gillett), ex-'09, spent part of the winter in New York. She and her small family are now in Baltimore.

Emily Howson is in charge of the Physics Department and is assistant in mathematics at Lake Erie College in Ohio.

Helen Mills, ex-'09, is studying art in Philadelphia. She has done interesting work and succeeded in getting some of her pictures into private exhibitions.

Carlie Minor Ely (Mrs. R. S. Ely) is living in Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Ely is connected with the University.

Marguerite Morgan is teaching algebra and Latin in the High School of Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Dorothy North is teaching classes at Hull House and is treasurer of the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations in Chicago.

May Putnam has accepted the position of interne in the Woman's Infirmary in New York for next year.

Elizabeth Ross is teaching English in the Holton-Arms School, Washington, D. C.

Helen Rumrill is teaching mathematics in the Kensington branch of the Philadelphia High School.

Ellen Shippen is living in Philadelphia with her cousin. She is studying stenography and teaching Sunday school and sewing classes.

Dorothy Smith is superintendent of a Sunday school in Chicago. She also does some social work and is interested in the activities of the College Club.

Hilda Spraguesmith has announced her engagement to Mr. Victor Starzenski of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Starzenski is a graduate of Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

Lacy Van Wagenen has a position on the staff of the W. Curtis Adams Sanatorium, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey.

Geraldine Watson, ex-'09, is an interne in Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Celeste Webb is taking the training course for secretaries at the Y. W. C. A. National Training School in New York City.

1910

Constance Deming Lewis (Mrs. Willard Lewis) has a son, Willard Deming Lewis, born January 6.

Miriam Hedges has resigned as Business Manager of Bryn Mawr College and has been visiting her sister in Ohio. She has now sailed by way of the Panama Canal for California, where she expects to spend the summer.

Frances Hearne Brown (Mrs. Robert Brown) has a son, born in December.

Elizabeth Hibben is taking a short course in Red Cross nursing at the Y. W. C. A. in New York.

Janet Howell has been awarded the Sarah Berliner Fellowship for Women, one of the highest honors given to women in this country. This fellowship carries with it a gift of \$1000

for research work in physics, chemistry or biology. It is given only to a Doctor of Philosophy who has done original research work and submitted a thesis on one of the subjects which come under the rules of the contest. Janet Howell's examination was an unusually brilliant one. She was one of a class of eight candidates from all over the country. Miss Howell received her Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1913. She was holder of the Helen Schaeffer Huff research fellowship in physics at Bryn Mawr during 1913-14 and this year she holds the position of lecturer in physics at Bryn Mawr, taking the place of Professor James Barnes.

Mary Agnes Irvine was sent as a delegate from Miss Madeira's School to the Conference of Mathematical Teachers in New York.

Margaret Shearer has begun her work as head of Varick House, the new dormitory for eighty girls in connection with the Spring Street Neighborhood House in New York.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) has moved from Oldtown, Maine, to New Haven, Connecticut, where her husband is working.

Hilda W. Smith, in connection with the second year course at the New York School of Philanthropy is making a study of unemployment in the new State Employment Bureau and other bureaus.

1911

Margaret Prussing is acting for the Edison Company.

Leila Houghteling retains her position in the Public Welfare Bureau in Chicago though due to a change in politics the Bureau has been cut down one half.

Dorothy Coffin Greeley (Mrs. Samuel Greeley) has moved into a new house which she has just built in Winnetka.

Phyllis Rice is Editorial Secretary of the *The Congregationalist* in Boston. She is also working as a volunteer for the Massachusetts Branch of the Church Periodical Club.

Alice Channing, ex-'11, is working for the Boston Associated Charities.

Kate Chambers has announced her engagement to Mr. Laurens Seelye of Union Seminary of New York City. The announcement was made at a luncheon at which a number of 1911 were present.

May Egan is teaching at the Marion Ransome School, Piedmont, California.

Lois Lehman, ex-'11, is spending the winter

in California. She is studying at the University and seeing the Exposition. Her address is Cloyne Court, Berkeley, California.

Isabelle Miller spent several weeks in California, in San Francisco and Monterey, and visiting Ethel Richardson in Pasadena.

Ethel Richardson is one of the trustees of the Los Angeles George Junior Republic and devotes a great deal of time to it. She is also working in the Pasadena Y. W. C. A.

February 22 was 1911 Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Lois Lehman, Isabelle Miller, Margery Hoffman and Margaret Hobart had lunch together at the Y. W. C. A. Exposition cafeteria.

Margery Hoffman is studying art and giving special attention to design. She was at the Inside Inn during the first weeks of the Exposition.

Esther Cornell is playing the part of the Girl in the Park in the *Silent Voice* with Otis Skinner.

Soon after the opening a party of New York 1911's had dinner together and then filled the front row of the "peanut gallery" to cheer Esther Cornell in her new part.

1913

Eleanor Elmer, ex-'11, has returned from England and is studying at the Chicago Art Institute.

Katharine Page has announced her engagement to Mr. Charles Greely Loring of Boston. Mr. Loring is an architect, a graduate of Harvard, 1903, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1906.

1914

Marguerite Mellen has announced her engagement to Mr. Bradley Dewey of Boston. She will be married April 17 and live in Pittsburgh.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

WEST SIDE STUDIES, carried on under the direction of Pauline Goldmark, formerly Associate Director New York School of Philanthropy, member of Industrial Board New York State Department of Labor.

BOYHOOD AND LAWLESSNESS.¹

THE NEGLECTED GIRL. By Ruth S. True.

"There was a child went forth every day—
And the first object he looked upon, that object he became;

And that object became part of him for the day, or a certain part of the day, or for many years or stretching cycles of years."

The clear notes and subtler shadows of Whitman's beautiful poem will echo to the reader's inner ear, as he closes this true tale of city youth.

Not less than the little American child by the lilacs of his father's front door-way and the bright, sandy shore of Long Island will the Manhattan child be made, his life and character developed, by the peculiar, human scene, the special landscape on the globe that immediately surrounds his consciousness.

"The aim of this study," says the introduction to *Boyhood and Lawlessness*, "is to trace the principal influences which have formed the West Side boy—and to picture him as he is—exemplifying the results of circumstances for which not he, but the entire community is responsible."

Planned on these admirably large and interesting lines, the inquiry here presented in *Boyhood and Lawlessness* was pursued by Mr. Edward M. Barrows and Clinton S. Childs who went to live in the district, the former for nearly two years, "in order to gain an intimate knowledge of neighbourhood conditions."

¹"The various investigators who took part in the inquiry are given herewith: Edward M. Barrows, Clinton S. Childs, Eleanor H. Adler, Beatrice Sheets, and Ruth S. True contributed to the study of the West Side boy, here published under the title *Boyhood and Lawlessness*. Thomas D. Eliot also assisted. Associated with Ruth S. True in the study of the neglected girl were Ann Campion and Dorothy Kirchwey. All three shared the responsibility for conducting the Tenth Avenue Club for the observation of the girls described in their report."

"At first sight there are no striking features about the Middle West Side. Hand-to-mouth existence reduces living to a universal sameness which has little time or place for variety. In street after street are the same crowded and unsanitary tenements; the same untended groups of playing children; the same, rough men gathered round the stores and saloons on the avenue; the same sluggish women grouped on the steps of the tenements in the cross-streets. The visitor will find no rambling shacks, no conventional criminals' alleys; only square, dull monotonous ugliness."

The parents of a large number of the residents of the district—whose population is Irish and German, or rather, second-generation Irish and German—have been born and brought up in this immediate neighbourhood. Most of the boys of the twenty-four families of the region whom the inquirers learned to know well, had lived there all their lives.

This striking element in the boys' social history utterly differentiates it from that of the children of the changing, nomadic population of the East Side. Poor among the poor, these Middle West Side neighbours had accepted their local habitation as an abiding condition. They are static. Not for them nor their children is the poetry, the excitement and colour of the untravelled world. Neither may these boys find these requirements of existence in their life at home. "Mothers frankly say they have no room for their children in the house, and it is nearly always true."

Under these circumstances the universe of these boys, the only place known to their experience or imagination where the force of their lives may find an outlet, is the streets.

"Streets, roofs, docks, hallways—these, then, are the West Side boys' play-ground, and will be for many years to come. And what a play-ground it is! Day and night, workdays and holidays alike, the streets are never quiet—all day long an endless procession of wagons, drays and trucks with an occasional automobile, clatters up and down the avenue. Now and then an ambulance or undertaker's cart arrives, drawing its group of curious youngsters to watch

the casket or stretcher carried out. Drunken men are omnipresent, and drunken women are seen. Street fights are frequent, especially in the evening, and except for police annoyance or when 'guns' come into play, are generally regarded as diversions. Every crime, every villainy, every form of sexual indulgence and perversion is practiced in the district and talked of openly. The sacredness of life itself finds no protecting influence in these blocks. There is no rest, no order, no privacy, no spaciousness, no simplicity; almost nothing that youth, the city's everlasting hope, should have, almost everything it should not."

In this scene the Middle West Side boy maintains his place by sheer determination. If there is no room for him in the crowded tenements, neither is there room for him in the streets. If he plays ball on the street road-way the drivers cut at him with their whips, and attempt to force him to keep to the side-walk. If he plays marbles on the tenement side-walk be "obstructs traffic." If he plays around the doors of the shops and factories scattered along the street, he is complained of as a nuisance, and dislodged by the police. Outlawed in every quarter, he follows the classic custom of the outlaw. Like Rob Roy, he assembles a marauding band, for defensive and offensive purposes, and seeks an obscure retreat.

The band meets in some dark hole between lumber piles. It builds itself a shack in a deserted area-way. By force or stealth it acquires possession of some spot on earth where it may bring its loot, or form plans against other clans of aggressors. "De kids on de street jist naturally played together an' stuck together w'en anything came up about kids from any other street."

Such is the inquirers' analysis of the origin of the Gang. Vivid, contributive and absorbing is the ensuing account of the Gang, its practices, which so rapidly become those of the mob, its city feuds, its bon-fire fights, its cowardices and degradations and brutalities, from ten-boys-to-one attacks to murders, its thieveries, its meannesses and admirations—the astonishing powerlessness of the police against its outbreaks.

"Whence shall come the new barbarians?" asks the author of *Progress and Poverty*. "Go through the squalid quarters of great cities, and you may see, even now, their gathering hordes."

II

The material for the second part of the study—*The Neglected Girl* by Ruth S. True—was obtained by four persons, through the medium of a club-house for girls maintained on Tenth Avenue. Here, the leaders came to know well sixty-five girls of the neighborhood.

The information presented concerning the Italian girls of the district was independently derived, outside the club, "as the Italian girl's life is inseparable from that of her family, and the only approach to her is by way of her own home."

"The claims of the school weigh little against the claims of the family." The description of the Italian girls expresses the presence in their lives of a charm missing in that of those of their neighbors of other national traditions—the charm of domestic grace and sympathy.

The school visitor enters the house of Adelina Belsito, the daughter of a teamster, to find why Adelina has not been at school for a week; and is invited to drink a glass of wine, and hear her hostess' misfortunes. Adelina's father's stable has burned, and, with it, his two draught-horses.

"Of course Adelina has not gone this week! After her father's horses had burned! Adelina lifts surprised, hurt eyes at the question, though she is not able to explain just what aid she has been able to give by staying at home."

The gulf between Adelina and a poor, little thin-hearted gang boy who had stolen his father's watch from his father's dead body is perhaps the deepest social chasm the studies reveal.

Outside the Italian families the expectation of sympathy, of protection and pleasure at home, is no more frequent among the girls of the neighborhood than among the gang-boys. They must seek these elements of happiness outside. Louisa, a girl of sixteen, who has entered a candy-factory at \$5 a week has "used her new-found power to add to her long day at the factory several hours every week at dance halls where she stays till one or two o'clock. The reproaches of her parents have no effect. 'You say you like me,' she wails. 'But you make me miserable here. I'll go out, if I want to, and I'll not tell where I am going. Anyhow I don't come home drunk like Bill and make a fuss in the hall. And I work while he hangs around doing nothing.'

"Leading the grand march at the racket of the 'Harlem Four,' Louisa has forgotten her outburst, and the dull, sad cramped existence at home. She is thin, pale, sharp-featured, yet with a certain daintiness. Her attire is 'flossy' tonight. She cannot boast a ball-dress to be sure. But her scant suit of brown serge with its sateen collar is trim and new. It was bought at an Eighth Avenue store on the instalment plan. Four out of the twelve dollars have been paid down. A great encircling hat of cheap, black straw reaches to the middle of her back and bends under the weight of an enormous 'willow.' It sets off her hair which has been bleached with peroxide. A long bang hangs to her eyes. Her moment of elation comes as she receives the favor for the ladies who lead, a huge bunch of variegated flowers—roses, carnations and daffodils. But the costume in which she steps out so triumphantly has cost many bitter moments at home. She has gotten it by force, with the threat of throwing up her job."

The dance-halls, the movies, the Eighth Avenue parade, and their escorts and partners; the Middle West Side customs in marriage, in irregular and casual relations, as they affect the fortunes of the girls of the neighborhood—these form the chief features of a very various and arresting tale of real life.

In this tale, as well as in that of the boys the present reader missed the presentation of only one element. What was the religious tradition of these families? Even where no active custom of devotion is pursued, in almost all households some trace of a former, ancestral belief concerning human destiny remains. Even when not consciously followed, the direction of a former creed remains influential; and, in many instances described, the tendency of the faith of these children's forefathers, even though the faith itself were forgotten, might have supplied enlightening information.

Briefly and clearly recorded, one mute tragedy of women's lives stands out in these pages with especial dignity and truth.

"The mortality among children on the West Side is shockingly high. A family which had not lost at least one child was indeed rare. . . . The more children that are born into such poverty, the greater the likelihood that many of them will die. On our list were families who had two living children and six dead, five living and five dead, five living and six dead, six living and nine dead, seven living and seven dead, one living and six dead. . . .

"The attitude of our community towards birth or death is disheartening in its helplessness Either event is accepted as the will of God. Mrs. Reily, bent and deformed, old at fifty, with five children living and eight dead, would ramble on with her dull and listless story of the sickness and suffering these deaths and births had meant, and the constant crushing poverty they had caused; and would finish with 'Its the poor as can't take care of them, to whom they're sent.'"

Here is the story of a heroine. Her husband earned twelve dollars a week. She had four children under working age. 'Twelve dollars, six persons, city prices—this was the mother's problem, by no means so discouraging as that of some of her neighbors, but still a difficult one. The answer is not to be written on paper. It is in children's faces, in the events and outcome of human lives. However successful the present answer, each day sets the old quandary forth anew. Never solved, it stretches on into the years ahead.

"With this family, part of the answer was their presence on Eleventh Avenue. It was in the clangor of the freight trains that passed on the street surface by their door, and blackened the windows with smoke. It was in the stench of the slaughter-house which the breeze brought into their rooms. It was in the soot of the factories, and the dangers to child life around the docks. . . .

"From these surroundings came two, trim little figures. They were school-girls, still with all the ways and traits of little girls. Their hair was drawn smoothly into straight, black braids. Their eyes were round and wide-awake. The neatness of their dress spoke of continual care. They were alert and well-mannered, brimming with interest and comment. In short they were bright, normal, ordinary children. What this meant as an achievement can only be measured by the obstacles which this one mother had overcome. . . .

"But even such parents cannot master poverty. In turn, they must pay toll to its resistless strength. For the smallest girl of five was a wan, great-eyed baby whose puckered lips were drawn with pain, and on whom the shadow of death already lay. The terms of life cannot be utterly remade."

Such is the book's story of the mothers of dead children—one so important to the world, so vital, so moving; and so rarely told. Terrible the tragedy of lives needlessly lost in battle.

Terrible the tragedy of lives needlessly lost in the dangers and exploitations of industry. Just as terrible the tragedy for all human-kind of unwelcome lives born numerously to ill, overworked, and poverty-stricken men and women; lives born only to instant death or a few struggling years of misery. Of these deaths and their heavy subtraction from the life-force of the world, we seldom hear. These deaths are dumb in our civilization.

The deep of our peopled city ways in America moans round with many voices. Many people who walk down their streets will always wish to hear what these voices are saying—whatever wild or amusing message, whatever tidings, tragic or happy. To these listeners, to all who care to read about the truth of our own life in America today *West Side Studies* will have a high value.

EDITH WYATT.

THEN AND NOW. By Margaret Jefferys Hobart. New York: The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 1914.

In *Then and Now* Miss Hobart has succeeded in giving an interesting and illuminating sketch of the social results of Christianity in those lands and among those peoples where the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been planted. Miss Hobart states in the preface that her book is mainly a compendium of information gathered from many sources, i.e., from workers in the various missionary fields, from the *Spirit of Missions*, the missionary magazine of the Episcopal Church, and from many interested and non-interested critics who have traveled much in their own and foreign lands with open eyes and open minds, and who speak at first hand of what they themselves have seen. But to compress this heterogeneous mass of facts into an orderly whole has been by no means an easy task.

Miss Hobart has accomplished this by arranging her work under eight heads, forming just so many chapters, unfolding and developing the work of the Church's missions from its earliest beginnings in this country to its farthest extension in foreign lands, arousing in the reader the sense of an ever-broadening outlook and an ever-deepening interest. The perspective of the writer is truly maintained throughout; that of the reader is acquired with increasing delight. Vivid and convincing are the pictures presented of conditions of the "Then" and of the "Now," in the southern Appalachians, on our western prairies and mountains, in Alaska, in our Island

possessions and across the seas—conditions "Then," before the advent of Christian missionaries, and "Now," some twenty to one hundred years later. Particularly startling are the pictures of "Then" and "Now" in Anvik, Alaska, and in Sagada, of the Philippines.

The book is no lawyer's plea for indulgence to a well-worn subject. Plain truths, such as the results of the last religious census of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, are presented with a distinctness which would dislodge the most superficial reader from his natural indifference to things religious and force him to send some thoughts, at least, speeding onward to the relative and ultimate values in life. The conditions described in the chapter entitled "The Church and the Nation," constitute an inspiring opportunity and a clarion call to every college-bred woman to give of what has been so freely given to her by her alma mater and to give it, moreover, where the returns will prove to be out of all proportion to the original gift—to add a glorious "Future" to the promising "Now." The thrilling experiences of a summer vacation spent in teaching the intelligent but neglected children of the southern mountains or of the western ranches need not be dwelt upon. To the faint-hearted we would say, "Nothing venture, nothing have," and we would advise as collateral reading Miss Furman's *Mothering on Perilous*.

The many aspects of the social results of Christian endeavor throughout the world, as shown in Miss Hobart's book, gain an especial interest from the fact that the material is culled from many sources, from many individuals; many points of view are given and many difficult and puzzling problems among many nationalities to be wrestled with and solved in many different ways. The golden thread upon which the entire series is strung, unifying and vivifying them all is one which should attract above all others the college woman, in whatever way she may choose to interpret it; Miss Hobart refers to it repeatedly, "*ἡ ἀ ζωὴν ἔχουσα*."

LISA BAKER CONVERSE.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LAMENT OF THE MADONNA: A translation from Jacopone da Todi. By Elma Loines.

NOTES

Shortly before the outbreak of the war in which he is serving as a volunteer, Lucien Foulet, sometime professor in Bryn Mawr Col-

lege and in the University of California, published an octavo volume of 574 pages entitled *Le Roman de Renard* (Paris: Champion: 13 fr.) We may say of this work, as was said in its day of Sudre's *Les Sources du Roman de Renard* (1892), that it opens a new period in the study of the subject. Thoroughly familiar with what has already been written, Foulet produces much new material, and draws new and significant conclusions. His book is a favorable example of the best type of French scholarship—clear and accurate in statement, vivid and attractive in style. While some portions form veritable monographs, yet they contribute to the establishment of these main propositions: the separate “branches” of the *Roman de Renard* were not a rewriting of older French originals now lost, but were composed by their several authors in the last quarter of the twelfth century and the first years of the thirteenth; they were derived in the main from definite literary sources, of which the most important is the Latin poem “Ysengrimus,” of 1152; and in their

turn the earliest “branches” were the direct source of the German “Reinhart Fuchs.” Foulet is inclined to belittle the importance of folklore, as when he derives certain folktales now current in our Southern States, in Finland and among the Hottentots, from the twelfth century French poem, and refuses to accept any inferences in regard to stories current in oral tradition in the Middle Ages; but this does not affect his chief argument, and a reaction was needed from the excessive assertions that have been made as to the “popular” origin of the beast-epic. Any one familiar with the work of Grimm, Sudre, Gaston Paris, and Voretzsch sees at once how revolutionary Foulet's views are. He pays little attention to the original sources of the stories, being content to show the essentially literary origin of the French poem which in turn became the source of subsequent beast-epics. His chief conclusions are not likely to be overthrown, and his work has cleared up some of the most perplexing problems of mediæval literature.—*The New York Evening Post*.



Photograph taken by Mary L. Jobe

MT. KITCHI

Courtesy of Harper's Magazine

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME IX

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No. 2

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS AT THE THIRTIETH COMMENCEMENT OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

We meet today on this peaceful college campus at perhaps the most momentous and terrible crisis in all the history of civilization to give our degrees as usual at the end of a happy year of profitable study. Bryn Mawr is only one of thousands of colleges in the United States which during this pleasant month of June graduates many more thousands of young men and women. Yet throughout the greater part of the civilized world hundreds of thousands of young men like our American college graduates are horribly dead or about to die horribly on land or sea, under ground in the burrowed trenches, or high in the air in aircraft, or fathoms deep under the sea in submarines, of secret explosions, bursting shells charged with dire chemicals, mangled by electrically charged wires, in maddening agony from poisonous gases; and hundreds of thousands of young girls like our graduates today are in hospitals or relief stations, or doing men's work at home under tremendous difficulties and the young girls in Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Servia, have already met a fate even more terrible than death. While the flower of the youth of the civilized world in its hundreds of thousands is being offered up to the savage idol of war in a sacrifice more inhuman than has ever before been imagined let us never again say or think that women have the easier part in war.

All the more mature men of genius and scholarship are at the front—men of science. Let the men in the audience imagine themselves in agony at home while all the women they love are at the front dying by thousands daily in awful suffering. Men of letters, teachers and scholars, painters, sculptors, philosophers and poets all are dying, or all about to die. In the midst of this world-wide murder and destruction our inheritance of art and beauty from the past is being wantonly destroyed. Glorious cathedrals, old time cities, wonderful mediaeval and renaissance buildings, priceless heirlooms that can never be created again, have perished from the earth. Venice, that city of our dreams, may vanish over night if struck by a few Austrian bombs. Santa Sophia, the most entrancingly beautiful single architectural monument in the world, may be at any moment, even as I speak, blown up by the Turks. Human institutions and human life can in some sense be reconstructed again after this world of war but when such inanimate yet living works of art are destroyed they have perished forever.

While all these horrors are taking place in the world outside it scarcely seems right for us to hold our peaceful commencement and yet from another point of view it is from the young men and women in our colleges that help must come. While we of the older generation

are so horrified by this war and awful its consequences that we can scarcely think of anything else or feel that other things matter, I believe that college students everywhere, and I feel sure that this is true of the Bryn Mawr students, are happily less affected. William James says somewhere that all young people are equipped by nature with "stout little advice-proof umbrellas" which they instinctively open out over their heads when we of the older generation try to influence them unduly by our admonitions and wise counsels. With this wonderful protective quality of youth they are already turning from the war to beliefs and activities that will, we hope, make war impossible. The growth of the peace sentiment in our colleges would be almost unbelievable if we had not seen the enthusiasm for other great social changes that are coming in the immediate future, such as social betterment, civic righteousness, woman suffrage, sweep over men's and women's colleges.

Ten years ago a lecture on peace would have emptied the benches of any Bryn Mawr audience. We could not have so disappointed the Seniors as to have a Commencement address on Peace. Now such is the present enthusiasm for Peace that with this happy conjunction of a distinguished speaker and a burning subject you see what we can do in the way of even a strictly limited audience. So it is with social betterment and social hygiene and all questions of disease and heredity. Some young college men were talking together the other day and I overheard one say with the agreement of the others:—"Of course if smoking is bad for one's children that settles it." No boy of my acquaintance in my youth would have taken this position. Our students sometimes suggest to us courses or lectures that will give them

instruction in what kind of husbands to choose in order that their children may have the best possible heredity. The intelligent young people of the present day will, I believe, be determined to give their children the fairest opportunities of good heredity and environment. The will to make it possible for the next generation to live better lives seems to be born in the younger generation. Only knowledge is lacking.

I should almost wish Bryn Mawr and all other colleges to close if I thought that at any other period of time the universities of the world should ever again, as now, be turning out "food for cannon."

From the point of view of the coming building again of a new world the most truly important step forward taken by the College has been the foundation of the new Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research in memory of Carola Woerishoffer who graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1907, and died in 1911, leaving Bryn Mawr three-quarters of a million of dollars, having become during her short life one of the most original and truly helpful workers for social betterment. It is a great happiness that the Directors of the College have been able to commemorate Carola Woerishoffer in this way and to offer to the graduates of Bryn Mawr College and other college graduates this great opportunity for scientific preparation for social work. Many social workers have expressed to us their satisfaction that Bryn Mawr is going to study these social problems because, as they say, there are now in the field many practical workers and only a few trained leaders.

Bryn Mawr College believes in the intellectual training of a general well rounded academic college course on

which the highest professional and vocational training should be superimposed. It offers in its graduate school professional training in the two subjects in which the largest number of our college graduates work after graduation—teaching and social work, in the graduate and Phebe Anna Thorne Department of Education with which the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School is connected and the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research. These departments have been founded by the legacies of the two women after whom they are named. Though dead on earth they will live again through all time through the work of women

who have received professional training through their benefactions to Bryn Mawr College.

Graduates of today, commencing Doctors of Philosophy, Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Arts of Bryn Mawr College, we are sending you out equipped, as we hope and believe, to take your part as scholars and students in life. You have had the most strenuous preparation for college and the most strenuous college training that is given to young men or young women. We are sure that you will profit by it in after life and be useful and happy women with outlook and vision beyond the bread and butter of your daily lives.

MT. KITCHI: A NEW PEAK IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

BY MARY L. JOBE, A.M.

Fellow American Geographical Society, Member American Alpine Club, Member Canadian Club, Member National Geographic Society, Member Museum of Natural History

By courtesy of the American Geographical Society. Reprint from the Bulletin, July, 1915.

During six weeks of the past summer (1914) I made an expedition into the Canadian Rockies of Alberta and British Columbia, northwest of Mt. Robson. My companions were Miss Margaret Springate, of Winnipeg, a member of the Canadian Alpine Club; Donald Phillips, the chief guide of the expedition, and a second guide, Bert Wilkins. We explored an area near the Continental Divide between $118\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ and $120\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west longitude and between 53° and 54° north latitude. Our point "farthest north" was on the watershed of Fraser tributaries about 85 miles in an air line northwest of Robson station, and by trails largely of our own making nearly twice that distance.

On July 30 we left Grant Brook station on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. We travelled with an outfit of four saddle horses and four pack horses along the Moose River, a three days' journey to Moose Pass. From Moose Pass on August 2 we climbed Mt. Pamm. Here on the summit with the aid of glasses we had our first glimpse of Mt. Kitchi. It rose a great, white pyramid, shining out through the distant haze to the northwest, and lifting its glaciated head far above the black peaks of its immediate

environment. During the past year or so the existence and exact location of this "Big Mountain" have been matters of much interest to alpinists familiar with the Mt. Robson country. This peak was our summer's quest. . . .

We left Robson Pass camp August 7 and started north along the Big Smoky. The first four days out there was a trail extremely rough to the headwaters of the Jack Pine. . . .

The vista down the Jack Pine is one which memory will always picture. To the east the glaciated walls of Mt. Bess¹ and Mt. Chown¹ rise perpendicularly from the long sloping banks of the river. From these ice masses fierce swollen streams fall to the valley below. To the west is a long range of wooded mountains with many gleaming water-falls shining out against a dark background of spruce and Jack Pines. Topping this ridge is a vast stretch of flower-filled Alpland dotted with many lovely dark lakes. The Jack Pine itself is a curious stream. When our horses forded it, we noticed two distinct streams of water, the one white and muddy rushing from the glaciers on the east

¹ Names not confirmed.

side; the other clear and blue pouring from the little lakes and waterfalls on the west side of the valley.

Beyond our Jack Pine camp at the foot of the pass, the only trail is a snow-shoe trail which Phillips and Frank Doucette, his trapping partner, made in 1911. About an hour down the Jack Pine we came to one of their old caches where we expected to find flour, rice, and butter, but the robber wolverenes had destroyed everything to the last morsel. This was a considerable loss to us and put us on rations much more quickly than we had anticipated.

Beyond the head of the Jack Pine we had fearful going. For hours we waded on foot through muskeg too soft to hold up our horses; we plunged through streams up to our knees, and then fell through thickets of alders twelve feet high. The rain beat down steadily and we were steaming hot under our rubber coats, and at the same time drenched to our waists. After ten maddening hours of trail cutting and muskeg, we made camp on a little island surrounded by two channels of the river. There was no brush for our beds and the firewood had to be chopped on the other side of the river and carried across.

The next day we followed a well defined game trail filled with hundreds of tracks of moose, caribou and bear. . . . Higher up on the mountainsides we encountered rhododendron thickets so compactly massed and inclined downward by the pressure of the winter's snows that climbing against them was almost intolerable. When we reached the pass, 6200 feet (Jones Pass), between the Middle Fork and the west branch of the Jack Pine we were practically at the end of Phillips' knowledge of the country. . . . From our camp, Phillips and I climbed a nearby ridge to an observation peak, 7600 feet according to the aneroid. Here we photographed the landscape on all sides. . . . From our Jones Peak station the Big Mountain with its great snow and ice abutments was more prominent than any other feature of the northern landscape. Great tumbling glaciers everywhere surrounded it. The summit seemed a long, knife-like arête with a long slope to the southwest and another to the northeast. Through the glasses the south face appeared extremely difficult. As is usually the case in these ranges, we found the north face equally difficult. From this station all the main ranges lie northeast and southwest. There were only four ranges visible to us between Jones Pass and the Big Mountain.

Instead we crossed eight later on and at this point we were less than half way. . . .

From Jones Pass we cut our way through dense woods down a steep declivity to broad open muskeg on the west branch of the Jack Pine. . . . At Avalanche Pass our aneroid registered 5300 feet. Our further progress was here checked by dense woods filled with an undergrowth of devils' clubs and rhododendron of the British Columbia variety. . . .

There was no chance to move our outfit through such a maze. . . . For twelve long hours, Phillips and Wilkins cut out a trail over the mountain to a blue-green river, the Fraser Smoky, while Miss Springate and I, in true squaw fashion, prepared a wonderful dinner (it was the anniversary of Phillips' ascent of Mt. Robson) and kept the horses from straying from camp. The next day we moved our outfit over a mountain shoulder 6150 feet and down to the east branch of the Little Smoky, 4600 feet. The flats of the Smoky are filled with beaver houses, dams, trails half a foot deep and cuttings, while in the forest adjacent we found moose trails as well worn as any pack trail. In some places they were worn down two feet below the natural, mossy surface.

To cross the next mountain our men cut out twenty-four switchbacks in making three-quarters of a mile of trail—a twelve hours' job. We got up the switchback trail in one and one-half hours, and then struck alpland with a long ridge beyond. We found a pass at 6400 feet near a beautiful crescent-shaped lake. We camped at tree line (5900 feet) below "Crescent Lake Pass." . . .

The weather had continued fine from the second day out. A brief thunderstorm at midnight at the Crescent Lake camp August 15 was followed by sharp, clear sunshine the next day, which showed us a fine wide pass across a 6000 foot snow field to the northeast of our old landmarks, the Black Twins; we named this pass Eagle Pass. Golden eagles were flying about in great numbers and the ground was strewn with feathers. Before us stretched out a great alpine basin, probably fifteen square miles in area, presenting a wonderful vista of soft, sweet alpine grass, multi-colored alpine flowers, and low growing balsams. Two miles beyond Eagle Pass we crossed a tributary of the West Branch of the Little Smoky. Two miles beyond this stream we came to what seemed an easy pass—at 6500 feet. As the other side proved to be only cliff, scree and rock-fall, we turned west, crossed two more alpine summits in four miles. The latter, at

6400 feet, was snow filled, while the slopes leading up to this pass were blue with forget-me-nots. Below Forget-me-not Pass, we had four hours of maddening trail cutting down a rhododendron descent of 1500 feet, so steep that the pack horses trod constantly upon each other's tails. Once out of the dense timber, the sun beat down fiercely upon us. . . . We came at last upon a beautifully clear stream and pitched our tents on an old Indian camp ground. . . . We called this stream Forget-me-not Creek, as it drains Forget-me-not Pass. It was reached, moreover, after a memorable day of hard trail work.

The next day we crossed Forget-me-not Creek, and travelled all day over rhododendron and scrub balsam ridges and side hills, coming at night to Last Hope Camp, 5500 feet. . . .

From a peak above Last Hope Camp Phillips discovered a pass to the northwest. The next day we took our outfit over the snow of Last Hope Pass, 6000 feet, and down 1500 feet over steep sliding shale. It was a perilous undertaking. Less skill in picking out the zigzag route or less sure-footed animals might have cost us the loss of a horse and, as a result, the defeat of our project. . . .

The next day we crossed three ridges, each of which still bore traces of snow, and afforded all the impediments of hard going of the usual type. Below this last ridge, on a small stream flowing into a large Fraser tributary, we halted our outfit for the last time. It was impossible to take our horses further. We made a permanent base camp and turned our horses out in a 250-acre meadow to graze. . . .

On August 19, our difficult work had just begun. Rugged, wild country lay between us and the Big Mountain, that we knew; how vast and how difficult we could only imagine. Our last hope of reaching it was to "back-pack." Accordingly, we took four days of "grub," our personal and climbing outfits on our backs and plunged into the unknown. Miss Springate and I each carried an eider down quilt, our personal belongings, and our cameras—fifteen pound packs—while the men carried 30 to 40 pounds. We took a small silk shelter tent, but the men had only a thin canvas bed cover between them, in lieu of a blanket. One frying pan, two small pails, four cups, and four spoons were the sum total of our kitchen outfit. I allowed myself the luxury of one cake of soap and a tooth brush and two oranges and six lemons I carried for the climb, but a towel and a change of clothing were forbidden. We

cached our main outfit under the big tent fly and left behind us on a blazed tree a statement of our route and destination. . . .

We now struck dense alder thickets, and devils' clubs in full leaf and higher than our heads. To avoid these we travelled in the beds of small streams, but after a while the supply of streams gave out. We forded the Black Bear Creek, in two and one-half feet of water, and then struck hard climbing on the mountain beyond, thick scrub interspersed with stiff cliffs. Our packs were heavy, there was no sign of water, the heat was intense, and our progress was slow. Near the top we found a tiny trickling stream, from which we collected a few spoonfuls of water in our rubber drinking cups. We had had no water during six hours of hard climbing. Ascending a rocky ridge we came out above tree line into a rock-filled amphitheater, from which the Big Mountain, with its numerous glaciers and adjacent rock towers, was distinctly seen—still another ridge and valley separated us therefrom. Crossing about two miles of rock-fall we scrambled over a long tree-less ridge and beheld without interruption the great bulk of Mt. Kitchi. A giant ice peak rose from a massive base of rock. As we looked at the mountain from the southeast, two conical rock towers whose multi-colored rocks glistened in the evening light were in the northeastern foreground, while just beyond them we caught a glimpse of a long flowing glacier. Fifteen hundred feet below us, a torrential glacial river wound tortuously off to the southwest. It was the South Fork of the Big Salmon, and is formed by three converging branches which have their headwaters in the large glaciers on the northeast side of Mt. Kitchi. That night we made camp at tree line, as our progress in the direct line toward the mountain was now hindered by steep cliffs. Making a detour to the west, the next day, we followed an opening in these cliffs down an almost perpendicular slope, well forested with rhododendrons and devils' clubs, to the valley of the Big Salmon. This additional day consumed in reaching the base of the mountain put us on rations. One large "flapjack" was our luncheon allowance. It was amazing how that flapjack cheered us and stayed "by us" during the six and one-half hours of our afternoon's march. Travelling up the valley we crossed two of the large northeast tributaries of the Big Salmon, the one on a log jam, the other on a tree Phillips felled.

We intended to camp on the terminal moraine of the east glacier. . . . An approaching

thunderstorm made camp necessary when we were about a mile below the moraine. We barely got the little silk shelter tent up and our packs inside when the storm broke. All night the rain and snow fell. The next day was an impossible one for climbing. The rain stopped at three and Phillips went out to reconnoiter. . . . Phillips returned at ten o'clock, stating that he was able to locate a route only to the base of the last peak. What lay beyond, he could only conjecture.

The next morning, August 22, dawned cloudy. We started at 6 a.m. and after crossing two miles of deeply crevassed glacier came out on a long moraine. From this we climbed on the northeast side over rock-falls and cliffs to the northeast glacier. Shortly before reaching the second glacier it began to snow. We put on our extra sweaters, mittens, and caps. For two hours we travelled very carefully over the glacier, hoping that the storm would cease. Instead it snowed the harder. Climbing became dangerous and we turned back at 7000 feet, having climbed 2900 feet from our camp. We were encased in ice at this elevation, and by the time we reached camp we were drenched to the skin. As "back packing" does not admit of the luxury of a change of raiment, we dried out by the fire. It cleared at 11 p. m.

We were now on very short rations, but near camp had killed six ptarmigan and that made possible the thought of climbing again on the morrow. However, at 6 a.m. a light rain was falling, and it was snowing hard on the mountain. Our immediate return to our base camp was imperative. Although there were signs of all kinds of big game around us, they had effectually vanished at our approach. Our homeward trip through rain-soaked underbrush was melancholy. My one hope was to kill some game and return for another attempt on the mountain. At noon we had eaten everything but a little flour, tea, and four slices of bacon. We went home a different route, crossing the east branch of the South Fork of the Big Salmon three or four miles above the log jam. About 5 p.m., after climbing 1500 feet up the worst rhododendron mountain yet encountered, we were fortunate enough to kill a caribou, which supply made possible another attempt on the mountain. . . .

Miss Springate had not attempted to climb on the previous trip, and now, although keen for the experience of a second expedition to the base of the mountain, she graciously abandoned any idea of going back when she was aware that it

would be impossible for Phillips to pack supplies for three. It was her unselfish spirit displayed at the critical moment which made possible the exploration of Mt. Kitchi.

Phillips and I accordingly returned to our old camp, having cut down our packs to the last ounce. We took with us the four slices of bacon, and part of the tea and flour, but our main food supply was the freshly killed caribou. *We had no salt.* Instead of carrying the silk shelter tent, we strung up the piece of canvas as a wind-break and slept by a fire.

At daybreak on August 25 we began our climb, following our old route across the east glacier, over the moraine and thence across the cliffs to the second glacier. Going beyond the point at which the storm had driven us back, we found the second glacier of vast extent, very steep and deeply serrated with crevasses. Some of them being twenty feet in width and easily fifty feet in depth. This second glacier is flanked on the north by a constantly avalanching hanging glacier, while it in turn breaks off above the east glacier. Before making this second attempt I had questioned the advisability of climbing with only two on the rope. Phillips had replied, "We'll keep fifty feet of rope between us and if I get into a crevasse not more than four feet wide, I can cut steps and climb out." Few of the crevasses were more than fifty feet deep. Consequently in case of a fall into a crevasse, the fifty feet of rope would admit of my untying my end of the rope, of anchoring my ice axe, and of tying the rope securely to the ice axe so that Phillips could cut steps and climb out of the crevasse. We did keep fifty feet of rope between us, and so travelled up that wonderful glacier. On either side of us were great ice walls, 500 to 1000 feet high, blue and crevassed from foot to top. This northeast glacier where it breaks off above the east glacier, assumes at its terminus most curiously fantastic shapes. Many of these seemed like colossal animals sitting in a row. We named it the Menagerie glacier. We crossed the northeast glacier, reaching an elevation of 7600 feet. At this point we had our first view of the northwest face of the mountain. Instead of the long snow slope we had anticipated, the peak shoots up into the sky, a sharp pinnacle of ice and rock like an elongated church steeple. Two bands of rock cliffs with numerous chimneys extend across the northwest face; between these is a constantly avalanching ice and snow slope. Above the second band of cliffs is a mass of ice, broken by crevasses and seracs. Through the glasses it

showed blue-green with long icicles depending across the caverns. The arête leading from our point of observation is every where knife-like and broken.

We could easily have climbed 800 feet farther, but as that would have been futile we built a cairn at 7500 feet, and returned to our camp after having spent fourteen hours on the mountain. . . .

Mt. Kitchi is not only supreme in its immediate environment, but it has points that make it notable among mountains in general. Frequently high mountains are surrounded by other mountains only slightly less in elevation; but Kitchi rises impressively above all nearby peaks. It is between 2000 and 3000 feet higher than the neighboring peaks, while its only rival, "Mt. Ida" nearly ten miles distant, seems more than 1000 feet lower. Standing out boldly near the northwestern edge of the Rockies this last sentinel of the north faces on the one side the deep valleys of the two branches of the Big Salmon, and on the other the low mountains merging into the blue foothills of the Peace.

In conclusion: I wish to say that the main factors in our success in exploring the new country between the headwaters of the Jack Pine and Mt. Kitchi, and in exploring Mt. Kitchi itself, were the splendid ability, unflinching courage, and determined effort of Donald Phillips.

The author wishes to state that during the summer of 1915 she is planning to continue the exploration of Mt. Kitchi and the country adjoining it on the north.

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPICS

To people who are intensely interested in the development of China, perhaps not the least significant of the happenings in the New China has been the Far Eastern Olympic Meet, in Shanghai, May 15-22, 1915. Two years ago the Far Eastern Athletic Association held the first large athletic meet for this part of the world at Manila, at which time the Filipinos came off with most of the honours, Japan and China, the only other nations competing, winning only two events each. This year the records show a marked improvement on the part of all three countries, but this was most marked in the case of China; for the final records showed the Chinese winners, with 89 points, the Filipinos second, with 68 points, and the Japanese third, with 32.

Most of us appreciate the big influence that athletic training discipline has on character,

aside from its immense physical value; but as we watched the progress of the meet—which was close enough to be excitingly uncertain—we felt that it was meaning more to the Chinese, at the present stage of China's development, that it would mean to almost any other individuals or nation. For it was significant, not only for the contestants, but for the tens of thousands of spectators as well; one can scarcely imagine how new and deep was the impression made upon many of them, to see the contestants take victory calmly and gracefully, and defeat like true "sports," without even thinking that they were "losing face;" to see the grit and determination of men in the Marathon race, sticking to their running in the face of great odds, instead of giving up with a shrug and saying "There's no help for it" (a characteristic Chinese expression); to see the perfect discipline of 300 boys standing out in the downpour of a sudden thunderstorm, and going through their drill without turning a hair (but you *cannot* appreciate that unless you know how the Chinese hate to get wet!); to see the alertness, intelligence and practical usefulness of the Boy Scouts; and a hundred other features that could be mentioned. Perhaps you have read that the Chinese are stolid and unemotional—just as we used to read that the French were a frivolous people, fond of dancing and light wines; but I defy any American grand stand of "fans" to outdo that Shanghai grand stand in enthusiasm and patriotic fervor! Wu Ting Fang, former minister to the United States, is president of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, and in his long blue silk gown, black silk coat and semi-foreign cloth hat he was a conspicuous figure each day; on the last day, when there were quite a number of open events, he challenged any man in the crowd between 65 and 75—foreign or Chinese—to a 440-yard dash; which challenge being communicated to the grand stand through the megaphone, in both Chinese and English, caused much amusement.

The great ambition of the Far Eastern Athletic Association is to produce athletes who may be able to compete in the World Olympics; and while the far eastern records are not yet up to those of western collegiate athletics in form or speed, they compare very favorably with those of high schools in America, for instance. So that we believe that at no very distant date their hopes will be realized, and that they may even add some new records to the history of the World Olympics.

HELEN BOND CRANE, '09.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME IX

JULY, 1915

No. 2

The present number of the QUARTERLY prints, with pleasure, the Attendance Rule adopted by the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College at the close of the academic year, and the Resolution of the students on this rule.

The series of resolutions constituting this rule were drafted by President Thomas, following a meeting of the Faculty in which a motion, to the effect that the regulation of attendance at classes be in the hands of the professors themselves, was carried.

The responsibility of maintaining the desired standard without putting too great a burden on the time and attention of the Faculty, may now be assumed by the students. The alumnae who followed the student discussions of last winter believe that the students will realize the full significance of this responsibility and will welcome the opportunity, thus given, of proving themselves.

One of the alumnae, writing to the QUARTERLY recently, said: "In the April edition of our ALUMNAE QUARTERLY, you say with reference to the ten Seniors receiving the highest averages in 1915: 'It is interesting to notice that seven of the ten were prepared by private schools and three by public schools.' That statement would be interesting to me only if you gave the further information as to how many of the whole Senior class were prepared in private schools and how many in public schools, so that one could get the proper proportions.

. . . . I believe that the number of honour students from public schools will bear a favorable comparison with those from private schools. You asked for letters and you will, I trust, appreciate the frank spirit in which this letter is written."

The QUARTERLY is indeed glad to receive letters indicating in this way interest in it and in the College. The question here raised is an interesting one, and Dean Maddison has kindly sent the statistics for the Class of 1915 in respect to the schools in which the members were prepared:

Of the class of eighty-three students, who graduated in June, 1915, twenty-eight were prepared in public schools, seven in public and private schools, and forty-eight in private schools. Of the twenty-one who obtained honours, that is a grade of eighty or over, six were prepared by public schools, one by public and private schools, and fourteen by private schools. That is, of the twenty-eight prepared by public schools, six or twenty-one and four-tenths per cent (21.4 per cent) obtained honours and of the forty-eight prepared by private schools fourteen or twenty-nine and two-tenths per cent (29.2 per cent) obtained honours. By the rule passed by the Faculty recently, students with a grade from eighty to eighty-five receive the degree "cum laude," students with the grade from eighty-five to ninety, "magna cum laude," and students with the grade ninety or over, "summa cum laude."

WITH THE ALUMNAE

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PAULINE GOLDMARK, '96, 270 West 94th Street, New York City.

KATHARINE LORD, '01, 845 Lancaster Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89, 33 Central Park West, New York City.

SUSAN FOWLER, '95, 420 West 118th Street, New York City.

ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, '03, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98, 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

A REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

A short meeting of the Academic Committee was held at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York on May 1. The following sub-committees were appointed to begin work this spring and make preliminary reports at the autumn meeting: Methods of Teaching in Colleges—Elizabeth Sergeant, *Chairman*; Susan Fowler, Pauline Goldmark, Anne Lawther; Scholarships—Anne Lawther, *Chairman*, Katharine Lord; Entrance Examinations—Gertrude Hartman, *Chairman*, Susan Franklin, Susan Fowler, Katharine Lord.

The members of these committees would be very glad indeed to receive suggestions from alumnae interested in any of these matters.

THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER
MEMORIAL FUND

The first expenditure of income from the fund raised by the alumnae in memory of Carola Woerishoffer takes the form of a scholarship of fifty dollars given to Dorothy Weston, of the class of 1914. Miss Weston has been working at the New York College Settlement since the first of October, and has proved herself so valuable that in spite of her small experience her expenses have been paid up to this time by the settlement and its friends. This was, however, an irregular and special arrangement, and it was not possible to continue it. The fifty dollar scholarship, small as it is, has enabled Miss

Weston to complete her year's work—that is, to remain at the settlement during April and May. The appreciation in which she is held by the College Settlement Board is very high, and it seemed important, from the point of view of her future usefulness, that she should have her full year of this valuable apprenticeship.

It may be well to give some account of the memorial fund, since the alumnae of recent graduation have probably heard little or nothing about it.

While Carola Woerishoffer lived her name was not widely known. The admiration felt for her by the people who knew her work and aims—for example, by Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League, Miss Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League, and Mr. and Mrs. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House—was out of all proportion to the knowledge of her possessed by the general public. So determined was she to "live down" her wealth, to count only for what she herself, by her own head and hand, could do, that she eluded the newspapers with extraordinary ingenuity, fearing that they would give her a publicity that would interfere with her work. When she died, however, her fellow workers felt that, since the promise she had given could never be fulfilled, the story of her few years of devoted service should at least not go untold. It was because of the qualities to which these associates and friends bore witness, rather than because of her large bequest of money to the college, that we felt the need of some memorial of her in the making of which every one of us might have a share.

In this instance it seemed best to depart, for once, from the precedent of having money raised by Bryn Mawr alumnae used always for the benefit of the College itself. For Carola Woerishoffer had herself made a splendid gift to Bryn Mawr; while on the other hand there were a number of social activities in New York City that felt most keenly the loss of her ever ready financial aid, her inexhaustible energy and her brilliant powers of mind. We decided, therefore, to raise a memorial fund, the income of which is to be expended each year, at the discretion of a committee of the Alumnae Association, in the furtherance of some work of social welfare, investigation or reform in New York City. The sum so far raised is two thousand dollars, with a promise of another thousand; and the income on our investments is one hundred dollars a year. It is of interest to note that two hundred and fifty dollars was given

by some one who never knew Carola Woerishoffer and had no connection whatever with Bryn Mawr, but was moved solely by an impersonal appreciation of the value of her life and her example.

Three thousand dollars is still far from being an adequate memorial; within the next year or two the sum should be at least doubled. The

younger alumnae especially (who were not reached by the notices sent out in the spring of 1913) are now asked to contribute. Checks should be drawn payable to Bertha Rembaugh, Trustee, and sent to Miss Rembaugh at No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

MARGARET FRANKLIN,
Chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY RELATING TO ATTENDANCE AT CLASSES, PASSED JUNE 2, 1915

Resolved: That beginning with October, 1915, attendance at classes shall be regulated by each department in whatever way or ways may seem advisable by assignment of extra work, deduction of academic grade, refusal to sign course books, or by any other method including reference of students for more serious discipline to the Senate.

That it shall be made clear to the students in each class by announcement by the instructor in the beginning of each semester and otherwise that the Faculty desires regular attendance at classes and to secure such attendance all students shall be definitely informed by their instructors that their recitations, answers to questions, informal quizzes, and when it seems advisable participation in class discussions will be considered in assigning final examination grades.

That in the above individual regulation of attendance each instructor or department shall be at liberty to decide what weight shall be given to illness excuses received from the Dean's office.

Resolved: That as the above individual and informal method of securing attendance at classes cannot succeed without the cordial and continuous co-operation of the undergraduates the Faculty accepts the offer of the Undergraduate Association to assist the Faculty in mak-

ing sure that all present and future undergraduate students understand the Faculty's attitude toward regular attendance at classes by means of formal announcements each semester at meetings of the Undergraduate Association and of the four College classes and by informal individual statements made by older students to those entering the College.

Resolved further, that a copy of the above regulations be transmitted to the Senate and that the Senate be requested to make provision for dealing with cases of excessive cutting.

RESOLUTION OF THE UNDERGRADUATES, JUNE 4, 1915

TO DR. WILLIAM BASHFORD HUFF,
Secretary of the Faculty, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

DEAR DR. HUFF: At a meeting of the Undergraduate Association of Bryn Mawr College, held in the chapel on Thursday, June 3, 1915, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved: That the Faculty be informed that the Undergraduate Association considers the recent action of the Faculty in regard to the rule for attendance at lectures an adequate solution of the difficulty of regulating attendance; and that the Association will gladly co-operate with the Faculty in keeping before the undergraduates the faculty attitude with regard to attendance at classes: also be it

Resolved: That the Secretary of the Association express to the Faculty that the students truly appreciate the consideration that the Faculty have given to the undergraduate point of view in regard to the rule for attendance at lectures.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed]

AGNES DOROTHY SHIPLEY,
Secretary.

CAMPUS NOTES

The gayest lap of the year, and the busiest, came as always at the last. The brief hurried spring that sped by flanked by a blizzard at Easter time and a three days' rain in early May gave us perhaps more sense of haste than the traditional leisurely Bryn Mawr spring is wont to give. It flung us out of winter into deep summer, with no time to consider that May Day was coming, and the plays, and after that finals, and another year completed. The Japanese cherries lasted but a day, and violets were come and gone while the forsythias bloomed.

Lectures and Plays. This spring of 1915 has been distinguished by many happenings, accustomed and unaccustomed. The Glee Club departed from habit and gave an opera—*Pinafore*—the first Gilbert and Sullivan since 1909's presentation of *Patience*. Then Mr. King gave a recital to a very large and uproariously enthusiastic audience. Some of the program was made of very familiar things, snatches of which are well known, as rendered by Mr. King, to all past generations of required elocution classes—the Mercutio speech, and "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix." Also, we have had two very successful plays—Gilbert's *Engaged* given by the Juniors, and Sheridan's *Critic*, prefaced by Shaw's *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets*, by the Seniors. The graduates also ventured briefly upon the stage and presented *Every Grad*, a morality play.

Lectures, these last months, have been many and varied. Two were given by Bryn Mawr graduates: Mrs. Manierre (Eleanor Mason, 1905) spoke on "The Painted Desert," and Miss Dora Keen, 1896, imparted some of her climbing experiences. Mr. Rhys Carpenter, of the department of archaeology, lectured with particular brilliance before the Graduate Club on "New

Greece for Old," giving picturesque and amusing interpretations of things Greek in art and literature in the light of his personal observations of the land and people. Mr. Reginald Kauffman, who consented to come to us on condition that an extra fund be raised for the Belgians, gave an account of his experiences in the war zone; and from Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, one of our last and most distinguished speakers, we gleaned much regarding the confused earlier history of the Balkan states, both with reference to the races of which they are made up and concerning their significance for international European politics.

Debates. The class and inter-class debates which have excited much interest this year concluded with a supreme effort at which President Thomas served as one of the judges. Even more time and effort is to be expended next year by the College in learning to speak on its feet. President Thomas has offered to present a prize to the best debater, and has suggested the awarding of a cup to the best class team.

Publications. *College News*, starting as a diminutive sheet and now trebled in size and justifying its existence by a very wide circulation will also be continued next year. A certain unfortunate rivalry seems to be unavoidable between supporters of the *News* and the smaller number of those who belong to the *Tipyn O'Bob* tradition. The *News* is popular, which the *Tip* never has been to a noticeable degree. But the *Tip* maintains a standard of quality in work which the *News* might profitably emulate. The ideal organ of college opinion, a publication which should combine comment on affairs of passing interest and occasional letters and criticisms, with more extended literary work, is yet to appear at Bryn Mawr. The *Lantern* of this year approximates perhaps somewhat to this ideal. It is more readable than many of its predecessors, without thereby breaking with the *Lantern* traditions.

Improvements. A recent and rather notably successful undertaking of the undergraduates was the raising of money for a new athletic field. By concentrated co-operative effort a large sum was raised in a very short time, and plans for new fields and athletic conveniences have been drawn up. Another permanent improvement to the College is a new organ in chapel. It partially reconciles one to Taylor Hall, which is, nevertheless, as always, inadequate to its uses. A beautiful auditorium large enough for special lectures, for plays, and

for the more important chapel exercises such as those of May Day, is sorely needed. If it is to come with the Students' Building, that cause is one of the first to be worked for. Improvements at Bryn Mawr come slowly but they come surely. Radnor acquired respectable chairs for its dining room at last. The lighting in the library is tolerable now that the glaring lights on the walls have been tempered by a coat of bronze. We have been recipients of new pictures, new books, new bushes, new furniture, by methods of begging, working, or donating. We have even started a new department, the Carola Woerishoffer, which is to be devoted to the study of social problems. The experimental psychology department, too, though not new, has grown steadily from humble to very imposing proportions. At present the equipment is merely better than that of most laboratories in the country. In a few years it will probably be the best. One of the most recent and most interesting additions to it is a Miller sound-recording apparatus by which sine curves can be thrown on a screen simultaneously with the production of the sound, and the complications made in the curves by the addition of overtones to a fundamental or by combinations of different instruments thus graphically illustrated.

Academic Changes. Of the purely academic changes that have come about this year probably the rescinding of the cut rule is the most significant. By vote of the Faculty it was decided that in future each professor shall have power to regulate attendance upon his or her classes by individual methods. Another important change is the conversion of nearly all courses into five-hour courses. The plan will be tried next year and it seems extremely probable that more continuous application to three subjects for a semester will make for more satisfactory, because more intensive, work than is possible on the present scheme of more numerous courses of fewer hours each. As might be expected, the sudden introduction of such a different system has worked havoc with many schedules, particularly those of Sophomores and Juniors.

Commencement. On the first day of Commencement week this year the May Day banners were raised on the towers and the campus never looked gay or greener or more pleasantly reminiscent of mediaeval festive days. But the rain came, the banners were hauled in, and the spirits of merry-makers were sadly dampened by three days of bad weather. Garden party took place in Rockefeller, Denbigh,

and Pembroke, the alumnae procession and alumnae games were given up,—even a daisy chain was impossible. The many disappointments were partly atoned for by one of the very nicest commencements Bryn Mawr has ever had. Mr. Taft made an address on international provisions for world-peace which was distinguished by humour and wisdom, and bore evidence of his wide and deep experience. The graduating class was the largest we have ever had; there were also four masters and two doctors to receive their degrees. Marguerite Darkow, this year's Bryn Mawr European Fellow had attained the highest average in grades ever attained at Bryn Mawr. She received her degree *summa cum laude*. Degrees were also conferred *magna cum laude* and *cum laude*.

Of the recipients of European fellowships last year and this, only two are going abroad for the present. These two are Charlotte D'Evelyn, holder of the Mary E. Garrett fellowship for this year, and Gertrude Campbell, holder of the same fellowship for last year. They sailed for England on June 6, to work at the British Museum and various libraries in England.

HELEN H. PARKHURST, 1911.

COMMENCEMENT

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Ninety Students Graduated

List of Fellowships, Honors and Prizes

Addresses by President M. Carey Thomas and

The Hon. William Howard Taft, LL.D.,

Former President of the United States,
on "A Permanent Basis for International Peace."

The thirtieth year of Bryn Mawr College closed on the morning of June 3, 1915, with the conferring of degrees and the graduation of the largest class ever graduated from the college. Eighty-four students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, four the degree of Master of Arts and two the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the College and friends and relations of the Seniors and demonstrated the need of the auditorium which the wished-for Students Building should provide.

After the exercises closed with Mr. Taft's speech, luncheon was served for the friends of the Senior Class on the Campus in a beautiful situation outside Radnor Hall.

The Directors and Faculty and friends of the College were invited to luncheon at the Deanery by President Thomas to meet Mr. and Mrs.

Taft and Miss Helen Taft. As President Thomas is in mourning she did not receive herself but Dean Reilly and Dean Maddison acted as hostesses in her stead.

Among the guests present were Mr. William L. Austin of Rosemont, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Bodine of Villa Nova, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Butcher, Jr., of Ardmore, Professor Walter Goodnow Everett of Providence, Rhode Island, Mr. Theodore M. Ely and Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Miss Vida Hunt Francis of Philadelphia, Professor and Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Randall of Baltimore, The Hon. and Mrs. Townsend Scudder of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis Scull of Overbrook, Miss Mary Winsor of Haverford, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner of Bryn Mawr and the Directors of the College: Mr. and Mrs. James Wood of Mt. Kisco, New York, Professor and Mrs. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Wood of Riverton, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Cope, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Asa S. Wing of Moorestown, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride of Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna Rhoads Ladd of Bryn Mawr, Mr. and Mrs. Abram F. Huston of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dennis of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henry Thomas, of Haverford and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft of Ardmore.

EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED

Mary E. Garrett European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

CHARLOTTE D'EVELYN of San Francisco, California.

President's European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

CAROLINE AUSTIN DUROR of New York City.

Bryn Mawr European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

MARGUERITE DAISY DARKOW of Philadelphia.

Special European Fellow (Value of Fellowship \$500)

FERN HELEN RUSK of Columbia, Missouri.

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED (Value \$525)

Greek

AGNES CARR VAUGHAN of Tampa, Florida.

Latin

ELIZABETH LOUISE DAVIS of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

English

MARY ELIZABETH BARNICLE of Providence, Rhode Island.

German

RUTH PERKINS of Abington, Massachusetts.

Romance Languages

GRETCHEN TODD of Milburn, New Jersey.

Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature

AMY BLANCHE GREENE of Cable, Ohio.

Carola Woerishoffer Fellow in Social Economy and Social Research

ELSA MAY BUTLER of St. Louis, Missouri.

History

EDITH ALICE MCCOY of Oberlin, Ohio.

Psychology

CORA LOUISE FRIEDLINE of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Geology

HELEN MORNINGSTAR of Columbus, Ohio.

Award of Fellowships deferred in Economics, Archaeology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS CONFERRED FOR 1915-16 (Value \$200)

Latin

ALICE HILL BYRNE of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

English

ELIZABETH BEATRICE DAW of Spottswood, New Jersey.

ELIZABETH DARLINGTON ADAMS of New London, Connecticut.

MARY B. KOLARS of LeSueur Center, Minnesota.

BEULAH LOUISE WARDELL of Columbus, Ohio.

Romance Languages

ALICE PHILENA FELICIA HUBBARD of Cedar Crest, Belton, Texas.

MARGARET SAEGER BRADWAY of Haverford, Pennsylvania.

FLORENCE HARPER of Seattle, Washington.

Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature

BEATRICE ALLARD of Boston, Massachusetts.

LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH of Winchester, Connecticut.

History

MARGARET WOODBURY of Columbus, Ohio.

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Scholar

KATHARINE MAYNADIER STREETT of Cumberland, Maryland.

Psychology

EDITH REBECCA MACAULEY of Medina, New York.

ANNA SOPHIE ROGERS of Urbana, Illinois.

Education

VERA TRITPOE of Fortville, Indiana.

MILDRED LEWIS JUSTICE of Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Mathematics

MARGUERITE JENNIE BRECKENRIDGE of West Brownville, Pennsylvania.

Physics

LUCIA HELEN SMITH of New York City.

Chemistry

ELISE TOBIN of Brooklyn, New York.

JESSIE ELIZABETH MINOR of Springfield, Missouri.

Geology

EULA DAVIS McEWAN of Bloomington, Indiana.

Biology

HELEN FRANCES HARVEY of Oberlin, Ohio.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON of Fort Collins, Colorado.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SCHOLARSHIPS CONFERRED FOR 1915-16 (Value \$405)

British Scholars

JANE MARION EARLE of Leeds, England. Newnham College, Cambridge, 1907-10; Mathe-

matical Tripos, pt. I, 1908, Class II; pt. II, 1910, Class II; Training College for Women, Cambridge, 1910-11; Teacher of Mathematics in the Leeds Girls' High School, 1911-15. Subject: Mathematics.

GWEN ANN JONES of Bala, Merioneth, Wales. B.A., University College of Wales, 1909; M.A., 1914; Teacher in the Girls' Intermediate School, Pontypool, 1910-15. Subject: English Literature.

MARY RHYS of Blandford, Dorset, England Glasgow University, 1910-15; Will take the English Honours examinations in September, 1915. Subject: English Literature.

OCTAVIA ELFRIDA SAUNDERS of Mayfield, Sussex, England. St. Andrews University, 1910-14; M.A., with Honours in Modern Languages, 1914; Assistant in German, St. Andrews' University, 1914-15. Subject: French.

German Scholars

FRIDA HOEHNA of Berlin, Germany. Normal School in Breslau, 3 years; passed examinations for teachers in public, middle and high schools for girls: Teacher in Royal Augusta Schule, Berlin, 1910-11; Teacher in Lyceum for Girls, Berlin 1911-13; Student Berlin University, winter term, 1913-14; Student University of Jena, summer term, 1914 and winter term, 1914-15. Subject: German and English Philology.

MARIA-ALEXANDRA STAPPERT of Sterkrade, Germany. Real gymnasium for Women at Aix la Chappelle, 1914; Student, University of Bonn, summer term, 1914; Student, University of Münster, winter term, 1914-15. Subject: Economics and Politics.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship

MARIAN CLEMENTINE KLEPS of Philadelphia.

James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship

THALIA HOWARD SMITH of New York City.

James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship

JESSIE MEBANE of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mary E. Stevens Scholarship

REBECCA ELIZABETH JOACHIM of Philadelphia.

Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarships

ELLA MARY ROSENBERG of Philadelphia.
LOUISE TUNSTALL SMITH of Baltimore.

Anna Hallowell Memorial Scholarship

RYU SATO of Tokyo, Japan.

Special Scholarship: \$200

HELEN BURN ZIMMERMAN of Eberlys Mill, Pennsylvania.

Special Scholarship: \$100

GLADYS HAGY CASSEL of Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Powers Memorial Scholarship

AMELIA KELLOGG MACMASTER of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Anna M. Powers Memorial Scholarship

EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE of Philadelphia.

Austin Hull Norris Scholarship

AGNES PICKETT SMITH of Winchester, Virginia.

Mary Anna Longstreth Memorial Scholarship

CATHERINE EVERETT of Philadelphia; on condition that she passes the necessary entrance examinations.

Chicago Bryn Mawr Club Scholarship

GEORGETTE OMEGA MOSES of Mt. Vernon, New York.

George W. Childs Essay Prize—(a watch given to the best writer in the senior class)

HELEN HERRON TAFT of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Honourable Mention for the George W. Childs Essay Prize

FLORENCE GAGE HATTON of Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship

FLORENCE ELIZABETH IDINGS of North Platte, Nebraska.

Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize, a set of Shakespeare given to a senior in memory of Mary Helen Ritchie of the class of 1896, a Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts of the College, who died in 1905.

HARRIET BRADFORD of San Francisco, California.

MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE YEAR
1915-16

These have been awarded as follows:

(a) The New England States: ANNA THORNDIKE, Boston, Massachusetts. Average 71.4.

(b) New York, New Jersey and Delaware: ELEANOR MARQUAND, Princeton, New Jersey. Average 81.65.

(c) Western States: ANNA RUBENIA DUBACK, St. Louis, Missouri. Average 82.6.

(d) Pennsylvania and all places not included in (a), (b), and (c). ERNESTINE EMMA MERCER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Average 81.15.

CLASS REUNIONS

1895

1895 met at a luncheon given by Elizabeth Bent Clark (Mrs. Herbert L. Clark) at her home in Bryn Mawr, and at a tea given by Julia Langdon Loomis (Mrs. Edward E. Loomis) in Pembroke West.

1900

The Class of 1900 assembled, for the most part, on Tuesday, June 1, for their fifteenth reunion. Some few advance guards had arrived on Monday, and wisely, for these early birds took prompt possession of beds and left couches for the more dilatory.

The headquarters were in 14-16 Pembroke East, better known as Leslie Knowles' and Kate E. Williams' suite. Upon arrival each member was given a blue and white crepe coat (a cape breed crossed with kimono) and a blue fillet for the hair with a white "1900" printed on it. These garments were worn continually and would undoubtedly have won the prize in the Wednesday procession if there had been any such function, but the heavens opened and the floods came and our costumes could not be displayed en masse. Our linden tree was decorated with blue balloons, very gay and sprightly to see.

On Tuesday evening was the bonfire, after which the class repaired to Marion Reilly's house, where they had a delightful and social time. Our hostess was delayed a little at the faculty meeting where the "cut rule" was abolished.

On Wednesday, in spite of continual rain, the Class enjoyed itself hugely. It went in full force to the College Breakfast where it, and many other human creatures, were herded for a weary time along the sides of the swimming pool, in order to parade properly into the gymnasium. Unfortunately the desperate ones could not even commit suicide as there was no water in the pool. We finally marched into the gymnasium with our blue balloons fastened to

our hair, in a natty and becoming manner. The speeches were delightful and clever. There seemed apparent, however, a very frank sentiment that the presence of alumnae was not yearned for nor welcomed by the undergraduates.

The garden party was held indoors, but was, nevertheless, a very enjoyable occasion. The Seniors looked as delightfully feminine as any advocate of the "hearth-and-home" theory could desire, and were very cordial and charming hostesses.

Our class meeting was held in Denbigh graduate students' parlor, where discussions as futile and arguments as impassioned as of yore took place. We were a trifle older in appearance and, for the moment, a trifle dressier, but otherwise unchanged.

The dinner was held immediately after the meeting, in Denbigh dining room, twenty-eight of us being present. There were songs but no toasts; after the dinner came a stereopticon lecture comprising general items of interest to the Class, and pictures of husbands, babies, houses, etc., were shown. After singing *Auld Lang Syne*, we parted with much regret, and most of us then sat up until very small hours, indeed, having the usual theoretical conversations. Which last item goes to show that mere passage of time does not change our fundamental characteristics.

HELEN MACCOY,
Secretary.

1905

The Class of 1905 held its decennial reunion from Saturday, May 29, till Friday, June 4. All those staying at the College were housed in Pembroke, many of them, thanks to Miss Thomas's thoughtful arrangements, in their own old rooms. Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh had with her her small baby Esther, so she and Avis Putnam Dethier stayed at Mrs. Foley's cottage back of Radnor, but managed to play with the Class a goodly bit. Not more than a dozen were on hand Sunday evening to hear the Baccalaureate sermon.

But all day Monday 1905-ers continued to arrive and the costumes, beautifully and laboriously made by Edith Longstreth Wood and her co-workers, were dealt out to each as she arrived and applied at class headquarters, 62-66 Pembroke West. The costumes were a milkmaid's red and white striped cap and apron (only the shades of Genung restrained my im-

pulse to say "a red and white striped milkmaid's cap and apron!") and a sweet little three-legged red stool. Each girl also received one of the Decennial books edited by Elma Loines. During the morning, Helen Kempton and Julie Brewer, who had braved the terrors of entering the Alumnae Tennis Tournament, played their matches, but were overpowered. Towards the end of the day 1905 cheered and sang to a small reunion of 1907 at a picnic in Pyramus and Thisbe Hollow, and later to 1910's class supper in Merion.

Tuesday the stream of new arrivals continued, and down the corridors and over the campus rang exclamations of joy mingled with surprise at unexpected changes in the appearances of newcomers. Thinness where one had a right to expect plumpness was quite disconcerting to prompt recognition. A class meeting was held after the Christian Association tea, and forty-five members were present.

The long-awaited class supper was held that evening in Pembroke, and Margaret Thurston made a delightful toast mistress. After an amusing sketch of the changes wrought in the class by these ten years came several speeches on all the possible post-college activities, including three on marriage "just to advertise it and because it is so prevalent." (Sixty out of the original one hundred and twenty-seven members are married, and thirty-four out of the seventy-seven who graduated.) The toasts and speakers were as follows:

1. "Changes in the Appearance of 1905," by Nathalie Fairbank Bell.
2. "Matrimony from a Spinster's Standpoint," by Louise Marshall.
3. "Travels and Adventures in the Orient," by Margaret Bates.
4. "Some Amusing Features of Social Service Work at the Salem Fire," by Helen Kempton.
5. "An Artistic Career—the Drama," by Elizabeth Goodrich Reckitt.
6. "Educational Work—Efficiency," by Elma Loines.
7. "The War between Unmarried and Married 1905," by Elsey Henry Redfield.
8. "Literary Work—a Poem on Our Decennial Reunion," sent by Theo Bates and read by Eleanor Little Aldrich.
9. "Pursuit of Adventure," by Frances Hubbard Flaherty.
10. "The College Professor's Point of View," by Esther Lowenthal.

11. "Social Parasites and Babies," by Florence Waterbury.
12. "Matrimony from a Married Standpoint," by Isabel Lynde Dammann.
13. "The Practicability of Peace—a Plea to 1905," by the Class President, Helen Sturgis, who closed the speech-making with a few loving words of an "In Memoriam" nature.

The toasts were interspersed with songs, stunts by Margaret Nicholas and Isabel Lynde, cheers and flowers from 1907, cheers and a sweet gift from 1900, and lastly a letter from Alice Day McLaren, written from Mexico City and read by Edith Ashley. The grand climax came at the end, when after the tables were cleared kodak pictures of members of the Class and their husbands and children were reflected on a screen by Eleanor Little Aldrich and Mabel Austin Converse.

All day Wednesday it poured. Helen Kempton had made the Alumnae B. B. team, so our disappointment at having the game called off had a keen personal touch. College Breakfast, another class meeting, Garden Party in Pembroke, a cheer to 1900 supping in Denbigh, and finally Senior singing in East completed our day's dissipation.

An unusually large number of the Class stayed over for Commencement and alumnae supper and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

A list of those present at the class supper and the text of some of the speeches are given below:

Oliver Eddy, Elizabeth Goodrich Reckitt, Clara Porter Yarnelle, Rachel Brewer, Elma Loines, Anna McCoy, Edith Ashley, Katharine Fowler, Helen Kempton, Eleanor Little Aldrich, Gladys King, Elsie Jones, Hope Allen, Esther Lowenthal, Helen Sturgis, Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, Avis Putnam Dethier, Virginia Goffe Hoar, Alberta Warner, Florence Waterbury, Frances Hubbard Flaherty, Theodora Bartlett, Mabry Parks Remington, Isabel Lynde Dammann, Nathalie Fairbank Bell, Anna Workman Stinson, Mary Spencer Worthington, Edith Longstreth Wood, Margaretta Wilson, Miriam Johnson, Helen Read, Gertrude Hartman, Louise Marshall, Margaret Thurston, Catherine Utley Hill, Susan Bean, Louise Lewis, Mabel Austin Converse, Marcia Brady, Margaret Bates, Emily Cooper Johnson, Elsie Tattersfield Banes, Elsie Henry Redfield, Rosamond Danielson, Alice Heulings.

SPEECH OF ELSEY HENRY REDFIELD

Although I had been single for over a quarter of a century,—it was not until I married that I really came to understand the single point of view. At the 1905 weddings which I attended year after year—long before my own had any prospect of materializing—because I drank to the bride's good health and sent a wedding present, I thought that I rejoiced in all sincerity and altruism. How little did I read my own

heart *then*! Now I know,—know the meaning of those solemn post-nuptial conclaves, after the departure of the bride and groom, among those *left behind*. Is there anyone here who once has not been *left behind*, herself? Does she not remember the gist of the whispered conversation?

"I do hope he's not going to be selfish. Did she look quite as happy as you expected? No, I don't mean when everyone was gazing, but when she was running upstairs.—Yes, he is handsome, my dear but—O, did you notice too? How cross he seemed when the rice went in his eyes? O really, I could cry.—Yes, awfully gay at Princeton. When that kind settles down—But if he never should! Do you suppose she realizes what she's giving up?" (And the never-failing ending): "O girls, aren't you glad *you're* not married?"

Two weeks after my wedding day, I met a member of 1905. She is single. "Is he *still* kind to you?" she inquired eagerly. There was a world of innuendo in her words. At that very moment I shifted my point of view and shifted it forever. Now I defend *all* husbands, tall and short, gay and sober, bald-headed and cross-eyed. They *need* it. For now do I not understand the shafts of wit and malice, under the guise of pleasantry and kindness, that are constantly descending upon the heads of the innocent and unsuspecting creatures?

There are all kinds of attack that the 1905 matron must be prepared to parry. For there are all kinds of spinsters to do the attacking. Those engaged in social service are a hard type to meet. For their weapon is statistics,—and what more deadly? Rachel Brewer, Helen Kempton, and Louise Lewis can prove by figures that 92½ per cent of husbands use strong language, that 67½ per cent of husbands murder their wives in fits of jealousy, and that 85½ per cent of husbands have to be driven to church. According to their tables, you have one chance in ten thousand of getting a mediocre husband, one-half a chance in two million of getting a good husband, and no chances in seven billion of getting a perfect husband. Katherine Fowler is strong on eugenics. Do go to hear her talk some day on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, New York City. With the School of Philanthropy backing her, she can demonstrate the fact that not a single 1905 marriage will produce a Caruso, a President of the United States, or a Mrs. Vernon Castle.

Ladies with careers are another set difficult to satisfy. Elma Loines leads your husband into

the centre of a crowded room and loudly asks him on what day of the year the planet Jupiter will overtake the planet Mars, and whether the combustion will bring about socialism or woman suffrage. After he has stammered and blushed a while, she glibly supplies the solution. Florence Waterbury, steeped in the new art of Rome and Paris, has a most disconcerting way of procedure. You take your unsuspecting husband to her dimly lighted studio. You bring him in. She half closes her eyes. There is a tense silence. Suddenly she speaks. "Does he wear a mauve and orange tie?" she cries fiercely. Alas, his tie happens to be a plebeian red. "Then with what do you satisfy the aesthetic aspirations of your immortal soul?" she demands brokenly. What is there to be said? Another 1905 husband has failed to meet the test. Helen Sturgis has a method all her own. Yes, my friends, I know she is your honored president, but, remember she is a Woman first. "How gray and old and worn and haggard you are!" is her favorite greeting of a married friend. Mark her change of voice when she meets a spinster. "How fresh and fair and buxom and blooming you are, my dear!" is the pretty compliment that every one of you single ones has received, be it merited or not.

Wives with only husbands, I think you will agree, have a hard time of it. But what about those with offspring too? Can anything be said against the array of lovely little boys and girls, the toasts of 1905, our future citizens? Surely, the despised marriage is responsible for them. I see conscious smiles upon the delighted faces of Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Dethier, Mrs. Hardenbergh, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Remington, Mrs. Yarnelle, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Burchenal, and Mrs. Dammann. Parents, your pride must take a fall. The subject is not fit for discussion here, but after class supper take Louise Marshall into a private corner. She will describe to you a place where Mother and Child *alone* represent the family unit. Tell me, classmates, have you heard of Sweden, the land of new and startling ideas where— But I see shocked faces. I will dilate no further. Ask Dilly.

I hope that the picture I have drawn is not too gloomy. Far be it from me to discourage any impending marriages with my alarming account of the fight that must be waged by the 1905 matron. If this is the idea I have given, you have missed the point of my lecture. Think a moment! How short a time ago, Alice Jaynes,

immersed in the betterment of mankind, put to scorn the humdrum lives of her married friends. Where is she now? Could one single one of you single ones lure her here this evening? Frances Hubbard had solemnly given herself to the muse of music. I wonder if it took very much urging for her to surrender the call of fame to bask in the light of another's glory. Margaret Thurston, Gladys King, Louise Marshall, Edith Ashley, talk fiercely against matrimony, it is true. But why do they bedeck themselves in gay plumage and each year seek new summer resorts and summer resorts with special inducements to bachelors!

My message is this. Woman, thy name is Inconsistency. Each year the silver cups go forth, and another carping spinster joins the ranks of the loyal matron. By our next reunion I hope that the war of the married versus the unwed will have died a natural death. My hair has grown gray in the battle. I sincerely trust so.

SPEECH OF FLORENCE WATERBURY

When our tall and svelte toast mistress postaled me requesting me to speak on "art," I was greatly rejoiced, as I felt that I could treat the subject with all the emotional enthusiasm of the recent and completely uninformed convert. I pictured writing a graphic description of a singing lesson, with my singing master pacing the room, clutching his brow, and groaning in his strong man's agony, "What *shall* I do with you? What *can* I do with you?" I mentally painted a vivid picture of myself painting a seascape, with two small boys watching—with the following comments: The smaller one said, "Gee, Leland, ain't that an elegant picture?" And Leland replied, "Aw, say—don't make me laugh!"

But all my artistic erudition was to be wasted when a second postal countermanded the first and requested me to speak on "Social Parasites and Babies."

This important subject deserves the pen of one who studied political economy at college and who has since become a mother. Being therefore well-equipped, I should like to start with the premise that the Social Parasite is undesirable, behaving, as it does, like the parasites of horticulture, whose disastrous effects on the thing parasited upon we all know.

We women do not know our own power! But when we get the vote, and close all the factories and saloons, etc., we shall realize it

and when we do realize it, let it be one of our first acts to eliminate the Social Parasite from the society of our grand old Union, that we may indeed live in the land of the free—the land that is free from parasites—an oak tree denuded and rejuvenated.

How shall it be done? Education? No, that so often helps successful parasites to succeed. Division of property, making women independent? No, parasites would be too lazy to manage property and they wouldn't have enough that way, anyhow. A compulsory course of Billy Sunday's lectures? That would be better, I consider, but will there not be too many among them too far gone even for the strenuous appeal of the evangelist?

There is one and only one definite and permanent and absolutely certain cure. *There would be no Social Parasites if there were no Babies.* Think this over! I have not time to give you the proofs now, as it would take too long, but statistics show with absolute positiveness that every Social Parasite, no matter who, —and I make *no* exceptions, *not* one, *every* Parasite has, at one time or another in his or her life, been a Baby!

And so I say to you, Babies must be abolished!

We must strike at the roots of the parasites. Why wait till the tree is covered, choked, smothered? Away with these embryonic parasites! Let us start a crusade to abolish babies, sine qua non, in stirpe and in toto, above all *in toto!* Whenever, and wherever, and however we see them, let us not be false to our great crusade to demolish, abolish, and exterminate all babies, in toto. Let your swords not fail—let your spirits not quail! Abolish in toto!

Then in the centuries to come, how our great-grandchildren will rise up and call us blessed; how their contemporaries will envy them the honor of having for ancestors that glorious band of classmates who saved society from the pest of the Social Parasite!

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CLASS

The President, after speaking of the joy of renewing companionships, the power and value of joy as a factor in life, and the inseparability of joy from love and peace, went on to urge the Class at this its tenth "reunion for purposes of joy" to dedicate itself severally and collectively to the cause of peace.

"Let us as a class stand uncompromisingly for 'peace and good will toward men.' If we stand for peace at all, it must be uncompromisingly,

for no half-way measures succeed. We must go the whole way, to the opposite extreme. We must think, speak, and act in the big love and spirit of genuine, consistent brotherly friendliness that inspires the Quakers, and that in the first seventy years of their life in America proved its *practicability* with such incredible success that in all those years when the neighboring colonies in Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were being attacked and massacred by the fierce Susquehanna Indians whenever occasion offered,—in all those years the Quaker colony lost but three members of its community! Even those three would not have been killed if they had stuck fast to their principles, but overcome by fear they suddenly lost their courage and faith in the power of love, and put their trust in arms instead, and ran to a neighboring fort for protection. Naturally they were mistaken by the Indians for being other than Quakers and were promptly shot down. I could give other more modern examples, recent labor troubles in Finland for instance, of the practicability of the peace principle, if examples were needed to convince.

"But even if it were not practicable and were *right*, it would be our business to make it practicable. It takes tremendous courage, however, to put one's faith unconditionally in non-resistance and be absolutely consistent to the end. It is not easy to be called a coward and be taunted with lack of patriotism. You don't always have a chance to explain that in the highest sense the country's honor is smirched by fighting and glorified by resorting to peaceful methods of arbitration, and that you stand for non-resistance because it is the highest kind of patriotism.

"The attitude of peace is by no means the negative, lie-down-and-walk-over-me attitude that we have mistaken it for. It is the positive, constructive attitude of the great force of love. Love is the strongest compelling force of the ages; we are recognizing it more and more, and feeling its influence in larger and larger spheres. See its compelling power in the home, in the school, in the social world of labor and capital. *Real* love, warm, generous, outpouring selfless love—not the half-hearted kind that will go only so far as the other fellow goes,—builds for itself such a strong foundation of friendliness and respect and peace on every side that it can weather more storms than any other foundation known. We have never been willing to try it out and prove it for all time, because we have

got into the habit of thinking that fighting for our country is the highest and best way in which we can serve her. But this is only a habit of thought. Let us get the new habit of thinking that arbitration and peace make for higher glory and are the better way in which we can show our patriotism and love of country!

"For there are higher interpretations of the words glory and national honor than people generally have stopped to consider. They have habituated themselves to a 'materialistic conception of the significance of national life.' But there is such a thing as 'saving a nation's soul and losing a nation's soul,' and by soul we mean the ideals it has always stood for, the principles that have guided its life and growth. Would the soil and cities and commerce and wealth and other physical manifestations of a nation be worth saving, any more than the physical life of a man, if that nation or that man threw away what was best and noblest, what was ideal, true, and eternal just in order to save that life—a paltry, transient life of a few years or centuries at most?"

"Let this Class of 1905 dedicate itself to the cause of peace. Let each member going to each separate home become a centre of radiating arbitration, peace and love thoughts, and apply the principle of these in every detail of life from the smallest to the greatest, that in all things 1905 may always stand for the noblest and best!"

1910

The Class of 1910 held its fifth reunion in Merion. The dinner was on Monday evening, May 31. On Monday afternoon Sidney Garrigues Edwards gave a tea at her home in Bryn Mawr, at which the principal attractions were two baby boys and a baby girl, belonging respectively to Sidney Garrigues Edwards, Josephine Ross Miller, and Charlotte Simonds Sage. Thirty-one members of the class were present at the dinner. Hilda Smith was toast-mistress and started the dinner off with a few vital statistics, emphasis being laid on the facts that 1910 has succeeded in marrying off twenty-nine of its members and now possesses nineteen babies, fourteen boys and five girls. As many photographs of our husbands and babies as could be procured were exhibited on a screen. We enjoyed our toasts very much, and complimented ourselves upon the variety of interests now represented by 1910. Charlotte Simonds Sage spoke on the subject of *Polly Sage*, one

of the five 1910 feminine additions; Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein told of the suffrage work being done by the women of Pennsylvania; Agnes Irwin gave us a glimpse of the inner workings of the 1914 May Day for which she was business manager; Dorothy Ashton left us wreathed in smiles by one of her far-famed bursts of poetry; Pat Murphy made us feel very uncomfortable by describing with telling accuracy the various things that members of our noble class are prone to do instead of sticking at their allotted, or supposedly chosen tasks in life. Janet Howell helped us to understand the real feelings of a physics professor and told us a little of what she hopes to do next year at Mount Wilson as the Sarah Berliner Research fellow. Ruth Babcock spoke as a representative of the famous and much-discussed "young wardens." Madeleine Edison Sloan gave an amusing account of some of her experiences as a housekeeper in New York. Julie Thompson described her experiences in leaving France at the outbreak of the war. Elsie Deems told of the Bryn Mawr institutions and traditions that have come since 1910 to be a part of the college life. Kate Rotan Drinker explained in flowing measures the difficulties of the class president, as the years pass by, with the ever-recurring speech. Other class presidents may feel relieved to see an expression of the feeling common to those in their position, and we therefore give her toast:

Each damsel sits in her straight-backed chair;
Socialists, suffragists, teachers are there,
Philanthropists, housewives, artists a few,
Efficiency experts, a doctor or two,
Gathered together from near and from far.
A group of young persons far above par—
'Tis that excellent class, 1910, of Bryn Mawr.

Never, I ween, was a handsomer seen,
Dreamt of in dreams or read of in books,
Than this superior class of mine looks!

The feast is over, the board is cleared,
The cakes and the ices have all disappeared;
And thirty nice classmates all in their places,
With best of dresses and nice clean faces,
Gathered from near and gathered from far
Are waiting to hear how fine they are!

In and out
Through the merry rout
A proud little smirk keeps flittering about

Here and there,
With a saucy air,
Over the face of each damsel fair;
With a smug little look as if it would say:
"Now what's the praise we're to hear today?"

For eight long years my part has been
To toast the Class of 1910
I've praised them at work, I've praised them at
games,
I've praised them in groups, I've praised them
by names;
I've praised their minds, I've praised their looks
With every adjective found in my books;
I've extolled every virtue, denied every vice,
I've ascribed to this Class every attribute nice.
I've praised them in French, I've praised them
in Dutch,
Though my skill in these tongues is not very
much.
I've praised them in words four syllables long;
Saving their protests, I'd have praised them in
song;
But in spite of my efforts, worthy a saint,
I've finally concluded that words are too faint
Their merits to paint.
I'll be plagued if they ain't!

Five years have now gone, again they raise
Their ears to hear my tale of praise.
This time, alack, they've no such luck!
The worm has turned and I have struck,
For lack of terms my tongue is stuck,
My duty plain, I simply buck,
Without further ado, I give you, then,
My toast—"Our Class, Bryn Mawr, 1910!"

Just to show that we still have some of the old spirit we had one "stunt"—a graphic presentation by the Misses Smith, Thompson, Deems, and Mrs. Sloane of the exciting moments that mark a Bryn Mawr warden's closing day. In the course of the evening telegrams from our absent classmates were read, and an interesting letter from our friend Ruth George, from which we quote a few lines of especial interest: "As for me, since coming to Arizona, I have passed an equal suffrage bill and a state prohibition measure. Also, we have had very pleasant weather with abundant rain-fall but I had really very little to do with that. At the same time I never have in any way opposed myself to, or sought to discourage, the ordinary operations of nature in this state. The sun has to shine somewhere—why not here? So I reason in my small way. . . . I wish

I had a picture of myself to send, as Jane suggests; however, I look very much the same, except that my face is rather sweeter and stronger than when you knew me. Time has dealt gently with me but, of course, I have suffered much and the ravages of deep experience stamp my features with unusual intelligence. I am very executive now, too; when I have a speech to, make I make it—loudly and well; when I have a letter to write, I write it, etc."

At the conclusion of dinner we went out to sing our class song and "The breath of parting," around our tree.

On Tuesday morning we held a class meeting on the campus, Kate and Polly Sage presiding and dividing the attention of the members present. A heavy rain on Wednesday prevented a spectacular appearance of the class in its neo-Turkish costumes at an alumnae game. By Thursday afternoon there were only seven of us left, and we upheld the class at the alumnae dinner, where we, as a re-union class, were represented in the speeches by Kate Rotan Drinker. E. D.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

MRS. KELLOGG, *President of the Alumnae Association*: Once upon a time a man of an inquiring turn of mind 'was seated in a subway car when a stranger entered and sat beside him carrying a large covered basket. From time to time the stranger lifted the lid of this basket and peered within, then shut it quickly. Finally the man could stand it no longer and turning to him said, "Excuse me, but may I ask *what* is in that basket?" "Certainly, certainly," the stranger replied, "you see my brother, I am sorry to say, is very unfortunate. His habits are not very good and he drinks more than is good for him. At times he suffers dreadfully. He sees queer things—rats and creeping things, especially snakes, and I am carrying him a mongoose to kill the snakes." "Oh, I see," said the man, much relieved. But soon he began to grow restless again and he leaned over to the stranger and said confidentially, "But you know those snakes your brother sees—they are not *real* snakes." "No," said the stranger, "and this is not a *real* mongoose!"

During the past year both alumnae and undergraduates have been stirred by a great fear—a fear lest their precious rights and liberties on which they set such store were to be curtailed. This fear was very real though

the danger may have been like the snakes of the stranger's brother, but now we are filled with a deep peace for our honored President and Faculty have come forward with a most efficient mongoose and our fears are laid at rest.

This fear has not been without its benefit however, for it has stirred and united the alumnae as nothing has done since our great crusade for raising the endowment fund, and now we must see to it that we do not fall back into apathy.

One of the most obvious methods of keeping alive interest is the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY. The QUARTERLY is not the organ of the Editors nor of the Board of Directors, but of the alumnae as a whole and each alumna should feel a personal responsibility for its interest and value. I am sure that each one of you here tonight reads each issue from cover to cover, but I am very sure that you turn first to the alumnae notes and read just the notes about the seven classes with whom you came into personal contact. You may have noticed in the last number a new scheme for the improvement of the notes. A blank is enclosed which is to be filled out, detached and returned to the Editor with all the doings and happenings of each one. Unfortunately, the result is not yet all that was hoped and the reason for this is probably the modesty of the alumnae. Each one thinks her doing too unimportant to mention. But this is not so—each of you knows a hundred alumnae outside of the circle of your immediate friends with whom you keep in touch by correspondence, in whose doings you are interested. If that is so, there are a hundred who are interested in *your* doings. Do send in word about yourself if it's only to say you have lost interest in Italian children and have taken up a fancy breed of chickens instead. If you can't think of anything to say about yourself—write about your friends, preferably the truth, but anyway, *something*. If it isn't true, there will be a vigorous denial in the next issue and the notes will be more vivid if not more edifying. But I must not make you feel about the QUARTERLY as the Joneses felt about the Smith's rug. It seemed the Smiths had a new rug of which they were very proud—and the Joneses dining with them one evening heard a good deal about it. The next morning early the little Jones boy came over and asked if he could see the rug. It was proudly exhibited and he looked it over from end to end most carefully and finally said, "Why, it doesn't make *me* sick!"

The QUARTERLY is only one of many means of keeping up our interest. For instance, the Branches and Clubs are useful. It takes twenty-five members to form a Branch, but a Club can have almost any number of members. The Bryn Mawr Alumnae of Texas are thinking of forming a Club and I hope they will succeed and that many other states will follow their example. You can all think of other means, but the end is the great thing. An alumnae association, to be successful must have two objects and attain them. First, it must help to perpetuate the deep and lasting friendships formed in undergraduate days; and second it must foster a loving zeal for the college itself. For a college without the loving enthusiasm of its alumnae is like a tree without deep roots. Its beauty and its usefulness will be lost and its vitality will be killed.

We feel sure that this is a fate that can never befall our alumnae, but many such things may happen in this rushing modern life and we must see to it that in all the hurry and bustle of our life outside we keep alight the flame of our love and loyalty to each other and to Bryn Mawr.

This Commencement we are all united in our common sorrow at the death of one for whom all who came under her influence felt a tender affection. And to those of us who knew Miss Garrett, Bryn Mawr henceforward will be halloved by a beautiful and gracious memory.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce our toast mistress, Eunice Schenck of 1907. To the many audiences for whom she has made college plays delightful, she will need no introduction and we are all charmed to hear more from our beloved *Bottom the Weaver*.

DR. SCHENCK: It is my duty as toast mistress to warn the speakers that an inexorable triangle will be rung five minutes after the beginning of each speech. . . .

I have been a curse to my friends for the past few days in my efforts to get funny stories for Alumnae Supper. I knew that I would be put out if I did not tell some funny stories, for that goes with the job of toast mistress, and I knew that I must tell them before our next speaker, Miss MacIntosh, had her say, as she is a past master. I have two Irish stories and they are both about that famous man Pat. One day Pat was painting a fence very vigorously, so vigorously that a man said, "Why do you paint so fast?" Pat replied, without looking up from his paint pot, "For fear my paint will give out."

Another day Pat spilled a can of green paint. A passer-by stopped to ask him, "And have you had a hemorrhage, Pat?"

MISS MACINTOSH: To be Irish is to have the right to be different at all times, and tonight I have no intention of telling you any Irish stories. I would not dare after having been in Ireland for several months and learned that any question introduced at any time to any Irish audience is broken into as many parts as people present, as a ray of light falling through a prism.

I am asked to speak because it is the twenty-fifth reunion of the Class of '90, and it is impossible to be funny when a class is having its twenty-fifth reunion with only two members present. There were very few to begin with, and now we are so few by death that it is impossible for '90 ever to have a real reunion. We came rather as members of the Alumnae Association than as members of the Class of '90. I think, however, that tonight it might interest you for me to throw some side lights on some changes that I have noticed since I left college.

Two years ago I left for Ireland. I went to a delightful place with an Irish name and expected to stay for the rest of my life, as a farmer, but in that land of wetness we were driven out by lack of water. My sisters decided to go to Munich. We went to Munich and worked hard. I started to learn to paint with the result that I came back to America not a school teacher but a farmer and painter. The changes of employment have brought out certain things to me that I would never have noticed before.

My habits of thought, habits of work were challenged. When I reached the other side of the water, I felt it first in my native land. Certain habits of mind, points of view were continually being questioned, and there, in the country of my birth, I found myself an alien. Of course I expected it to be true in a foreign country like Germany. One day in Munich a professor came to me and asked me where I learned to work. I said in Bryn Mawr, and he said, "What is Bryn Mawr?" I told him. "But who ever heard of a woman coming out of a *frauen universität*!" he asked.

College fits you for work. It teaches you how to tackle almost anything a little better than you would have done if you had not been here, and I want to say this to-night because, while the highest honor that falls to daughters of Bryn Mawr must fall in the fields of learning and high intellectual accomplishment, still there are others of us here who will follow other walks of

life, and it is fine for us to feel that Bryn Mawr fits you for other fields than what we might most fitly call vocational training. We are able to leave the unessential and take the essential as people cannot who do not go to college.

Here at Bryn Mawr we look so much to the old world for certain accomplishments in fields of scholarship, in scientific research, in everything that takes our interest here that to discover that Bryn Mawr is an essentially American institution is really a very satisfactory discovery. It came to me in Munich one day when I was working there. I found in myself a certain independence of thought, a freedom that is not to be found in the old country, the religious freedom, the spiritual freedom that is found especially in Bryn Mawr.

And now everyone has heard such eloquent words on peace that I do not think that anybody should have the desire for peace more earnestly in their hearts than Bryn Mawr graduates. It belongs to the religion of the people who founded this college. I want to read you a little poem that I found a few weeks ago. It seems to me to embody three essential teachings of the life of Bryn Mawr, companionship, the spirit of the place, and the power of the mind.

THE THREE COUNSELLORS—A.S.

It was the fairy of the place
Moving within a little light,
Who touched with dim and shadowy grace
The conflict at its fever height.

It seemed to whisper, "Quietness"
Then quietly itself was gone;
Yet echoes of its mute caress
Were with me as the years went on.

It was the warrior within
Who called: "Awake, prepare for fight!
Yet lose not memory in the din;
Make of thy gentleness thy might!

"Make of thy silence words to shake
The long enthronéd kings of earth;
Make of thy will the force to break
Their towers of wantonness and mirth."

It was the wise all-seeing Soul
Who counselled neither war nor peace:
Only be thou thyself that goal
In which the wars of Time shall cease.

DR. SCHENCK: I was reading the other day the book of Dr. Blackwell entitled *Pioneer Work*

for Women. It is full of interesting things and interesting stories. One was of how Dr. Blackwell had been advised to put on the garb of a man and go to Paris to study. Another was of how after Dr. Blackwell had forced her way into a medical college and made everyone enthusiastic about her, she refused to march in her own Commencement procession, as she deemed such an act "unwomanly."

Mrs. Kate Rotan Drinker, 1910, Bryn Mawr College, 1914, Women's Medical School of Philadelphia, is going to speak on pioneer women in medicine and women in medicine today.

MRS. DRINKER: When a member of your committee wrote and asked me to speak at this alumnae dinner my first impulse was to refuse post haste. In the last five years since graduating from Bryn Mawr College I have been so absorbed in pursuing one very specialized branch of education that I have lost the knack, if I ever had it, of saying anything which will interest a large group of non-medical people. Then it occurred to me that we might meet on grounds familiar to me, and that you might be interested in hearing about the reception of women into medicine sixty-five years ago as contrasted with the opportunities offered to them today.

The first woman to be granted the degree of doctor of medicine in the United States was Elizabeth Blackwell, an English woman by birth but an American by adoption. Dr. Blackwell, in a little book called *Pioneer Work for Women*, has given a vivid account of the seemingly impossible obstacles which she had to overcome in securing her medical education, and of the social ostracism, the caustic criticism, and the endless difficulties which she had to undergo for many years after she had become a doctor. Dr. Blackwell's experiences were so typical of the early women physicians that I can very well picture their position by giving you a brief account of her efforts to obtain a medical degree.

The idea of studying medicine was first suggested to Dr. Blackwell by a friend, a woman who suffered from and finally died of a painful disease, the nature of which made the methods of treatment a constant suffering to her. She once said, "If I could have been treated by a lady doctor, my worst sufferings would have been spared me." These words made a strong impression on the thoughtful, conscientious, and deeply introspective mind of Elizabeth Blackwell. Finally determining to study medicine, she had not the slightest idea of how to become a

physician or of the course of study necessary for this purpose.

She wrote to and consulted with several physicians as to the possibility of becoming a woman doctor. Describing the results she says:

"The answers I received were curiously unanimous. They all replied to the effect that the idea was a good one, but that it was impossible to accomplish it; that there was no way of obtaining such an education for a woman; that the education required was long and expensive; that there were innumerable obstacles in the way of such a course; and that, in short, the idea, though a valuable one, was impossible of execution.

This verdict, however, no matter from how great an authority, was rather an encouragement than otherwise to a young and active person who needed an absorbing occupation. If an idea, I reasoned, were really a valuable one, there must be some way of realizing it. The idea of winning a doctor's degree gradually assumed the aspect of a great moral struggle, and the moral fight possessed immense attraction for me."

Being without resources, Miss Blackwell taught for two years in a school in North Carolina in order to accumulate a little hoard of money to be used in accomplishing her purpose. In the summer of 1847, resolved to seek an entrance into a medical school, she set sail for Philadelphia—at that time the medical centre of America. Arriving there she made application for admission to the four medical colleges in the city. Her interviews with their various professors were by turns hopeful and disappointing. One kindly Quaker adviser said to her, "Elizabeth, it is of no use trying. Thee cannot gain admission to these schools. Thee must go to Paris and don masculine attire to gain the necessary knowledge." Other friends protested loudly against such a course. "You, a young unmarried lady," they said, "go to Paris, that city of fearful immorality where every feeling will be outraged and insult attend you at every step; where vice is the natural atmosphere and no young man can breathe it without being contaminated! Impossible, you are lost if you go!" Elizabeth, writing to a friend, says, "The general sentiment of the physicians is strongly opposed to a woman's intruding herself into the profession; consequently it would be perhaps impossible even to obtain private instruction, but if that were possible the enormous expense would render it impractical, and where the feel-

ings of the profession are strongly enlisted against such a scheme, the museums, libraries, hospitals, and all similar aids would be closed against me."

After trying all the medical schools both of Philadelphia and of New York, Miss Blackwell obtained a list of all the smaller schools of the northern states—country schools as they were called—and quite at a venture sent in applications for admission to twelve of the most promising. At last to her great delight, she received the following letters from the medical department of a small university town in the western part of New York:

"GENEVA, October 20, 1847.

To Elizabeth Blackwell, Philadelphia.

I am instructed by the faculty of the medical department of Geneva University to acknowledge receipt of yours of 3rd inst. A quorum of the faculty assembled last evening for the first time during the session, and it was thought important to submit your proposal to the class (of students), who have had a meeting this day, and acted entirely on their own behalf, without any interference on the part of the faculty. I send you the result of their deliberations, and need only add that there are no fears but that you can, by judicious management, not only "disarm criticism," but elevate yourself without detracting in the least from the dignity of the profession.

Wishing you success in your undertaking, which some may deem bold in the present state of society, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES A. LEE,
Dean of the Faculty.

15 Geneva Hotel.

This letter enclosed the following unique and manly letter, which I had afterwards copied on parchment, and esteem one of my most valued possessions:

At a meeting of the entire medical class of Geneva Medical College, held this day, October 20, 1847, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

I. *Resolved*—That one of the radical principles of a Republican Government is the universal education of both sexes; that to every branch of scientific education the door should be open equally to all; that the application of Elizabeth

Blackwell to become a member of our class meets our entire approbation; and in extending our unanimous invitation we pledge ourselves that no conduct of ours shall cause her to regret her attendance at this institution.

2. *Resolved*.—That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the chairman and transmitted to Elizabeth Blackwell.

With an immense sigh of relief and aspirations of profound gratitude to Providence I instantly accepted the invitation and prepared for the journey to Western New York State."

A great commotion was created in the little town of Geneva by Elizabeth Blackwell's appearance as a medical student. Telling of her experiences she says: "Very slowly I perceived that a doctor's wife at the table avoided any communication with me, and that as I walked backwards and forwards to college the ladies stopped to stare at me, as at a curious animal. I afterwards found that I had so shocked Geneva propriety that the theory was fully established either that I was a bad woman, whose designs would gradually become evident, or that being insane, an outbreak of insanity would soon be apparent. Feeling the unfriendliness of the people, though quite unaware of all this gossip, I never walked abroad, but hastening daily to my college as to a sure refuge, I knew when I shut the great doors behind me that I shut out all unkindly criticism, and I soon felt perfectly at home amongst my fellow-students. . . . The behavior of the medical class during the two years that I was with them was admirable. It was that of true Christian gentlemen. I learned later that some of them had been inclined to think my application for admission a hoax, perpetrated at their expense by a rival college. But when the *bona-fide* student actually appeared they gave her a manly welcome, and fulfilled to the letter the promise contained in their invitation."

After two years of faithful study at Geneva Dr. Blackwell graduated on January 23, 1849, at the head of her class. The admission of a woman for the first time to a complete medical education and full equality in the privileges and responsibilities of the profession produced a widespread effect in America. The public press very generally recorded the event and expressed a favorable opinion of it.

Even in Europe some notice of it was taken, and *Punch* showed his cordial appreciation by a few amusing but friendly verses:

"Not always is the warrior male,
 Nor masculine the sailor;
 We all know Zaragossa's tale,
 We've all heard 'Billy Taylor;'
 But far a nobler heroine, she
 Who won the palm of knowledge,
 And took a Medical Degree
 By study at her College.

"Young ladies all, of every clime,
 Especially of Britain,
 Who wholly occupy your time
 In novels or in knitting,
 Whose highest skill is but to play,
 Sing, dance, or French to clack well
 Reflect on the example, pray,
 Of excellent Miss Blackwell!

"Think, if you had a brother ill,
 A husband, or a lover,
 And could prescribe the draught or pill
 Whereby he might recover;
 How much more useful this would be,
 Oh, sister, wife, or daughter!
 Than merely handing him beef-tea,
 Gruel, or toast-and-water.

"Ye bachelors about to wed
 In youth's unthinking hey-day,
 Who look upon a furnish'd head
 As horrid for a lady,
 Who'd call a female doctor 'blue;'
 You'd spare your sneers, I rather
 Think, my young fellows, if you knew
 What physic costs a father!"

It must not be imagined that Dr. Blackwell's difficulties were over once she had obtained her degree. On the contrary she spent a long life waging a constant battle against unjust criticism, narrow prejudice, and obstate misunderstanding. She endured faithfully, patiently, and with extraordinary dignity rude rebuffs, insulting criticism and public disapproval which would have driven to despair a character less earnest and strong.

To one thoroughly familiar with the position of women in medicine in the middle of the last century it is incredible that sixty years have brought about so vast a change. Today women are admitted, as you all doubtless know, on equal terms with men students to many of the very best medical schools in the country. Among these are the Johns Hopkins University, Cornell Medical School, the University of Pennsylvania,

and many of the large western colleges. During the last year there were over six hundred women medical students in the United States. Ten years ago the number of women students exceeded eleven hundred but increased entrance requirements and more stringent medical examinations have caused the number of both men and women medical students to fall materially.

Women are now admitted to the faculties of the best medical colleges, they are in great demand for laboratory positions in hospitals, schools, and research institutions, and large numbers of them are practising successfully medicine and surgery in all parts of the world. With proper qualifications a woman can obtain entrance to practically any medical institution as a graduate student, though undergraduate women students may still be rigorously excluded. This amazing change in the position of women in medicine, taking place in a bare sixty-five years, should be a source of great satisfaction to all of us who are interested in the education of women. We medical women, especially, can never be sufficiently grateful to the women pioneers who by their modesty, dignity, and steadfast determination opened up to us a new world.

DR. SCHENCK: The title that Dr. Beck gave me has been a perfect riddle to me. I feel as though I want to get back at him, by asking him a riddle. You of the Alumnae Association will know the answer, as you were brought up on Mother Goose, but Dr. Beck has not had your advantage, and for him it will be a real riddle. "Two legs sat on three legs with one leg on his lap, in came four legs, etc." Dr. Beck tells me that the title of his speech is "A Family of Legs."

DR. BECK: I really cannot understand why the title of my speech should have puzzled everybody to such a degree. Even on the campus, when I passed a group of Alumnae I intercepted the remark: 'What may a professor of Mediaeval French have to say about centipedes?' I admit that the centipede has quite a respectable number of legs, not sufficient, however, to allow him to join a Bryn Mawr alumnae supper. Be assured that the "legs" I have in mind, belong to a more cultured family than that one.

We all belong to Bryn Mawr College, do we not? Let us first try to give a toast-speech definition of Bryn Mawr College: We may define it as a group of selected individuals, professors and students, and a collection of various things, such as lecture halls, dormitories, laboratories, etc., which all work together harmoniously

towards the achievement of the moral and intellectual ideals contained in the motto: *Veritatem dilexi*.

To form a family, it is necessary and sufficient to be at least two, preferably more. Whereas: the number of legs enumerated below amount to six, be it resolved to introduce to you my family of legs: Col-leg-e, se-*lec*-ted, col-*lec*-tion, *lec*-ture, intel-*lec*-tual and di-*lec*-si (if you allow me to write cs for x). I hope that those who were afraid of the centipede will now feel relieved of their awful apprehension.

A word of explanation may yet be expedient to justify the subject matter I have chosen. At the close of the examination period a noticeable change took place in the psychogram of the campus, to speak more simply, on the faces of our seniors. I could not resist interviewing as many of them as I knew, to find out what were their predominant feelings on the eve of their departure from us. After four years of strenuous work, under strict regulations as to conduct in and outside the class work, many a time they had sighed: *dura lex, sed lex*, and they were not aware that this "lex" belonged to my ominous family of Bryn Mawr College "leg"-s. To comfort them, and to put before their eyes some higher thoughts, I decided to attempt an interpretation of the Bryn Mawr motto, the centre of gravity of which seems to me to be in the root "leg" of the verb *diligere*, *dilexi*; hence my title. On the other hand, I hoped that the Alumnae who have faithfully come back to us, would not despise having again before their eyes the motto to which they have lived up since entering Bryn Mawr.

I dare say that the root "leg" belongs to those which play the most important rôle in the intellectual and moral problems of life. *Lego*, means first, I gather; with the collective prefix, the action of bringing together is emphasized. As language developed with the formation of abstract conceptions, the root "leg" had to express the identification, or the mental assimilation of the first visual symbols; thus it took the sense of "to read."

With the disjunctive prefix, the root *leg* underwent an analogous evolution. *Diligere* means: to put aside, make a choice, distinguish and love. This evolution of meaning is also very natural. If you take the trouble of selecting something, it is because you like, beforehand, what you are going to choose, since you certainly are going to choose according to your taste, to your wish, and if you succeed in ful-

filling your wish, the thing chosen will be loved by you. Therefore we may translate *dilexi*: I have chosen, I cherish, I love.

How are we going to translate "*veritatem*?" "Truth" does not render all that is contained in this word. *Veritas* is righteousness, the moral ideal, the only right way towards advancement of humanity. A Bryn Mawr student, therefore, assumes very great obligations with the motto: "I have chosen the way that leads to the advancement of Humanity." At the same time, the motto of the Institution, as such, assures her that she is going to find at Bryn Mawr the necessary training for this heavy task. Your professors are anxious to give you the instruction that shall enable you to discern, to distinguish things and beings, present and passed. Dates and facts, you can find in any text book, but what you will not find in any book is the inspiration that radiates from the personality of a teacher whose sincere aim is to unveil before the unsuspecting eyes of youth the hidden problems of Life. A professor of literature, for example, whose interpretations do not go beyond the random proposal of synonyms, taken from a dictionary, without aiming to select the one and the only one translation that renders exactly the thought of the original, has no place in an institution of learning. I would not have him even in a kindergarten. The teacher's task is to resuscitate the emotions and thoughts of others and to suggest his own, thus allowing the students to make their own judgment and to train themselves in the faculty of selecting, of choosing or taking a decision in the right way.

Now, my friends of the graduating class, apply to yourselves the motto of Bryn Mawr. If you can say that in coming to this institution, you have chosen the right way, that during the four years you have faithfully done your duty, the very sound of these two words "*Veritatem dilexi*," must be the highest moral satisfaction that you can conceive. It is very likely that there are some seniors who do not feel as yet what four years of discipline mean as a preparation for Life. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, there is no doubt that the intellectual autonomy, the faculty of forming a judgment of your own, the working out of what we call an individuality, can only be attained by severe and methodical training, that is discipline. Those of you, therefore, who have not been especially charmed by four years of discipline may be assured that in a short time you will

open your eyes and the true meaning of the family of "leg"s will reveal itself to you.

By that time you will belong to the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, and as such you will have an opportunity of realizing another obligation contained in your motto. You cannot claim to be on the right way of loyalty, unless you are recognizant of a sense of indebtedness towards those who have been endeavoring to give you that preparation for Life. The fees which you had to pay, do not constitute a payment for what your professors do for you, money cannot be considered as a full settlement of your obligations. A salary is a compensation for the time, the number of hours that are spent; from this point of view the professor would be on a level with a day laborer. There may be some who take that stand, but do not do your professors of Bryn Mawr the injustice of comprising them in that category. Bryn Mawr stands for the highest scholarship, the highest moral and intellectual ideal, and no money can be put in balance with an ideal. A sincere sense of indebtedness, of just recognition, of spiritual affection must be added to the material retribution, if the motto *veritatem dilexi* is to tip the balance of the deed.

If you live up to the principles involved in your motto, it will be a guarantee of lasting happiness for yourselves, for your parents, who will be in the position to say to themselves that they did the right thing in entrusting your education to Bryn Mawr, and a no less recompense for your teachers who have imparted to you the results of long years of study. The regret that we feel in seeing you leave our community will be counterbalanced by the thought that we are sending out a company of soldiers, well trained and thoroughly equipped with all that is necessary to insure a final victory of truth and righteousness over injustice and intellectual and moral atavism.

If, upon your return to your home, your friends ask you what you think of your Alma Mater, your motto will be the most laconic and concise answer, just as I answer those who ask me how I like it at Bryn Mawr: "*Veritatem dilexi*."

DR. SCHENCK: I feel that I must say in self defense that while Dr. Beck did not write out his title, he did spell it for me, and he did not spell it "lex."

I heard a story the other day that taught me how hard must be the lot of the social worker. A Dutchman and his wife were in the habit of

buying a pint of beer every night. Some social worker told them that if they would only buy beer by the keg instead of by the pint they would save. They followed her advice. The first night they drew off a pint, and the man said to his wife, "This is all right! See, we have saved five cents." "Fine," said the wife, "let's draw another pint and save ten."

Miss Kempton of 1910 will speak to us on social work.

MISS KEMPTON: I wonder why it is that in responding to a toast one so seldom conforms to the allotted subject. Perhaps it is due to the natural perversity of human nature. At all events, I must plead guilty in the present instance. Our toast mistress asked me to tell of the achievements of 1905 during their first decade out of college. I felt unequal to the task and somewhat as did one Mrs. O'Toole, who—when walking down the street one day—spied a sign on which was printed, "Washing and ironing done here." "Umph" said the lady, "the same goes on in our tiniment ivery wake of the year, but oi don't shtick out a sign an' boast of it." Partly then, from modesty, and partly because 1905 has done so many things in the last ten years that I felt it hopeless to try to cover the ground, I asked if I might choose my own subject and degenerate into shop-talk, the particular kind of shop in which, as it happens, a great many of our class are interested—always excepting of course, those who have elected to devote their entire attention to improving on that 17 per cent tradition (60 out of the original 126 members in our class).

In one of the toasts given yesterday at the college breakfast, social work was characterized as the work of great adventure. This seemed to me an especially forceful characterization.

Social work is as yet an unknown country; it is a profession in the making. For the untried and inexperienced mind the unknown has a peculiar charm; we who are in the field realize this, and feel that, partly because of this lure of the unknown, many are turning towards social work as a career. Another cause for the marked increase in the number of social workers might be found in the tendency of the times to over-emphasize the practical as against the theoretical, in life and education. "Efficiency" and "Vocational guidance" are terms to conjure with today. Have we let them lead us towards extreme utilitarianism, and away from the high Academic standards and classic ideas of our college days?

Up to a short time ago apprenticeship was the approved method of training for social work. This sometimes led to the exploitation of especially capable and promising young workers, who were nominally gaining experience in this way. Comparatively little time was devoted to the theoretical aspect of the subject in the determination to give the practical its proper prominence.

In a few of the larger cities Schools of Philanthropy have been founded to carry on the training of social workers. Some of these schools, as in Boston and New York, are affiliated with universities, but the connection is not a close one and the schools do not come into direct touch with the universities in question.

The note of challenge to the universities was sounded by one of the speakers at the recent Conference of Charities and Correction in Baltimore. The speaker in question stated the issue in no uncertain terms, and intimated that, as the opportunities for field work are limited, the schools should push ahead and multiply and carry on the work—that it is their task, not primarily that of the universities to complete the transformation of philanthropy from a pursuit to a profession.

I venture to disagree with this point of view. Social work is still in a transition stage; it is following in the footsteps of law and of medicine and it may in time become as established a profession as either, but it is not there yet. It has as its purpose—one basic and fundamental in civilization—the upbuilding of citizenship. It deals with souls, the actual shaping of character, quite as much as with minds and bodies.

Now it seems to me that the best we can offer should be brought to bear to make a success of this new, and if I may call it so, near-profession. Academic standards and ideals are needed here as they are needed in the equipment of doctors, lawyers, ministers and teachers.

To the universities we have always looked for our inspiration and guidance along other lines; there is the same need here. Educators and social workers should combine on this; neither can afford to miss the point of view of the other. The theoretical and the practical must stand together here as elsewhere, forming a single unit; in order that either may be effective.

I can think of no subject studied in college that has not been of use to me in my work. Perhaps I should give Psychology, the foremost place. The keynote of social work is the study of human nature, and then doing the best you can with the material at hand.

This applies whether the case at hand be an applicant for work, medical care or relief, or an inexperienced volunteer anxious to help, or a prospective subscriber whom you wish to interest in the work. In any case you must first know your man, and then deal with him accordingly.

For this reason I should place Psychology first on the list, ahead even of Economics. Economics deals with certain things as they are, other things being equal. In the world of social misfits, other things seldom are equal. History, Mathematics, and Pedagogy also contribute to a helpful background for social work.

Here, Bryn Mawr has again become a pioneer, and I want to take this opportunity if I may of congratulating the College upon the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research to be opened in the fall, and also upon having secured Dr. Susan Kingsbury as the Departmental head. The nature and quality of Dr. Kingsbury's work are well known in Boston where she has been most highly appreciated in her position at Simmons College and in valuable research work which she has conducted outside.

I am afraid that this is a very serious sort of toast to offer at the alumnae supper. I could not neglect the opportunity of speaking to a group such as this, on a subject which means so much to those of us who are interested in one form or another of this coming, new profession of the humanities.

DR. SCHENCK: I think the thing for which I am most devoutly thankful is that when I was in school the children were not subjected to the Binet tests. If we had had it at that time I should still be in the class of arrested development. I love the child who when asked, "One sees a lawyer, a doctor, and a clergyman walk into a house, what happened?", answered "A fight." Why is not a fight just as good as a funeral, and why does it not indicate as lively an imagination?

Miss Hatcher is going to speak on the imagination.

MISS HATCHER: The platitude which I selected as my subject for this evening is usually phrased as "the relation of literature to life," and my thought was to discuss, as an asset to the college woman of today, the power to create, promote, or even to enjoy good literature. Thinking a little further, however, into the artistic values with which literature is allied, I found that my interest concerned itself with the encouragement of the imaginative power which

lies at the roots of all the arts alike, and so I find myself speaking to you on behalf of the imagination.

It has been my academic religion to believe that in fostering the love of good literature one was helping to provide others with a very useful asset for facing the future and solving its problems. It happens now that I am turning away from teaching to vocational work which will thoroughly test the soundness of that faith. Perhaps it is on this account that I want the luxury of expressing that faith fully before I brave the possibility of proving it unsound. It would ill become me of course to claim any authority in a field into which I have not yet even actually entered. I speak only as the teacher who has followed many young women faring forth into the world, and the keenly interested, although somewhat detached, academic observer watching the great forces operating on woman's life out in the economic world of today. I am thinking, too, more of the work which the college woman chooses to do after graduation than of her chief emphases in undergraduate study, although I should never feel that real education had been achieved unless the love of literature had entered into it.

It is a highly significant and interesting fact that all over the country today students in women's colleges are turning in large proportions to the study of social sciences and in even larger proportions are going out to put their shoulders to the wheel and help in some obviously practical way in woman's struggle for political equality, economic independence, and general social betterment. It is striking, too, that of the two hundred American women recently chosen as the most successful in their respective lines of work and questioned as to the college courses they would have found most useful in their work, a decided majority spoke out for economics, and natural sciences came next. It is clear that the scientific spirit is abroad,—the zeal for facts, for power to sift evidence into safe conclusions and bases for action.

All this—or more accurately, most of this—is as it should be. The time asks it; the need is imperative. If woman is to claim equal rights and equal pay, as compared with those of men in the business and professional world, she must show that she can act as sanely and dispassionately as men. If she wishes a place in councils for public good, she must prove that she understands the processes of scientific investigation and the workings of large social forces.

College women have naturally the largest obligation here. They must prove that women can be economically efficient and that they can at least become equal to any reasonable situation. They can help enormously to raise the quality of work done by women, and therefore, to enhance the public estimate of women's value in business and increase her opportunities. If within the next twenty years college women have not made themselves a sufficient part of the economic world, in its most practical and scientific phases, to accomplish these results to a very marked degree, they will have failed of their duty. There is no question that today, if not always, a large majority of college women should concern themselves with these necessities. The question is only as to whether all the interests for which college women are standing today would be better served if a somewhat more appreciable proportion of those now emerging from college would turn to pursuits more or less literary, or otherwise concerned with the things of the imagination. The very necessity for dominant stress today upon severely practical forms of work increases the need for some emphasis as well upon interests that make for pure pleasure and even for relaxation; and also for fostering self expression through writing, at the same time that individuality is being so generously merged in a common struggle. Moreover, the college woman's cause will justify itself more fully to a world still half sceptical if our newly formed ideals of business efficiency, scientific accuracy, and world reform do not supplant too far the natural interest in artistic self expression. The ogre of the college bluestocking has almost lost its grip upon popular prejudice, but the feminine propagandist is succeeding to its place as the conventional type of college woman. It is a noble type and is producing marvellous results, but its representatives themselves often lack, to their own harm, the saving consciousness of aesthetic values, and there is no reason why even so noble a type as this should be overdone to the exclusion or extreme minimizing of others. It is natural of course that problems of social betterment should, next after teaching, offer the readiest resource to the average college woman. They seem to meet the measure of her capacity comfortably; they give fair promise of success in some one of the many kinds of work offering; they enable her to earn her living within a short time, and they prop her up with a sense of doing her own duty. The college girl's increasing interest in business, what

one has called to me "the glamour of a job" is partly explicable as the fascination of a new venture for educated women—in countless kinds of office work, tea-rooms, etc.—and partly perhaps from the religious attitude of the undergraduate today towards proving herself a "good sport" in shirking none of the prose of life. The young college woman seems however to be losing sight of the fact that minor opportunities for literary and other artistic work are developing quite as rapidly and as variously as those in business and more scientific activities; and that if she has any capacity for helping in the former sphere, she may owe it to herself, as well as to others, to try to find her development there. If she is capable of a large achievement in this direction it will come with utilizing small opportunities; if she is not, she will at least be furthering the work of others. Much can be found for those to do who have only the bent and interest without the real genius. The countless graftings of art upon the older processes of education have opened up many opportunities for applying delicate intelligence to the minor forms of art. The dramatic instinct is being utilized in a hundred new ways in schools of all grades, in communities, in clubs, in almost every conceivable group. Children's plays are multiplying everywhere, children's theatres are being built, communities are expressing themselves in pageants, folk lore is needing to be collected, women's interests are engrossing more and more space in magazines and papers; interesting editorships of many kinds are developing for women; advertising offers an interesting form of coöperation between psychological interest and art. There was never a time when initiative in developing a literary idea, or one otherwise artistic, counted for so much, especially in smaller places where competition is less keen. Aside from really imaginative writing and other work, there is increasing demand for trained intelligence in journalism, in dramatic criticism, in presenting new phases of social movements, in lecturing on art in out-of-the-way places, in travelling with libraries through country regions. None of us wishes to be left out in any real sense from the social workers who are trying to transform the world in many ways, or to shirk the hard problems facing woman today; but it is possible to combine some mite of scientific social work with a vocation that tends to the artistic and it is a pity that our younger college women are wasting quite so markedly the opportunities for serving their cause in the realm of the imagination.

First or last academic talk is apt to get back to the Greeks. An Edinboro professor lecturing lately on modern civilization reminded his audience that the Greeks designated civilization or perfect development of a nation by a circle, one-third of the circle marking the intellectual; a second, the moral; and the third, the artistic. He showed how in the Renaissance the intellectual and the artistic triumphed and usurped the sphere of the moral, but found that today it is the moral and intellectual which are fostered at the heavy cost of the artistic. It has been found by a study of Italian immigrants and their descendants here that the instinct for art, so strong in the Italian when he comes to our shores, dies out entirely in the third generation and the vanguard of education are busy now in some places trying to preserve the instinct for the enrichment of our American civilization. I have somehow the feeling that, even in these times of stress, our college women ought to be conserving all imaginative faculty as an important part of the social ideal for the future. We are right to feel very cheerful in seeing our graduates go out in overwhelming proportions to perform the more realistic tasks of life, but let us save for another task any remaining tenth who may have special fitness for fostering the things of the imagination, whether by the creation or the practical promotion of literature or other art. Bryn Mawr alumnae are making a splendid contribution to American civilization in social betterment, statistical and executive work, etc.; and their emphasis is right. Are they contributing their share of younger graduates, however, to those who will work for the arts and letters?

DR. SCHENCK: The Alumnae Association looks forward with especial eagerness to the toast that President Thomas is always good enough to give us at our annual supper. We keep for it the place of honor. We hold it one of our greatest privileges that she is willing, on this occasion, to speak to us informally of the College, fixing for us, as she does, year after year, the meaning and the promise of the moment at Bryn Mawr.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: *Madam Toast Mistress, Madam President of the Alumnae Association, and Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College:* You must allow me to begin by saying what I hope that I shall always begin by saying and always feel at every Alumnae Supper—that looking once a year into your charming faces, radiant with the beauty that comes from intellectual alertness and many interests, is my

exceeding great reward for my past work at the College and my chief inspiration to continue it.

I shall have to ask you to allow me to be very informal in what I am going to say as I wish to speak briefly on several topics suggested by the speakers who have preceded me. First of all, the President of your Alumnae Association has urged you to think of ways and means of drawing the Alumnae closer to the College. I feel as she does that this becomes a greater problem each year as your members increase. I venture to suggest that the Alumnae Quarterly under its present admirable management is an excellent way of bringing the Alumnae in touch with college interests and also that our new *College News*, which is published weekly by the undergraduates, may make an intimate knowledge of college affairs more possible than ever before. But I believe that in addition the time has come when it is really necessary for Bryn Mawr Alumnae to devote one luncheon, or one dinner, or one afternoon or evening a year to hearing about their college. I do not mean now a Bryn Mawr Club dinner or luncheon at which eminent outside speakers together with some of the members of the College Faculty are invited to speak, but I mean that at least as much time as is given to a dinner or luncheon with speeches, say two or three hours a year, should be given once a year in your native cities to hearing exclusively about college affairs and discussing plans for its advancement. The alumni of all the large men's colleges do this. Such annual discussions would, I think, bring about not only a great increase in your loyalty and pride in your Alma Mater but also a much better understanding of our college problems. Dean Reilly and I and many other members of our College Faculty would be glad to accept invitations to speak to you in different parts of the country.

To what Mr. Dennis has said about the Directors of the College I should like to add that, as it seems to me, he has given you a very remarkable picture of our Board of Directors. It is, as he has said, really a very wonderful thing that a Board of sixteen men and women made up of so many different elements, bankers, lawyers, business men, and your own alumnae representatives should come together eight times a year for a frank and full discussion of all important college matters and should be able to agree on almost every academic, administrative, and financial policy. I have been immensely helped time after time by the wisdom and sound

judgment brought to bear by members of the Board on my own special administrative problems. It is an advantage to a college that cannot be overestimated to be able to command the best advice and counsel not only of a faculty of experts but also of an outside Board of Directors such as ours. As I look back and remember the many splendid men and the splendid woman, all now dead,—James E. Rhoads, Francis T. King, James Whitall, James Carey Thomas, Philip C. Garrett, David Scull, Charles Hartshorne, Howard Comfort, Edward Bettle, Jr., Albert K. Smiley, Mary Elizabeth Garrett—who have given their best thought to the organization of Bryn Mawr College, I sometimes wonder whether it is humanly possible that their successors on the Board can equal the high standards of devotion, open-mindedness, courage, and vision which these men and this woman brought to the performance of their duties as Trustees and Directors. Yet, I am happy to be able to tell you that so far there is no reason to doubt it. I believe that we have never had a better working Board than at the present time.

Dr. Kate Rotan Drinker of 1910 has told you of the way in which the struggles of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell in 1850 opened the way for the study of medicine by women. In this connection it may interest you to hear that once at some university function when I came down from the platform where I had offered my congratulations to the newly inaugurated president, the only woman among hundreds of men presidents, and royally applauded because of this fact, someone told me that a very old lady wished to see me. I crossed the big auditorium and found Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell with her eyes filled with tears. She told me that as she had watched me, one woman among so many men, and no one thinking it improper, walking in the academic procession, she had wept for joy to think how greatly public opinion had advanced since she was my age. Dr. Drinker's own marriage also indicates another great change in public opinion. Immediately after graduating from Bryn Mawr she married a Haverford College graduate, then a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania. She too at once began her medical studies. Both she and her husband are now physicians and are engaged in medical research and hospital practice. Such will be the congenial marriages of the future. Men now find their intimate friends among men of their own profession.

The men of the future will find their wives also among women of their own profession. Men and women bankers, lawyers, doctors, professors, teachers, research workers, business men and business women will inevitably tend to marry each other. They will be not only husbands and wives but married friends and colleagues. The happiness of such professional marriages will, I confidently believe, be far beyond the happiness of ordinary marriages.

Another alumnae speaker, Miss Helen Kempton, of the Class of 1905, has called your attention to the opening of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research which, as she truly says, marks a great step forward taken by the College. I am sure that you would be delighted if you could read the many letters that I have received from social workers and thinkers and writers on social subjects in all parts of the United States saying that the opening of this department at Bryn Mawr will supply the scholarly, scientific element that has been hitherto lacking in social work. We shall make it our business in this graduate department to train, by the most strenuous academic methods known to us, leaders and investigators. Faithful and devoted workers in social and philanthropic fields are many but the genuine leaders are very few. With the assistance of our allied graduate departments of economics, psychology, educational psychology, physiology, and mathematics we can, I believe, give a training second to none that can be obtained in the United States. The students in this new department will give two-thirds of their time to theoretical work and one-third to the practical study of present social conditions. Already we are making arrangements with some of the best known schools of philanthropy and settlement houses for our students to work there under our direction. We have, I think, by the appointment of Professor Susan W. Kingsbury, secured the best person in the country as Director of this new enterprise and I am delighted to hear that Miss Kempton agrees with me in this judgment. Dr. Kingsbury's appointment has met with cordial approval everywhere. She is a Ph.D. of Columbia University, and for the past ten years has been Director of the Social Research Department of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston with four research fellows working under her. She has also held the professorship of Economics at Simmons College. We shall be greatly disappointed in

our expectations if within the next few years we are not able to publish social investigations and research which will be of service to social workers, as well as to train women to direct and administer scientifically social work itself. I am sure that I need not tell you how profoundly gratified I am that the Directors have lastingly associated the loved and honoured name of Carola Woerishoffer with this new department of study and research.

Bryn Mawr believes in the most liberal, non-vocational training in the humanities during the four undergraduate years of its A. B. course, and in the most highly specialized, truly vocational, professional training, superimposed on this broad basis in its graduate school. The College now offers professional training of the highest kind in the two great professions of women, chosen by at least 90 *per cent* of all Bryn Mawr graduates who take up professional work:—teaching and social betterment. By the opening of the Phebe Anna Thorne Department of Education with its Open-Air Model School for studying and testing out methods of secondary teaching, in October, 1913, and the opening of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economics and Social Research, in October, 1915, we have added the vocational and professional side to the purely academic graduate training that we have always given for these two professions. I believe that these two vocational departments are the only purely professional university schools that Bryn Mawr should maintain. The comparatively small number of our graduates who wish to train themselves for the professions of law, medicine, theology, dentistry, farming, domestic science, journalism, or business administration can do this far better in the large coeducational professional schools which require large numbers of students to justify the great cost of maintaining them at the highest level of efficiency and equipment. This is not true of the teaching of Education and Social Economy. I confidently expect that in developing these two departments Bryn Mawr will lead the way, as she has in so many other college problems, and will set new standards of excellence in the university training of the best teachers and social workers. It will be my great happiness, and my chief interest, to do what I can do to aid in the development of these two departments of professional study during the next few years.

The Alumnae Supper would not be complete without at least a few words about a subject

that has been absorbing the interest of the students and the Faculty—and I hope that I may add of the Alumnae also—during the past year. The question under discussion is this—how is Bryn Mawr to maintain her high and strenuous training and at the same time give her students the same privilege of voluntary attendance at lectures that her earlier students enjoyed and *did not abuse*. The solution has been very difficult. The Faculty felt that first of all a beginning must be made by a rule calling the attention of the students to the fact that regular attendance at lectures is really their most pressing academic duty and that unless it is scrupulously performed Bryn Mawr will fall behind other colleges in academic training. The so-called “cut rule” was therefore enacted and maintained in operation for one year in spite of petitions from the students and numerous protests from the Alumnae because the Faculty wished the students to experience what it felt like to attend classes regularly and because the Faculty also wished to know what it felt like to have all the students present in their lectures for one whole year. At the end of this year the Faculty promised to reconsider the whole question. We have now worked out a plan that we believe and that the students believe is an ideal plan *if it will work*. We have asked for and obtained the cordial coöperation of the students. It is really their plan and cannot possibly succeed without their support. The undergraduates met this morning to consider the plan and the resolutions which the Faculty asked them to pass. These resolutions ask that once in each semester it should be announced in the Undergraduate Association and in the meetings of each of the four classes and told by older students to incoming freshmen that it is the wish and expectation of the Faculty and students that classes should be regularly attended. I am happy to tell you that I hold in my hand a letter from the Secretary of the Undergraduate Association which reads:

“Resolved that the Faculty be informed that the Undergraduate Association considers the recent action of the Faculty in regard to the rule for attendance at lectures an adequate solution of the difficulty of regulating attendance at lectures; and that the Association will gladly coöperate with the Faculty in keeping before the Undergraduates the Faculty attitude with regard to attendance at classes; also be it

“Resolved: that the Secretary of the Association express to the Faculty that the students truly

appreciate the consideration that the Faculty have given to the Undergraduate point of view in regard to the rule for attendance at lectures.”

I hope the question may now be settled for all time, but we wish to ask for your help also so that through the influence of the Alumnae the *will* to attend lectures may be kept alive year after year in successive generations of undergraduates. My chief fear now is that unless the students make the new plan work spontaneously without calling too much on the Faculty for assistance it will give our professors too many of those administrative duties that we have always spared them at Bryn Mawr and lessen the amount of the splendid research work done by our past and present Faculty.

The A. B. with distinction is the next important action taken by the Faculty during the past year. So many colleges with which Bryn Mawr now competes give degrees with distinction that we felt that it is no longer fair to our brilliant Bryn Mawr scholars to deprive them of this honour. The Faculty, therefore, with the approval of the Directors, gave the A. B. degree this year with distinction, in three grades, *cum laude* for an average grade per semester hour of 80 per cent and over but under 85 per cent; *magna cum laude* for an average grade of 85 per cent and over but under 90 per cent; *summa cum laude* (which is reached only once every four or five years, and was attained this year by Marguerite Daisy Darkow who held your James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship in the year 1913–1914) for an average grade of 90 per cent and over. We expect to go farther next year, and give the degree also with distinction in special subjects, that is, students who have taken a great deal of post-major work will receive special honours in their special post-major subjects.† I believe this is a step in the right direction. There is nothing I am surer of than that good academic work in college affords excellent reason to believe that students will do good work out of college. High grades and honours in special subjects mean, not only the power of continual attention, than which nothing is more important, but also intellectual ability. A great deal can be done by industry and devotion alone, but a person who possesses intellectual ability *and* industry *and* devotion, is sure to become distinguished in life. I believe that it is right to recognize this wonderful combination of qualities in giving the Bryn Mawr A. B. degree. †

We have decided to return next year to our old five hour block system of lectures, because we think that this will mean more continuity of work for the students and will also give their professors more opportunity of getting to know them individually. For the last few years at my annual senior luncheon the seniors have emphasized the wish of the undergraduates to know their professors better. Five hour lecture courses will be a help to this more intimate acquaintance. Another assistance would be the one that I have tried with such pleasure and profit—to myself at least. Ever since the Deanery was rebuilt in 1908 I have been at home to the seniors once a month and through these "at homes" I have not only grown to know individual seniors but I have also gained much invaluable knowledge of the point of view of the younger generation—when I talk with my contemporaries on this subject I find them quite out of date. If the Faculty could have similar "at homes" for their major and post-major students it would bring about this closer acquaintance which would be invaluable to the students and also, if I may judge from my own experience, stimulating and pleasurable to the Faculty themselves.

I want to close by saying that it seems to me in looking back over the last year or two of the College, especially over this past year, that the College as a whole is really attacking its problems in a very encouraging way. I have never known such deep interest on the part of the Faculty as a whole in the scholarly work of the students, nor on the part of the students themselves in improving the quality of their work. The College is growing. It is trying to keep in touch with present conditions. There is every reason to believe that present and future Bryn Mawr graduates may be as well fitted to perform their tasks as you, our Alumnae of earlier years, are performing yours. In this great work we need your help and encouragement.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1915-1916

Professor Florence Bascom, Professor of Geology, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1915-1916.

Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly, Professor of English, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1915-1916.

Professor Karl Detlev Jessen, Professor of

German Literature, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1915-1916.

Professor James H. Leuba, Professor of Psychology, Professor Theodore de Leo de Laguna, Professor of Philosophy, Professor James Barnes, Associate Professor of Physics, Dr. Grace Mead Andrus de Laguna, Associate in Philosophy, return after one year's leave of absence.

Dr. Howard Levi Gray, Ph.D. of Harvard University and now Assistant Professor of History and Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics in Harvard University, has been appointed Professor of History and Head of the Department of History. His special subject is English and European History on which he will lecture at Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Susan Myra Kingsbury, has been appointed Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy and Social Research and Director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Research. Dr. Kingsbury is an A.B. of the College of the Pacific and A.M. of Leland Stanford Junior University. She received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in 1905 and held a University Fellowship in Columbia University from 1902 to 1903 and the European Fellowship of the Women's Education Association of Boston from 1903 to 1904. She was Instructor in History in Vassar College from 1904 to 1905, Director of Investigation in the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial and Technical Education from 1905 to 1906, Instructor in History and Economics and Head of these Departments in Simmons College from 1906 to 1907 and since 1907 has been Assistant, Associate and Professor in Economics in Simmons College and Director of the Department of Research in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

Professor Frederick Hutton Getman, Associate Professor of Chemistry, has resigned.

Dr. James Llewellyn Crenshaw has been appointed Associate in Physical Chemistry. Dr. Crenshaw has received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton University. He has been Instructor in Chemistry in Centre College and also in Princeton University. From 1911 to 1915 he has been Research Assistant in Chemistry in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, where his principal subject of study was Physical Chemistry.

Mr. Albert Edwin Avey has been appointed Associate in Philosophy. Mr. Avey received the A.B. degree from Yale University in 1908, the A.M. degree in 1909 and will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1915. From 1912 to 1913 he studied at the University of Berlin and from 1908 to 1909 and 1913 to 1915 in Yale University. He was Assistant in the Psychology Laboratory, Yale University, 1913-1914 and Lecturer in Elementary Logic in Yale University, spring term, 1913-1914.

Dr. James Fulton Ferguson, Ph.D., has been promoted to be full Professor of Ancient History and Latin.

Miss Georgiana Goddard King, A.M., has been promoted to be Associate Professor of the History of Art and Dr. Charles Ghequiere Fenwick, Ph.D., promoted to be Associate Professor in Political Science.

Mr. Howard James Savage has been appointed Lecturer in English Literature and Rhetoric as a substitute for Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly during her year of absence. Mr. Savage is an A.B. of Tufts College, 1907, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1909. He was Instructor of English in Tufts College from 1908 to 1911 and in Harvard University from 1911 to 1913 and in Radcliffe College from 1912 to 1915. He has also studied in Harvard University from 1908 to 1911 and from 1914 to 1915.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Wallis, Ph.D., has been appointed Lecturer in Geology as a substitute for Professor Florence Bascom during her year of absence. Dr. Wallis received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Johns Hopkins University in 1910 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1915. From 1913 to 1914 he was Instructor in Mineralogy and Petrology in Northwestern University and from 1911 to 1912 and from 1914 to 1915 held the Hopkins Scholarship in Johns Hopkins University.

Miss Mary Jeffers, A.M., Reader in German, has been granted leave of absence for one year. Miss Christine Potts Hammer, A.B., Reader in English, has resigned. Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Reader in English, has resigned.

Edith Chapin Craven, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1899, has been appointed Reader in English.

Dr. Julia Peachey Harrison, Reader and Demonstrator in Chemistry, has resigned. Miss Edith Hamilton Lanman has been appointed Demonstrator in Chemistry and Manager of Dalton Hall. Miss Lanman received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Radcliffe College in 1914 and the degree of Master of Arts from the University of California in 1914-1915.

Miss Ruth Babcock, Warden of Merion Hall, has resigned on account of her approaching marriage. Miss Leonore Lucas, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1912, has been appointed Warden of Merion Hall.

IN MEMORIAM

The Class of 1908 has had an immeasurable loss in the death of Mary Stevens Hammond on the Lusitania. She and her husband were in a lifeboat which was so tipped in lowering that the thirty occupants were pitched into the water. Mr. Hammond tried to prevent the accident by catching the bow rope which was slipping too fast, but was unable to do so and went down with thirty people on top of him,

He was, however, picked up, unconscious, some time later, the only one saved of the passengers in that lifeboat. Mary Hammond leaves three children, two girls and a little boy. Though Mary was at Bryn Mawr only two years, she was one of the best known members of the Class. An unusually charming personality and a very brilliant mind made her unforgettable.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS AND LOCAL BRANCHES

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, JEANNE KERR, 32 East 64th Street.

The Board of Governors of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York has seen with pleasure the

increased use of the Club in the past year. Members have come in not only for luncheon and tea but have entertained frequently. The Club has held several general luncheons during the winter for members and their friends. Edith Wynne Matthison was the guest of honor

at one and Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain, spoke at another. On occasional afternoons before tea there have been such informal functions as songs in costume by a Mohawk Indian and a talk on moving pictures. The annual dinner was given on April 24. Dean Reilly spoke in Miss Thomas's absence. Miss Donnelly was a guest of honor and Dean Balliet of New York University and Judge Learned Hand addressed the members. The usual tea for members has been held on the first Wednesday of each month, and on June 2 the matriculating students came in for the annual tea.

The Board has this year decided to extend the privileges of the Club to undergraduate students from June 1 to October 1, 1915. During July and August the usual restaurant service will be discontinued but breakfast will be served. For the first ten days of September the Club will be closed for repairs.

Application for rooms may be addressed: Superintendent, 137 East 40th Street.

BOSTON

4 Hancock Street

Secretary, RACHEL BREWER, 650 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.

The annual business meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston was held at the Club room on April 7. The following officers were elected for the year 1915-1916: *President*, Susan Walker FitzGerald (Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald); *vice-president and treasurer*, Sylvia Scudder Bowditch (Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch); *recording secretary*, Marion Balch; *corresponding secretary*, Rachel Brewer; *director*, Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks).

At the May tea, Mrs. O'Sullivan of the working girls' summer camp at Winthrop, Mass., gave us a talk about the camp which was started years ago by Helena Dudley (Bryn Mawr, 1889) when she was Head of Dennison House, the Boston college settlement.

On May 31, the Club gave the annual reception to the sub-freshmen who were taking the entrance examinations in Boston. The reception was successful and well attended.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

President, AMY LOUISE STEINER, 1038 Eutaw Street.

PITTSBURGH

Secretary, HELEN SCHMIDT, 157 Dithridge Street.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh is still taking an active interest in the work of the Juvenile Court, and is clothing a little girl who was placed in a home by the Juvenile Court officers. At the Club meetings, which are held on the last Thursday of every month, the members sew on the necessary garments. Any clothes that are donated to the Club and are not needed for this child, are sent to the Juvenile Court offices for distribution. At Christmas the members of the Club sent their charge a large Christmas box.

During the Christmas holidays the annual luncheon was held and was well attended.

On February 12 the members of the Bryn Mawr Club were hostesses at tea at the Pittsburgh College Club, to which all members of the College Club were invited. On this occasion Dr. John Moffit Mecklin, professor of philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh, gave an interesting address on "Pan-Germanism."

WASHINGTON

Secretary, CATHERINE THOMPSON, The Misses Eastman's School.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

Secretary, HELEN BOND CRANE, care of the American Board Mission, Ponasang, Foo Chow, China.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH

On April 7, Helen Army, Bryn Mawr, ex-'04, spoke to the Branch on the relation of Bryn Mawr College to the College Settlement Association. The meeting was rather unofficial, the expense of the notices being borne by one member.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1889

Emily Balch attended the Congress of Women which met in May at the Hague, to discuss the question of a world peace. Miss Balch was one of a committee of four women who, early in June, visited Petrograd and the Scandinavian capitals to present to the rulers of Russia, Denmark, and Norway the resolutions passed by the Congress in favor of establishing as soon as possible a permanent peace.

1893

Nellie Neilson is spending the summer in England with her sister, Mrs. La Coste.

Jane Brownell was obliged to be absent from the Baldwin School for several months last winter on account of eye-strain due to overwork. Miss Brownell has now found that it is necessary, for her restoration to health, to give up all work for a time and she has resigned the headship of the school. She has transferred her interest in the school to Miss Elizabeth Forrest Johnson, Graduate Student in Education, Bryn Mawr, 1913-1914, who has been for five years the Associate Head of the Baldwin School. Miss Johnson has been elected by the Board of Directors, as President of the Corporation and Head of the School.

1896

Abigail Camp Dimon is spending the month of July in California.

1897

Elizabeth Seymour Angel (Mrs. John Angel) has a son, John Lawrence, born March 21, at her home in London, 89 A King Henry's Road, South Hampstead. This is to be Mrs. Angel's address for the next year, but letters, sent in Brown, Shipley's care will always reach her. Her husband, a sculptor, is exhibiting two bronzes—"Vintage" and "David" in this year's Academy.

1899

Margaret W. Gage, ex-'99, is going to spend the summer visiting her sister in San Diego, California, stopping in Aurora, Ill., on her way west, to visit Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller).

Dorothy Sipe Bradley (Mrs. James C. Bradley) has been studying at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, this last winter, taking courses in Food Values and Story Telling.

Camille Erismann's permanent address is 1 Chemin de Miremont, Geneva, Switzerland. She has been doing relief work incident to the war and writes: "Demands are made upon us constantly from all sides. We are all working very hard, but in face of all the misery, trouble, and sorrow brought on by this dreadful war, our efforts are small indeed."

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller) has been elected president of the Parent-Teachers Association of Aurora, Illinois. She writes: "I tell you these associations accomplish something out here where women can vote. Believe me, the alderman and mayor are not only polite, but heedful of our demands."

Marion Ream Stephens (Mrs. Redmond Stephens) spent the winter in California.

Edith Chapin Craven (Mrs. Thomas T. Craven) is living in Wayne, Pennsylvania.

1901

Jeannie Colston Howard has been elected Principal of Stuart Hall, Staunton, Virginia, and assumed the duties at the end of the session of 1914-1915.

Ellen Ellis is still professor of history in Constantinople College, but she hopes to return to America this summer, on the expiration of her leave of absence from Mount Holyoke College. The censorship has been so strict that very little comment from her on affairs in Constantinople has reached her friends.

1902

Amy Sussman Steinhart (Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart) has a daughter, Louise Emily, born April 10, 1915.

Louise Schoff Ehrman (Mrs. George E. Ehrman) is now living at Eugene, Oregon. She is instructing her two young children and a few others by the Montessori method and is taking some courses in the University of Oregon.

Elizabeth Corson Gallagher (Mrs. Percival Gallagher) has a son, Richard Sears Gallagher, born January 7, 1915.

1903

Christina Garrett has returned to America after a year abroad. She was in Paris at the outbreak of the war, and went from there to Oxford, where she spent the winter studying.

Margaret Ropes was in Bangor, Maine, for a month this winter on account of the death of her father. Several times during her stay she visited Alice Boring, '04, in Orono. She has returned to Arizona to take care of her youngest sister, the only one of the sisters in the family that did not go to Bryn Mawr.

Rosalie James will spend part of the summer at Ashoka, Susan Fowler's farm in New Hampshire.

1904

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) has a daughter, Martha Briggs Moorhouse, born June 16, at Philadelphia.

Jane Allen expects to spend the summer in Nova Scotia.

Helen Arny, ex-'04, was married to Mr. George Chase Macan, Jr., on June 9, at her home Ferromont, New Britain, Pennsylvania. She will live at 202 Taylor Avenue, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Alice Boring is Corresponding Secretary of the Orono, Maine, Equal Suffrage League. The president of this league is Mrs. S. H. Huddilston the wife of a former Bryn Mawr professor. The League has five men on its executive committee.

Eleanor Bliss and Anna Jonas are in Pennsylvania doing survey work.

Virginia Chauvenet, ex-'04, has a ten months' engagement to play with Margaret Illington in *The Lie*, starting July 18.

Leslie Clark will spend the summer in California.

Adola Greely Adams (Mrs. Charles L. Adams) has a daughter, born a few months ago.

Evelyn Holliday Patterson (Mrs. Wallace Patterson) has a son, Wallace Patterson, Jr., born June 4, at Evanston, Illinois.

Sara Palmer Baxter (Mrs. Frederick Baxter) has a daughter, Barbara Baxter, born May 2, at Santa Barbara, California.

Margaret Reynolds Hulse (Mrs. Shirley C. Hulse), ex-'04, has a son, Shirley C. Hulse, Jr., born May 7, at Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Margaret Ross Garner (Mrs. Albert Garner) has a son, born in May at Norristown.

Katherine Scott returns to America this summer for her furlough.

Daisy Ullman has gone to the Pacific coast for the summer.

There were seven of 1904 at the alumnae supper. Patty Rockwell Morehouse, Ruth Wood DeWolfe, Virginia Chauvenet, Gertrude Buffum Barrows, Margaret Scott, Edna Shearer, Emma Thompson.

Leda White, who studied at Columbia University last winter, is to be secretary of a commission to make an inquiry into the welfare of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in New York State. It is expected that the investigation will be of national significance.

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur C. Edwards) spent the winter in New York studying at Columbia University. Owing to the present war conditions she does not know when she will go abroad again.

Annette Kelly Howard (Mrs. Frank S. Howard) has a second son, Frederick Kelly Howard, born November 18, 1914.

The following extracts from letters were sent in too late for publication in the April number, but they are of so much interest that they are now given:

From DOROTHY FOSTER: You will want to hear word about London, unless you are already in communication. Things move on as normally as depressed business will allow, which means that shops are not being adequately patronized and hotels and pensions are only a quarter full. People are so eager to sell their things that prices are lower than usual rather than higher. As you know the war is everywhere uppermost. Shops, public buildings, private establishments, even the taxis have calls for enlistment or help displayed. Soldiers are everywhere, English, Canadians, Highlanders, and even Indian troops. All the parks and squares are used as drilling grounds, so squads are to be seen at all times marching in the streets singing or accompanied by a band. Occasionally a troop of horse go clattering by, or a slow moving procession of water wagons driven by men in khaki, and drawn by shaggy horses that look as though they had been commandeered from outlying farms. Soldiers throng the sidewalks, fill the cafés, pass the contribution plate in church, and are in the little group that meets in the smoky little loft above the Poetry Bookshop, and some with University insignia on their shoulders are working over mss. in the British Museum. They are, universally, tall fine looking young fellows and expect to go to the front in the spring.

They made up the bulk of the Lord Mayor's show, and lined the streets through which Earl Roberts' body was borne on its gun carriage to St. Paul's.

And Belgians are as prevalent. In this White Hall house for the past week I've heard more French talked than English. . . . Even many of the better classes are in desperate straits and without money, especially those who lost their all in such wholesale destruction as at Malines. They, like the Canadian and Scottish lads in khaki, are the sightseers of London and go about map in hand. Each shop maintains some one to justify its "On parle français ici" sign in the window, and when you go in a floor walker greets you courteously with "Servi?"

I'm working all day each day at the British Museum, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday when I go sight-seeing. London is exhilarating for you can't walk down a street without coming upon some famous place you've heard of all your life. You see this is my first time on this side of the water, so I'm getting thrills a person in your travelled state couldn't possibly feel. I wish I had several years ahead here instead of just this one.

They say London is more like a provincial city this winter with its lack of the usual tourists and with its darkened streets at night. They are so dark that I really don't like to go to the theatre unaccompanied, and some of the theatres have matinees every afternoon with but two evening performances in the week.

From MARY CHRISTIE ROGERS (Mrs. D. M. ROGERS): In spite of war and rumors of war the world over, a little company of us "missionary folk" are having a lovely quiet time of it in such an inspiring spot among these beautiful mountains. You know I have always been an enthusiast for the simple life, and up here we can just revel in it. Little Miner and I are living in a home-made tent. We sleep on folding road-beds, and a convenient rock outside forms our washstand. Inside the tent a camp-stool and an empty kerosene box serve as table and chair. We live and take all our meals under the shade of juniper trees, which are much like the fir trees of European forests. There is a scattering of these trees on the edge of an immense rock plateau where hundreds of goats, sheep, cows and horses graze all summer.

From our tent door we look into and across a wonderful gorge of the Cydnus river which flows through Tarsus. Everywhere are beau-

tiful woods and magnificent cliffs rising hundreds of feet, and above all tower the high, snow-flecked peaks of the Taurus mountains. Sometimes a wolf comes up in the night from the deep gorge below and steals one of the sheep on our plateau. The other day a party of four of us went down into the gorge to find the river. The men walked but I had my fat little pony who was born and reared among these rocks and thinks nothing of clambering over them. The dizzy places over which my little "Bobby" carried me would have curdled the blood of some dwellers of the plain. The way down was so steep that I had to clinch my knees to Bobby's sides to keep from sliding down on his neck. Much of the way was also through forests so that the pine needles on the ground made it very slippery walking. However, we had no accident, and after three hours, we reached such an exquisite spot by the river that it reminded me of Milton's description of the Garden of Eden. It was a place where nature had been left to do just as she pleased, and words can hardly describe the enchanting beauty of that perfectly wild untrammelled nook.

October 9. Tarsus.

Over a month this letter has lain unfinished, waiting for me to take it up again. And now, how different the surroundings! Now we are back at the old mill again, and that cruel meaningless war is raging away in Europe. We began school as usual, in spite of ominous predictions and forebodings to the contrary. The college department is fuller than ever, and everything is humming. I suppose you people in America are thinking of us as in great danger out here, but if you could get a glimpse of us, you would not think we were much to be pitied. We manage to get a good deal of spice out of life even if people outside are worrying about us. Of course it must be said that the poor natives are in great distress because of the terrible oppression and injustice of the government in mobilizing its troops and forcing the people to furnish them with everything they need. Work of all kinds has ceased, except what concerns the army, and that is not paid for. So money is exceedingly scarce and the great poverty of the people is distressing. The factories here have all been closed for months, and all means of support here have been taken away. I could fill pages and pages telling you about things, but I don't want to sadden you. Let me say that as labor is very cheap now, and so many men are out of employment, we hope soon to begin on

the kindergarten. That will mean a great blessing to several families.

1905

Ruth Miller Walker (Mrs. Thomas Joseph Walker) has a daughter, Ruth Winifred, born April 27, 1915. Mr. Walker is a graduate of Yale, class of 1908.

Leslie Farwell Hill (Mrs. Edward B. Hill) has a daughter, born January 6, in Milton, Massachusetts.

Helen M. A. Taylor has been in India and Ceylon for a year. She spent six months as substitute general secretary in the Y. W. C. A. at Colombo.

Jane Ward is vice-president of the American College Women's Club of Shanghai.

Gertrude Hartman spent the winter in Vermont—not in a sanitarium in New Hampshire, as was incorrectly stated in the January *QUARTERLY*, and has been in Bryn Mawr since early spring.

1906

Maria Amith has been teaching Latin at the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, for the last few months.

Elizabeth Townsend Torbert (Mrs. James R. Torbert), ex-'06, has a daughter, Anne, born in Boston, January 17.

Emily Cooper was married in April to Mr. Edward Johnson of Philadelphia.

Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. E. D. Kellogg) has returned to the United States and her address is now: 114 S. Main Street, Orange, Massachusetts. Mrs. Kellogg writes: "We are coming home a year early for our furlough because the doctors think we need the rest as we have had much sickness in the family during our term of service."

Grace Neilson LaCoste's husband, Captain Charles John Constable LaCoste, has been appointed staff captain to the general commanding the 57th Brigade of Kitchener's New Army. Grace LaCoste is at present at Eastfield House, Weyhill, Hants, with her two children.

The following is taken from a letter from Helen Davenport Brown Gibbons (Mrs. H. A. Gibbons) to Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. C. M. Andrews):

"I'm getting to be war-seasoned. I confess I know a good deal more about the questions of refugees and war poverty than I do about the peaceful monotony of the average housekeeper's day. Honestly, I feel more at home bossing

the making of a hundred baby nighties or the housing of forty-eight refugees from Compiègne than I did during those brief months in Princeton last winter.

"We have followed the war cloud across Europe, from East to West, beginning with the Adana massacre in 1909, and have always inhabited the storm centres. After the Balkan Wars we believed it was impossible for us to be called upon again to face such wholesale suffering.

"But, now I am doing what I *never* did in all the four years in Turkey, and that is to write personal letters to classmates and others, begging for money for relief work. My sympathy is drawn specially to little children and to women that are about to become, or have become since the outbreak of the war, mothers of babies temporarily—perhaps permanently—fatherless! I could do immense good if I had money with which to supply clothing for these blessed babies whose fathers are actually under the flag. . . . Will you send me something? Could something be done through the *QUARTERLY*? Money can come by personal check drawn to my order, or by international post-office order drawn on Paris. I am working independently and every franc you send will be spent by me personally, on cases that have been investigated. Much is already being done, but the need transcends not only one's natural hesitation to beg for the cause, but also the capacity of the agencies at work to meet it."

1907

Alice Gerstenberg, ex-'07, was in New York in March to see the opening of her dramatization of *Alice in Wonderland*, at the Booth Theatre. The play was much praised by the New York papers. While in New York Miss Gerstenberg spoke at the "Suffrage Shop" on March 26. A little later she went with her mother to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for a month's rest.

Anna Clark visited her brother in Orono, Maine, last winter and while there took dinner with Alice Boring, '04, in her flat.

1908

Frances Passmore has returned to Minneapolis after a winter and spring of visiting friends in the past and en route to her home. Among those visited were: Marjorie Young, Melanie Atherton Updegraff (Mrs. D. B. Updegraff), Madeline Favre Wiles (Mrs. T. L. Wiles), Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. J. R. Reilly), Louise Cong-

don Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer), Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford), Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery).

Helen Cadbury Bush (Mrs. A. P. Bush, Jr.) had a daughter, Virginia, born April 17. The little girl lived only twelve hours.

Ethelinda Schaeffer Castle (Mrs. Alfred Castle) has been interested in organizing a dramatic club in Honolulu. The Club is called "The Footlights." It is organized with officers, committees, etc. Readings are held once a month and plays are given in the only Honolulu opera house. *The Amazons* was given very successfully this winter with Linda Castle as manager. The Club is filling the great want felt in Honolulu for good drama.

Eleanor Ferguson Rambo has won the Fellowship of the American Archaeological Institute in Athens for 1915-1916. This fellowship is awarded on competitive examination open to graduates of any college, and has never before been open to women. Owing to the exigencies of the great war, the fellowship holds over for another year.

1911

The little son of Dorothy Coffin Greeley (Mrs. Samuel Greeley) was recently baptized by Bishop Anderson of Chicago in the little church in Winnetka. Leila Houghteling is the baby's godmother.

Leila Houghteling and Frances Porter attended the Conference of Charities and Corrections in Baltimore, and on their way home visited in Bryn Mawr and New York.

Kate Chambers received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History of Religions, Arabic and French at Columbia University on June 2.

Hilpa Schram was married to Mr. Rollin Darnell Wood on April 29 at St. Paul's Church, Columbia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wood

are at home at 142 South College Street, Decatur, Illinois.

Amy Walker Field (Mrs. James Field) and Leila Houghteling have each acquired little runabout automobiles and become expert chauffeurs. Mrs. Field has moved into an apartment near the University of Chicago. Her address is 5328 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago.

Margaret Hobart returned from the West about the middle of May. She stopped in Reno, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Muskogee and McAlester, Oklahoma, St. Louis, Chicago and Winnetka on the way home.

1912

Laura Byrne has been Assistant Business Manager of Bryn Mawr College since February.

1913

Katherine Page will be married in August to Mr. Charles G. Loring, of Boston. The marriage will be in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, London.

1914

Katharine Sergeant was married on May 22, at her home in Brookline, to Mr. Ernest Angell of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Angell is a graduate of Harvard, 1911.

Elizabeth Reynolds, ex-'14, is giving a course of lectures on Russia in the summer school of Columbia University.

1915

Elizabeth Channing, ex-'15, was married at her home in Cambridge on May 24 to Mr. Willard Perrin Fuller. They will live at South Walpole, Massachusetts. Mr. Fuller is a graduate of Harvard, 1911, and is connected with the Harvard University Press.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

[The QUARTERLY will be very glad hereafter to receive reviews, by alumnae, of interesting books whether the books were or were not written by anyone connected with the College. It is believed that by this new departure the interest of these columns can be increased.]

Recent publications by Dr. George A. Barton, Professor of Semitic Languages in Bryn Mawr College:

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BABYLONIAN WRITING: Part I. A genealogical table of Babylonian and Assyrian signs with indices. Part II. A classified list of simple ideographs with analysis and discussion. Beiträge zur Assyriologie und Semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, IX, 1, 2. 1913. Herausgegeben von Friedrich Delitzsch und Paul Haupt.

Since 1897 the majority of scholars have followed the theory of the origin of Babylonian writing which was propounded by Professor Delitzsch in a work entitled *Die Entstehung des ältesten Schriftsystems oder der Ursprung der Keilschriftzeichen*. In these two volumes Professor Barton has broken down that theory and replaced it by principles of investigation upon which all future work in this field will be based.

These scientific principles and their method of application are so clearly set forth in the introduction to each of these two volumes that a summary of them may best be given as far as possible in Professor Barton's own words. Part I is a list of signs "compiled for the purpose of tracing back each sign as nearly as possible to its original pictograph and exhibiting to the eye the development from the earliest known forms to the latest. This sign list is supplemented by a series of appendices and indices. The appendices include rare and unidentified signs, and the various systems of Babylonian numerical notation which held sway from the pre-Sargonic to the Assyrian period. The indices contain a list of pictographs and of signs "for each of the eight great periods of writing . . . so that the list may be

used as a handbook of signs for reading the texts of any period."

In the introduction to Part I the work of Professor Barton's predecessors in the field of Babylonian palaeography is briefly reviewed. From 1863 until 1897 it was generally assumed that cuneiform writing was of hieroglyphic origin, but in that year Professor Delitzsch pointed out that the hieroglyphic origin of but 19 signs had been proven, and that a large number of signs were recognized as compounds of other signs. Consequently he put forth the theory that Babylonian signs originated for the most part not from pictures but from the use of abstract motifs to modify the meaning of a simple sign. One of these abstract motifs was the gunu-element for intensifying the meaning. In this way Professor Delitzsch was able to explain some 200 hitherto unexplained signs, and "this explanation was based on principles which for the moment seemed to be scientific."

Professor Barton's investigation of the origin of cuneiform writing began in 1901-1902 when the Semitic Seminary of Bryn Mawr College was devoted to the study of Old Babylonian inscriptions and has extended over a period of eight years. That study revealed "three inherent weaknesses which were fatal to the scientific validity" of the accepted theory:— 1. Professor Delitzsch had been "misled by the mistaken inferences of Babylonian scribes" in regard to the gunu-element. 2. "His theory was too abstract to have been employed by a primitive people." 3. "A sound method must take cognizance of all the meanings and propose such an origin for the sign that the development of these meanings would be for an early people psychologically possible."

Another print of that Seminary is to be seen in the dissertation of Dr. E. S. Ogden on *The Origin of the Gunu-Signs in Babylonian Writing*, in which she proves Professor Delitzsch's theory of gunus is untenable. "With the break down of the theory of gunus the whole theory of the construction of signs from abstract motifs vanishes."

Professor Barton has shown that a scientific method of investigation must rest upon the pre-

supposition that Babylonian writing originated in pictographs, and that "the method of study must be to collect from the early inscriptions all the pictographs which can be found." Following this method he has discovered that signs have developed from the original pictograph in four ways:—1. "By simplification and conventionalization of the pictographs. 2. Through the formation of new signs by combining pictographs. 3. By the creation of signs through the survival of variant forms of the same pictograph. 4. By the blending of two or more originally distinct pictographs into one sign."

By the application of these principles and this method of investigation 288 different pictographs have been identified, and 331 signs are shown to have originated in one of the four ways above described, leaving only about 100 signs unexplained, out of a total of 719. Professor Barton is clearly conscious that "this method leaves room for considerable difference of individual judgment in estimating the presence or absence of mixture, and the psychological process by which meanings were developed," but the method is epoch-making in the study of Babylonian palaeography.

Part II is a "list of simple ideographs compiled for the purpose of throwing light on the origin of the respective signs." Under each sign is given its ideographic meaning, the Sumerian vocalization, if known, and the English definition. This is followed by other syllabic values, and by a discussion of the origin of the sign. This discussion is based upon its pictographic form and upon "an analysis and classification of its meanings so as to discover a known objective meaning such as a primitive people would have occasion to employ, and from the natural extension of which by psychological laws the other known ideographic meanings could be derived." One example may suffice to illustrate the method. "The original picture (No. 63) was a representation of a measuring vessel. . . . This naturally denoted to *measure*: then because in measuring grain it was divided up into small parts, it suggested *division, breaking, mutilation*. An extension of this meaning suggested *street*, which divides a city. *Thread* was suggested by the sign because of the similarity of *qu*, the Semitic word for *thread*, and *qa*."

It is due to the arrangement of the material that Volume II may also be used as a dictionary of the ideographic meanings of any sign. These two volumes comprise a work of

such prime importance that no Sumerian or Babylonian scholar may neglect them.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE COLLECTION OF CUNEIFORM TABLETS OR DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF TELLOH. Part III, 1914. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

Professor Barton has augmented the material of cuneiform inscriptions at our disposal by completing the publication of the text of four hundred tablets owned by Haverford College. The volume contains a preface, an introduction, 42 pages of names of persons and places, a register of tablets, and 54 plates of cuneiform text comprising one hundred and eighty-four tablets. These documents came from the period of the dynasty of Ur and are of the same character as those published in Parts I and II, which were reviewed in the *QUARTERLY* for June, 1910. The volume is edited in Professor Barton's usual scholarly manner, and is worthy to stand beside the other two parts.

SUMERIAN BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DYNASTY OF AGADE. Publications of the Babylonian Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Vol. IX, No. 1. 1915.

This volume is a notable addition to that small body of texts upon which our knowledge of the most ancient times in Babylonia rests. As the title indicates the tablets are from the dynasty of Agade and earlier. The author notes in the introduction that No. 1 is one of the four oldest known tablets from Babylonia (ca. 4000 B.C.) and is written in pure pictographs; No. 2 is the only known inscription of the time of Enkhegal, King of Lagash about 3200 B.C.; No. 10 alludes to a new Patesi of Nippur, of whom nothing else is known; No. 25 contains a new date formula for one of the years of the reign of Naram-Sin.

One of the chief contributions of this volume is its palaeographic material, for which reason a number of fragments have been included. The author has given no separate treatment of this palaeographic matter, but has promised to do so in another and more appropriate connection.

In addition to the 64 plates of autographed text and 10 plates of photographic reproductions, there is an introduction, a translation of selected

texts which includes the two oldest ones, and the usual name lists and register of tablets.

MARY I. HUSSEY.

Mount Holyoke College.

TO-MORROW'S TOPICS: MICROBES AND MEN, A SURGEON'S PHILOSOPHY. By Robert T. Morris, M.D. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1915.

We have, in these books, a work that may be characterized as epochal—for the individual at least. The term may surely be given to a book that stirs opposition, re-confirms belief, tends to strengthen hope into conviction, helps toward solving problems, and, above all, illumines new pathways. No book leaves us wholly unchanged, but a few compel so distinctly a readjustment of one's whole thought that the reading of them constitutes an epoch in one's life.

The series is well named *To-Morrow's Topics*, in view of its prophetic character. It gives a new interpretation of life—and of living—from the point of view of the latest theories (demonstrated and suggested) of science. At the same time truths more or less familiar to the lay reader receive new meaning from new expression and emphasis. The whole work is given high value by the wisdom, learning, and wide experience of the author.

Of the origin of life, the author says: "Vital energy of the organic cell may consist of colloid cohesion energy, plus polarized light energy, plus catalytic energy, plus other energies including that of osmosis." . . . "The animal cell differs from the crystal mainly in its colloid content, and we may assume that the latter introduces the vital element which distinguishes the growing of organic mass from the growing of crystalline mass."

Early in the first volume we find the clear emergence of what the author believes to be the most important subjects for to-morrow's thought: "It is known that the microbe has charge of life and death questions in the organic world, but the fact has not been recognized that it likewise has charge of all intermediate processes (like instinct and reason) between the beginning of life and ending by death of every organic individual. The latter fact is presently to become a study which will engage the deepest interest of men throughout the civilized world." . . . "The doctrine of cultural limitations as applied to man, to lower animals, and to plants, has not been a feature of the teaching of biologists of to-day so far as I am aware.

It is brought forward as a topic for elaboration by the biologists of to-morrow." The facts thus stated are the main theses of these two volumes. The first volume, *Microbes and Men*, gives a scientific exposition of the author's theories; the second, *A Surgeon's Philosophy*, deals more discursively with questions of the day, still viewing them in the light of these theories. There is also a third volume, *Doctors and Folks*, intended for the medical profession.

Some of the many prophetic suggestions are: "Who knows but we may be enabled to vaccinate a patient someday against melancholia, eczema, or ulcer of the stomach? The idea belongs among the possibilities." "My idea is that knowledge of allergy is to be the glory of this century, as knowledge of electricity and magnetism were the glory of a century just passed." "Right now the study of the microbe in its relation to insanity may break the entire line of superstition and tradition upon which psychiatry itself has been based." "Centuries from now man will perhaps be engaged in directing his knowledge of eugenics in such a way that a new nation like a new tree may be planned in advance." "In the twentieth century new adjustments are to be made between mutation instinct and gregarious instinct." "Now in the twentieth century truths unadorned are rapidly getting to furnish stimulus enough."

"That part of the new psychology which is called psycho-technics will be applied largely during the present century in promoting greater efficiency in criticism, in industry, in all occupations in fact."

All this is, in accordance with the latest word of science, mechanistic, but taking the work as a whole it seems the expression of an idealist—at least we seem to have reached a point where the terms are convertible. "It is the spiritual that shines upon, through, and beyond all men, just as the ether shines upon, through, and beyond all matter. So I like to think that the ether and the spiritual are one." . . . "But look upon the cliff now! It is alive, as you are, in the damp rising mist of early morning and in the glory of warm evening sunlight. You and the cliff are but twin incidents in the sublime whirl of immeasurable energy."

Among the most interesting of the topics discussed are the limitation of protoplasm in plant, animal, and vegetable life, and the question of national hybrids, specific and varietal, particu-

larly in relation to the many nations now in a state of warfare.

The discussion of Freud and his system is one of especial value at the present time.

The pitilessness of nature is one of the lessons urged, and one that a confessed "pragmaphobe" finds it hard to learn. It is told that when someone reported to Carlyle that Margaret Fuller had said she accepted God, the answer flashed: "Gad, she'd better!" So it is with the pragmaphobe and nature. Yet the submission cannot be wholly unquestioning. Prometheus is one of the noblest of human creations. If nature seems unjust, we must protest. Some of us can face "things as they are," only by believing that "a large plan beyond our comprehension is at work."

If at times in reading these books we rebel at the insistence upon this one side of a truth: "Nature uses bacteria to develop a man and then dispose of him, just as she uses bacteria for and against every other living thing," we find also encouragement for our rebellion—encouragement for the strongest effort of the will. And we find evidences of a belief that there are even now in the world two classes of people more or less sharply divided: those who are chiefly swayed by the lower, vestigial impulses, and those who have freed themselves, the true supermen. In passing, it must be pointed out that much is here brought to notice that is of vast importance to a new system of ethics now struggling into form. Empiricism in morals has given marvellous results, but science is needed and we shall be forced to many rewordings and shiftings of judgment in the light of science.

The discussion of the effect of culture upon protoplasm is one of especial interest to college women: "Senescence of protoplasm is hastened by processes incident to cultivation. The logical end of culture then is the elimination of the race among plants and animals." We may dissent from part that is here implied, particularly in the special application to the life of the individual, but when a physician of the author's position speaks, it is time to give attention. If we must accept the dictum, *cultura fecit*, then one of the immediate problems for the world is to learn how culture (in its best sense) can be secured without deterioration of the individual or of the race. The duty, the right of the intellectual life is impregnable. So this author puts it: "Even though the logical end of culture is extinction of the race in plants and in men, I would not limit culture—but would understand

it only, and guide its processes better for the knowing how." The minimizing—the obliterating, if possible—of the cost of culture presents a serious and imperative problem.

These books can scarcely fail to arouse discussion and, in many points, opposition. But opposition cannot lessen the importance of many of the plain forceful statements. The comments on literature are of great value though one may dissent sharply here and there. Pathology is contributive rather than fundamental in literary criticism, but serious consideration of the facts here emphasized will make for greater sanity, *cleanness* and *genuineness* in literature. The criticism of Strindberg is one of great force, but a few shorter quotations will perhaps serve to give the essential note of warning: "There is neglect up to the present time of another side of the question,—the influence of health and disease upon the mind as it is displayed in art and literature." . . . "The less natural one's physical life—the less natural is the soul." . . . "the fallacy of assuming that genius represents value." . . . "There will be no more picking up of a piece of morbid literature or of art, and asking if this is the one upon which to found a school." . . . "When Zola takes his followers into the mire on a pretence of showing them the beautiful things on the other side, we must remember that he had the strength of genius, but most of his followers remained hopelessly in the mire, and all of them, even the genius himself, have remained more or less besmirched. Christ however could take even the little children all along His way without danger." . . . "We insist on getting our material food in this century under safeguard on the part of the government and shopkeepers. Are we to be as careful in this same century not to get our conceptions of God and the universe from decadents?"

Though again we may not agree wholly, we get stimulating suggestion from the following: "People ask why there is a decline of poetry to-day. There is not less interest. Poetry has changed form only and we have not recognized the new form. We do not as yet recognize the transitory stages of the three physical entities to the metamorphic rock and to the gold nugget. Poetry in the form of verse,—measure and rhyme,—was the transitional stage of metamorphic literature which took us to the beautiful, the sublime, the elevating, and left us at noble science."

This work is not a jeremiad, but it warns

forcefully none the less: "I cannot imagine a series of conditions which will prevent New York from having the final history of the City of Rome unless we awaken, study the microbes, and act in accordance with our new knowledge."

In spite of such warnings the book is optimistic—determinedly, perhaps, *à parti pris*, but still truly optimistic in that it is constructive. It is constructive in its frankness and courage, and, greatly, in such ideals as this: "Nature . . . moves men up to positions of power, then leads them to an open gate which is kept open by an arch with a keystone of golden character. It is the keystone of service for others rather than for itself." The predictions for a "monistic unity state"—the author's Utopia—point in detail to better ways of living, based on knowledge, and to higher conceptions of statecraft, philosophy and religion.

The most brilliant and prophetic sentences in the two volumes are these: "Individualism is shown chiefly in its larval form at present. . . . Is the nation yet here on earth that as a whole can change from the larval form of individualism (egotism) into an adult individualism with wings?"

We regret that there are not more pages (than the few given us) of the delightful descriptions of natural scenes.

We have the author's admission that symbolism in literature may have its *raison d'être*,

therefore we feel at liberty to say that the red squirrel that darts in and out of the thought is a charming symbol of the sane and wholesome, the natural and joyous, of the open air and the tree-tops. After all, to be alive and well in the country on certain right days, is it not then that we get the truest insight into the ultimate meaning and joy of life?

NOTES

Dr. Nellie Neilson, '93, was a collaborator in the edition of the "Denbigh Survey" in "*Records of Social and Economic History*," published by the British Academy, London, 1914. In the American *Economic Review* for December, 1914, Dr. Neilson has a review of Seeborn's *Customary Acres and their Historical Importance*.

Mary Rachel Norris, '06, had a poem, "Pax Beata," in the April number of *Harper's*.

Frances Dorr Swift Tatnall (Mrs. Henry Lea Tatnall), ex-'95, had a poem in the June *Harper's*, entitled "The Stars before the Dawn."

Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute, formerly a member of the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, has an article in the July number of the *Yale Review* on, "Mechanistic Science and Metaphysical Romance."

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant, '03, had an article on the novels of Ethel Sidgwick, in the *New Republic* for April 17.

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ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS AT THE OPENING OF
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915

We meet this year at the opening of the 31st year of the College for another year of peaceful study and, as at this time last year, we meet in the midst of the greatest war the world has ever known. Except in our western hemisphere there is hardly any part of the world which is at peace. Even though all Asia is not fighting, there is widespread unrest throughout the whole east and, as you know, the hideous massacres of the Armenians by the Turks are going forward as I speak without any possibility of their being checked. The largest battle lines of history are facing each other, running from the North Sea to Switzerland on the east, on the west from the Gulf of Riga to the Carpathian Mountains, and along these hundreds of miles millions of men are fighting each other. In the beautiful Austrian Tyrol the Italians are storming Austrian fortresses thousands of feet up in the clouds. In the Carpathian Mountains Russians and Hungarians are fighting for the possession of savage mountain passes. On the plains of Homer's Troy and in the Hellespont, in the classic places fought over by Greeks, Romans, Macedonians and all the races of antiquity, English, Scotch, Irish, Australians, Canadians, Indians and French are struggling with Germans for the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire. Greece

and all the Balkan States whose peoples are the descendants of the inhabitants of the outlying provinces of Greece and Rome are only waiting to spring to arms. In the deserts and trackless forests of Africa the British South African forces are taking jungles away from the few German settlers. In a few months or weeks Great Britain will own an African Empire that stretches from the Cape to Cairo. Everywhere in the air aircraft and under the sea submarines and submarine destroyers wage incessant warfare.

Men of all the countries at war between twenty and fifty years of age are being killed, or invalidated homes shattered in mind and body. Women of all the countries at war are doing men's work at home and must continue to do it for a generation. As in previous wars, 40 per cent of the men killed in battle will leave no descendants, and among the men killed first of all in battle will be, as in all other wars, the most distinguished men of their generation. Only a few of the widows and sweethearts of the men killed in battle will marry, and the weakened descendants of the unfit will stagger for generations under war debts such as the world has never imagined. The torch of civilization must be kept alight by the youth of the neutral countries of which the United States is by far the greatest. Your

generation of Americans must see to it that after this war is over there shall never be another to destroy all that remains to us of civilization. Until this war is fought out nothing can be done. The issues involved are so vast and the sacrifices already made so colossal that an enforced peace now would mean an armed camp of European nations gathering fresh strength to spring at each other's throats. Moreover, an enforced peace now would mean only an enforced Germanic peace without indemnity for ravished Belgium, northern France, and northwestern Russia—a peace unthinkable for the Allies who since the beginning of the war for which they were wholly unprepared have been steadily gaining from week to week in soldiers, ammunition and offensive power.

I believe that Jane Addams and other women who called and attended the Women's Peace Congress at the Hague this summer were ill judged in their action and wholly unaware of the actual situation. As was foreseen, they accomplished nothing. The great suffrage leaders, Dr. Shaw, and Mrs. Pankhurst, and the French women who unanimously refused to take part in the Congress and sent a ringing protest seem to me much clearer sighted in waiting until the war is over, when women and men of all civilized countries can unite together in plans for preventing another war.

It becomes our highest duty, however, as citizens of a nation at peace, now while the war is being fought out to a finish, which is inevitable in my opinion, to prepare ourselves to come forward instantly on its conclusion with a practical plan to make war less probable, and permanent peace more possible in the future. Such a practical plan, and the only practical plan that I know of, is

"The League to Enforce Peace," explained by Ex-President Taft for the first time publicly at the last Bryn Mawr Commencement and since then at many public conferences and meetings. This League to Enforce Peace has been recently organized with Mr. Taft, as President, President Lowell of Harvard as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a long list of Vice-Presidents of which I am happy to be one. It should, in my opinion, be joined by every Bryn Mawr professor and student and by every other true American. The need of some such League was fully explained and admirably argued by Mr. L. Lowes Dickinson of Oxford in an article in the *Atlantic* in 1912 called *The War and the Way Out* which has been published in pamphlet form. Also in the current October *Atlantic*, President Lowell brings forward excellent reasons for organizing the League to Enforce Peace and answers all objections. I hope that every student will read both Mr. Dickinson's and President Lowell's articles and if convinced will become a member of the League. On successive Fridays for the next six weeks in chapel I will take up the reasons for joining the League. Next to woman suffrage, it seems to me the most urgent outside public question for you to think of and make up your minds about.

And now let us turn from the great war which has been absorbing so much of our sympathy—and also of our time, if we do our part in trying to alleviate even a little its terrible suffering, to Bryn Mawr College and our coming year of study. I am sure that all our former students have returned eager to do their best work and that all our entering graduate students and freshmen are equally eager. We were so busy going through a crisis last year that I think it may have

interfered a little with our work. But it did not affect the work of the freshman class. They were attending classes regularly while the rest of us were discussing the cut rule. We have never had as good work done by any freshman class as last year. The whole college, however, had the happy experience of attending lectures. The students knew what it felt like to go to lectures and the professors knew what it felt like to have filled class-rooms. At the end of the year with the coöperation of the students the faculty agreed on a plan which the students believed would be perfectly satisfactory. It remains now to prove that it will work better than a formal cut rule. There is no reason why our present students should not attend their classes with perfect regularity as our earlier students used to do and have the joy of doing it without a cut rule. We have all agreed that we do not wish anybody in Bryn Mawr College who does not want to go to lectures. It will be the duty of the senate to exclude such students. In a little community like ours carefully selected by examination there is no reason why there should be even one black sheep. You are all of you very white but now and then one black sheep creeps into the college. The only thing is to get it out as fast as possible. This will give the good students, the white lambs of Bryn Mawr College, the opportunity of doing right of themselves. I understand that you are going to instruct all the freshmen that they must attend lectures regularly. The professors will do the same and the senate will take care of the renegades. We are not going to allow them to deprive other students of the liberty of the olden days of Bryn Mawr. If the students make this plan work it *will* work and

if it does work it is much more ideal than any formal cut rule however liberal and independent.

I wonder how many of the students have read a splendid little book by Arnold Bennett called *The Human Machine*, which we may well take as our college manual for this year. In this little book Arnold Bennett tells us that if we choose to take the trouble to harness our brain and make it do what we wish it to do we shall be very much better off than people generally. He says many very admirable things some of which you are not old enough to appreciate. He says that people go through life always intending to live by rule and to save time for thought and reading and that when they reach sixty years of age they are still going on intending from year to year and then all of a sudden their life is over and their brain has never been harnessed. He has a great deal to say about the brain as "gentleman at large." It does what it pleases unless we train it. If we train it it does just what we want it to do.

'I didn't feel like stewing,' says the young man who against his wish will fail in his examination. 'The words were out of my mouth before I knew it,' says the husband whose *wife is a woman*. 'I couldn't get any inspiration to-day,' says the artist. 'I can't resist Stilton,' says the fellow who is dying of greed. 'One can't help one's thoughts,' says the old worrier. And you will say to me: 'My brain is myself. How can I alter myself? I was born like that.' In the first place, you were not born 'like that,' you have *lapsed* to that. And in the second place your brain is not yourself. It is only a part of yourself. The brain can be trained, as the hand and eye can be trained; it can be

made as obedient as a sporting dog, and by similar methods."

If you will read this admirable little book I think that you will feel that it is quite possible for you to do almost anything with yourselves. You all of you have quite enough brain to get on with. You would not be here in Bryn Mawr College otherwise. Your brain can do almost anything you want it to do if you will only train it. I am perfectly certain that any student of Bryn Mawr College who chooses to study from 9 to 1; from 2 to 3.30 and from 7.30 to 9.30 for five days in the week and from three to four hours on Saturday and to make her brain work hard during these hours could become an excellent student. But there are distractions and that "lady at large," your brain, is so very willing to be distracted if you allow it. If you knew how hard it is to get even one uninterrupted hour after you get into the rush of life you would regard seven hours a day of uninterrupted time for thought and work as your highest privilege. There is scarcely anything in the world more pleasant than really working hard at something worth while and succeeding in doing it well. Very few things in life are so much worth while as the intellectual work you do in college.

Many freshmen tell me that they have come to Bryn Mawr because it is such a small college. We are a small college and that gives us a chance for perfection that is harder to get in a large college. When you sing in a few minutes your song to Athene, the goddess of wisdom, I wish you to remember that she is not only our Bryn Mawr Athene but that she was also the chief goddess of the Athenians. In this world it is quality that tells not quantity. In Greece about 10,000 Athenians in about

200 years gave the world the most beautiful things ever written, the most beautiful sculpture, the most beautiful architecture. A few lines of Sappho are more lovely than anything that has been written since. Plato and Aristotle have taught us more that is true and beautiful in philosophy than all the philosophers that have ever lived. The Greeks did a few things perfectly. We do many things imperfectly. It would be wonderful if Bryn Mawr should take as its ideal quality and not quantity.

It seems to me that every Bryn Mawr student has double the opportunity of other students. You have passed a hard entrance examination. You are few enough to come into contact with your professors. Your professors are greatly interested in research work and study and can really help you to study. We like to think that Bryn Mawr is the servant of her students, that as a college she has been founded and is carried on in order to give you what you want, in order to give her graduates the opportunity of doing research work and her undergraduates the opportunity of coming in touch with scholars and with scholarship. In thinking of the college as I have been travelling this summer and comparing your opportunities with those of other students I have felt that you were really very fortunate. I had an opportunity of speaking in Japan to about 300 Japanese girls. Miss Tsuda, the head of the school, is a Bryn Mawr woman. She told me that the ideal of her Japanese girls was to come to Bryn Mawr College and that this ideal was just as impossible of attainment as it would be for any one of you to study in the planet Mars. She said that she really did not dare talk much to them about girls' colleges in the United States.

It makes them too unhappy. They lie awake night after night thinking of how wonderful it would be to go to an American college. It seemed to me perhaps unwise of Miss Tsuda to give them the excitement of seeing the President of Bryn Mawr. Women of other countries long in vain for what you have given you so freely that you sometimes forget it is the greatest gift youth can have. The daughters of mothers whose highest hope had been to come to Bryn Mawr but who failed to fulfil it are now being sent to Bryn Mawr as well as the daughters of Bryn Mawr graduates. One of the freshmen told me that when she decided on Bryn Mawr her grandmother was perfectly delighted. It seems that it had been her grandmother's ideal for years to have a granddaughter at Bryn Mawr. I wonder if you realize sufficiently that you are enjoying here privileges of study which the older generation of American women were unable to obtain. Plan your work in college. Do not take just any course—take the *right* course. How silly are the reasons for which some students take college courses—"right time of day"—"said to be easy"—"somebody I know is going to take it." Make your brain do your will and tell you what course you really need. Think carefully what you may want to do after leaving college. Here at Bryn Mawr older students tell younger students: "Take required work—Latin, English and a science." They never tell

the Freshman that if she begins in her Freshman year on what she loves and wishes to specialize in she will have the joy of taking advanced work in it and studying it for four years. We now give the Bryn Mawr degree with distinction in three grades and we are thinking of giving the Bryn Mawr degree with honours in special subjects which will mean honours in those studies in which post-major work is taken for two years. I believe this is a step in the right direction. High grades and honours in special subjects mean not only the power of continual attention, than which nothing is more important, but also intellectual ability. A great deal can be accomplished by a person who possesses industry and devotion alone, but a person who possesses intellectual ability *and* industry *and* devotion is happy beyond all others and is sure to become distinguished in life.

You have come to Bryn Mawr College to acquire habits of industry, to find out what you care most to do in after life and to pursue it with devotion, and to develop whatever intellectual ability you may possess to its highest level. Do not let yourselves forget these main objects of your college life in the less important distractions that surround you even here where we try to protect you from them. If you become faithful votaries at the shrine of the goddess of wisdom, you will be rewarded by the highest happiness the world can bestow.

REPORT OF THE CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

Councillors and delegates to the Biennial Convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, held in San Francisco, August 16 to 23, 1915, carry back to their Branches or affiliated alumnae groups a very clear idea of the general policy of the A. C. A., as it was formulated in specific business transacted and in the various reports read.

At the formal business meetings, revision and adoption of the by-laws proposed by the Committee on Procedure preceded all other business. Owing to the introduction of a set of amendments by the Chicago Branch, there was a detailed discussion of the changes proposed with the result that, in place of the general secretary, there is to be appointed by the Board of Directors, an executive secretary and a treasurer. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether or not both the executive secretary and the treasurer should be salaried officers. This involved a question of policy,—whether the A. C. A. should continue on a scale suited to its present membership and responsibilities, or whether, looking to future growth, it should provide now for officials capable of carrying on a larger work. The latter policy was accepted by the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee on Procedure that both the executive secretary and the treasurer be salaried officers.

A resolution concerning woman suffrage, of which the Branches and alumnae groups had been notified at the last Biennial, was introduced. This resolution occasioned the most heated discussion given to any question presented during the Convention, for the sudden outburst of negative arguments came as a surprise to the majority. The first objection was from the Connecticut Branch, whose argument was that, if the National Association should take a stand on the suffrage question, work which the Branches are now able to do in anti-suffrage states such as Connecticut, in the way of educational legislation and social betterment might be seriously hampered. Conservatives argued that a stand on suffrage was prohibited by that clause of the constitution of the Association which states as the main purpose of the Association "practical educational work." Others thought that "educational" must be defined now as it was in the days of Alice Freeman Palmer and could not

therefore be stretched to include suffrage. The latter point was reduced to an absurdity and the parliamentarian of the Convention stated that constitutionality was a question to be left to the courts. When the vote was taken, the resolution, was carried, though several uninstructed Branch delegations cast no vote. Rhode Island was the only Branch to vote against the resolution. All the affiliated alumnae associations and alumnae groups voted affirmatively.

Of committee reports that of Dean Mathews of Wisconsin, on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities showed clearly the policy of the A. C. A. on standards of membership. Through this Committee the Association aims to admit alumnae groups as quickly as possible, but not so quickly as to concede anything to low academic standards. The work of the Committee is hampered by the inadequacy of the tests for the standard. For endowed institutions the Carnegie test is accepted, but in considering universities, care has to be taken with the list of the Bureau of Education, since that is open to political influence in the various states. To be sure of its steps, the Committee works slowly, with the result that the waiting list is long and the colleges grow impatient. The report urged discussion of the advisability of considering the admission of women graduated in vocational subjects (e.g. Bachelors of Education), but the Chairman of the Committee and the Convention as a whole disapproved of such a concession. The Committee reported the admission of Carleton, Purdue, Pomona, and Wesleyan Colleges, and of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., to membership in the A. C. A.

Of special interest to the affiliated alumnae associations was the Conference of Alumnae Associations held at Mills College, Alameda County, California, on August 18, the day on which the A. C. A. had its meetings there. In the absence of Mrs. Kellogg, President of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association, who had been elected Chairman of this Conference at the last Biennial, Dean Reilly was elected Chairman. From the report of the Committee on Rules, the following was adopted:

"Paragraph 3. *Membership.* The voting membership shall consist of the presidents and former presidents of alumnae associations, and

of councillors and delegates from colleges or alumnae groups affiliated with the A. C. A."

The question of per capita fees was left for final decision at the next Biennial in Washington, D. C., 1917.

The Committee on an Intercollegiate Press Bureau reported that twenty-five Branches are eager for such a bureau, and that the adverse feeling among women of the coeducational institutions is becoming less.

Dean Reilly read from the chair the report of the Committee on Uniform Class Records. The questionnaire planned by the Committee would be in the nature of an occupational census, uniform for all groups affiliated with the A. C. A. It would be given out to members at their class reunions. There would be questions on name, maiden and married, address, name of parents, number in immediate family, and the questionnaire would be unique in asking for the residence in college, undergraduate expenses, health before and after college, educational training previous to college and the collegiate affiliations of brothers and sisters. Since the Committee has not finished its work, it was decided, on the recommendation of Dean Reilly, that the Committee be continued and empowered to send its questionnaire.

The Report of the Wellesley Organization for Raising Endowment stated that \$282,000 was raised by gifts under \$2000. The work was done by classes, clubs, and, in states where there were no clubs, by state organizations formed especially for the purpose. Undergraduates raised money by shows, dansants, etc. The Class of 1915, of about 295 members, raised \$26,586 thus averaging about ninety dollars per student.

Discussion of the means of increasing membership in alumnae associations showed that Bryn Mawr undergraduate spirit toward the Alumnae Association is stronger than that in other colleges. Barnard, Radcliffe, Smith, and Wellesley all reported great difficulty in getting a large per cent of graduating classes to join their alumnae associations, even with the special inducements offered to seniors, while Bryn Mawr reported practically 100 per cent from each graduating class.

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, President of Smith College Alumnae Association was elected chairman of the next conference of affiliated alumnae associations.

Before adjournment, Dean Reilly suggested that, since the advisability of affiliation is to

be finally decided at the next biennial meeting, it would be well for councillors and delegates to discuss with their alumnae associations the advantages of affiliation. Dean Reilly pointed out, in this connection, that by affiliation, a great number of college women who are not members of the A. C. A. are reached and informed of the work of the Association.

During the week of the Convention there were several open meetings addressed by prominent members, who chose topics of general interest to college women. One of these meetings was directed by the Deans of Women of the colleges affiliated with the A. C. A. To the Bryn Mawr delegates it was of interest to observe how free Bryn Mawr College is from many of the problems attending the college life of women students at the great universities. We have not the problems of proper housing, or of restricting social events or of keeping in personal touch with the students. In Dean Robinson's talk on athletic recreation there were several valuable suggestions. Dean Robinson stressed the advantage of coaching by students over coaching by athletic directors. She called attention to the necessity for introducing the spirit of fun, of pure enjoyment on the athletic field, as an antidote to the ever-increasing spirit of competition. To do this, Dean Robinson proposed having facilities for a great number to "play" at one time, and to have them really play, without thought of team-making or of team-choosing. With three athletic fields at Bryn Mawr, this method could succeed admirably, so far as the facilities are concerned.

At a banquet which closed the Convention, the subject was "The New Freedom." Speeches approached the subject from various points of view, and interpreted it in various ways. Dean Reilly was among the speakers, and her point was that in the new freedom which is now being taken by the introduction of vocational subjects of all sorts into college curricula, the colleges should remember constantly to look back to the intellectual attainments of the past, and not deviate too widely from the regular academic courses of study. It was a doctrine very familiar to the Bryn Mawr delegates, but that night it seemed startlingly new, for they had been hearing all week about innovations in colleges. The speech made still more of an impression upon those to whom the proportion of vocational courses is the proper measure of college progress.

For the day after the Convention closed, a Bryn Mawr luncheon was arranged by Mrs. Jesse Steinhart (Amy Sussman Steinhart, 1902). Those present were:

Gertrude Mason, *Resident Fellow*, 1887-88, Berkeley, Calif.; Harriet Randolph, '89, *Ph.D.*, Zurich, 1892, Philadelphia; Catherine E. Bean Cox (Mrs. Isaac Cox), '89, Honolulu, H. I.; Mabel Parker Clark Huddleston (Mrs. John H. Huddleston), '89, *A.M.*, 1890, New York City; Lucy Edith Chase Putnam (Mrs. Osgood Putnam), ex-'92, San Francisco; Gertrude Taylor Slaughter (Mrs. Moses Slaughter), '93, Madison, Wis.; Mary Jeffers, '95, *A.M.*, 1897, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Eleanor Watkins Reeves (Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves), ex-'96, San Francisco; Mary Glide Goethe (Mrs. C. M. Goethe), *Graduate Student*, 1899-1900, Sacramento, Calif.; Charlotte Frelinghuysen McLean, '99, *A.M.*, *Univ. of Pa.*, 1901, *Ph.D.*, *Univ. of Pa.*, 1907, College of Montana; Elizabeth Perkins Lyders (Mrs. Eric S. Lyders), '00, *Ph.D.*, 1904, San Francisco; Marion Reilly, '01, Bryn Mawr; Florence Peebles, *Ph.D.*, 1901, Bryn Mawr; Amy Sussman Steinhart (Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart), '02, San Francisco; Sophie Frances Adams Johnson (Mrs. Bascom Johnson), '02, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Cornelia Campbell Yeazell (Mrs. Harry A. Yeazell), '02, Sausalito, Calif.; Elizabeth Snyder, '03, Ardmore, Pa.; Amelia Montgomery Carter (Mrs. W. D. Carter), '05, *A.M.*, 1906, San José, Calif.; Elizabeth Pope, '07, Newburyport, Mass.; Elsie Amelia Wallace Moore (Mrs. Aman Moore), '07, Portland, Ore.; Clara L. Smith, '07, *A.M.*, 1908, Los

Angeles, Calif.; Alice Sussman Arnstein (Mrs. Walter Arnstein), ex-'07, San Francisco; Evelyn Gardiner, '08, Pacific Grove, Calif.; Judith Brasher Soule (Mrs. Winsor Soule), *Hearer*, 1908-09, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Erma Brandenstein, ex-'09, San Francisco; Miriam Hedges, '10, Honolulu, H. I.; Hilda W. Smith, '10, *A.M.*, 1911, New York City; Lois Lehman, ex-'11, Berkeley, Calif.; Margaret Friend, '11, Milwaukee, Wis.; Iris Calderhead, *Fellow in English*, 1912-13, Marysville, Kan.; Zayda Zabriskie Buck (Mrs. F. H. Buck), ex-'13, Piedmont, Calif.; Eleanor Bradford Allen, '14, San Diego, Calif.; Harriet Bradford, '15, San Francisco; Anne Sherman, ex-'17, Berkeley, Calif.

When luncheon had been served, Dean Reilly told of the recent changes in the curriculum and in the student life at the College, and answered the questions of interested alumnae. There were no formal speeches, since the luncheon was held in the Tea Room of the California Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where at the same hour, Radcliffe and Smith were having their luncheons. This luncheon ended the conference week for the Bryn Mawr delegates. Dean Reilly is the only one of those present who has returned to Bryn Mawr this year.

HARRIET BRADFORD, 1915.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (Mrs. FREDERIC R. KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, New Jersey.

Vice-President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (Mrs. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (Mrs. R. S. FRANCIS), '00, 89 Summit Grove, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

ANNA B. LAWTHOR, '97, 239 Seventeenth Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

GERTRUDE HARTMAN, '05, 15 Centre Street, Brookline, Mass.

PAULINE GOLDMARK, chairman, '96, 270 West 94th Street, New York City.

KATHARINE LORD, '01, Plymouth, Mass.

SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89, 33 Central Park West, New York City.

SUSAN FOWLER, '95, 420 West 118th Street, New York City.

ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, '03, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

ESTHER LOWENTHAL, '05, substitute, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT (Mrs. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98, 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE¹

It had been proposed to have a meeting of the International Suffrage Alliance in Europe in 1915. When the war made this seem inexpedient there were those who still felt that an international gathering of women was now more than ever needed, and largely through the efforts

¹ The greater part of this article has appeared in *Home Progress*; and in part, too, it coincides with the account in *Women at The Hague*, by Miss Addams and others, about to be brought out by MacMillan.

of Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Amsterdam and Miss Chrystal Macmillan a preliminary meeting was convened and a call issued.

The great Congress which met at the Hague from April 28 to May 1 was the result.

When the *Noordam* sailed on the thirteenth of April with Miss Jane Addams and some forty-six other American delegates to the International Congress of Women at the Hague it looked doubtful to me, as it perhaps did to many others in the party, how valuable the meeting could be made. I consider Miss Addams' judgment so keen and sure that the fact that she had urged my going had carried great weight with me. But besides this I felt that even a shadow of chance to serve the cause of peace could not today be refused.

Never have I been so thankful for any decision. As I look at it now the undertaking repaid all that it cost us all a hundredfold.

In this world upheaval the links that bind the peoples have been strained and snapped on every side. Of all the international gatherings that help to bind the nations together, since the fatal days of July 1914, practically none have got together, science, medicine, reform, labor, religion,—not one of these causes has been able as yet to gather its followers from across the dividing frontiers.

The women, fifteen hundred of them and more, came together and for four days conferred, not on remote and abstract questions, but on the vital subject of international relations; English and Scotch, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Belgian, Dutch, American, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, all were represented. The French, alas, were not able to be with us, but on the other hand the French women were the earliest actually to form their national organization in support of the program worked out at the Congress.

The sessions were heavily fraught with emotion, it could not be otherwise, but the emotion found little expression in words. When it did it was on a high and noble plane. There was something profoundly stirring and inexpressibly inspiring in the attitude of these women, many of them so deeply stricken, so closely bound to the cause of their country as they understand it, yet so full of faith in the will for good of their technical enemies and so united in their common purpose to find the principles on which permanent relations of international friendship and coöperation can ultimately be established.

The program that was worked out was a very able document—some good authorities think that (profiting as it did by many preceding studies and congresses) it is the best peace platform that has yet been drawn up. It is hard to summarize, but copies will be gladly supplied gratis from the office of the American Women's Peace Party, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. It would make an admirable basis for a brief study by an individual, or a club, or a little group of friends, of the problem of peace in the constructive sense. For what we are working for is not what our English friends call "the damp angel Peace," not stagnation, nor quietism, nor a weak giving way to pressure, but a world in which national activities reinforce instead of neutralizing one another.

A very curious thing was the attitude of the majority of the press representatives who were present. Most of them apparently had been sent to get an amusing story of an international peace gathering of women—"base and silly" enough to try to meet in war time—breaking up in quarrel. Day by day they went away with faces long with disappointment,—"nothing doing today, but something worth while may happen tomorrow." In England the Congress was reported to be managed in the interest of Germany, in Germany the delegates were threatened with social boycott for attending a pro-British meeting, and in many countries the meetings were reported to have been either practically unattended or to have closed in a row. Nothing could be further from the truth than all these stories. The largest hall in the Hague was often packed with a gathering of over two thousand and, difficult as it is to conduct business with so mixed and differing a constituency, with different languages, different rules of parliamentary procedure and divergent views, Miss Addams and the other officials carried on orderly and markedly effective sessions marked by the most active will for unity that I have ever felt in an assemblage.

This does not mean that there were not vigorous differences of opinion. People cared too much for the subject in hand to make anything else possible. But it was interesting to note that cleavages of opinion did not run along national lines. One of the most eager debates arose on Rosika Schwimmer's proposal that the Congress should send delegates to the governments of Europe and the United States to present the resolutions of the Congress.

Persons most skeptical as to the usefulness of this undertaking are among the converts to the vision and practical usefulness of the plan. The responsible ministers, the men actually directing the course of events of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia and the United States—and the Pope also—talked face to face and at length with the representatives of the Congress. When I think of these interviews of Miss Addams I cannot help recalling Catherine of Siena moulding political policies by that immeasurable but powerful thing that we call personality. "Strange that the women came on this errand?" said one statesman. "The only strange thing is that they have not come before. Of all the thousands of people that have come to this chancellery since the war opened you are the only ones that seem to me to have something sensible to say." Words to this effect by a minister of one of the great belligerents tell their own story.

What did the delegates urge in these interviews? Primarily the calling of a neutral conference for continuous and progressive mediation in the interests of peace—not "a diplomatist's peace" based on a balance of unjust bargains, but a peace recognizing the rights of the peoples and durable because fair and generous.

Two important results of the Congress are these: first the creation of an International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace with an office at 467-9 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, and national organizations everywhere. For the United States the Women's Peace Party is serving as its representative.

A second fruit of the Congress is the organization of a congress of women to meet when and where the peace commissioners meet, when peace terms come to be worked out, as ultimately they must be. For this, funds must be gathered and plans carefully made beforehand.

In the distress of mind that the war breeds in every thinking and feeling person there is a poignant relief in finding a channel through which to work for peace. The rehabilitating the wounded that they may rise and go to the front again, all that coöperates with the mutual destruction of war, absorbs energy and expresses sympathy, but it is not the work that many of us long to find a way to do.

In uniting and making available our forces—our time, our money, our intelligences, our

sympathies—we can coöperate toward peace—longing for which, as Lowell said,

"our spirits wilt
Like shipwrecked men's on rafts for water."

It is important to have a great reservoir of spiritual and intellectual energy, to have a wide organization, so that when the word goes out "this is to be done now" we can all line up behind our leaders and act in unison in all the countries of the war-racked world.

EMILY GREENE BALCH.

NOTES UPON CONDITIONS IN TURKEY

The past two years in Turkey have seemed to the new-comer there years full of remarkable contrast, of strange contradictions and inconsistencies, whereas in reality they have been, I think, years very characteristic of Turkey and the Turk. One must accustom one's self there to believe the unbelievable, to see going on before one, things absolutely contrary to every canon of logic and common sense, to live, in short, in a world of the improbable and the impossible, which somehow, in spite of self-destructive policies and processes, still seems to hold itself together. The most interesting, and the most baffling thing in Turkey, is the Turk himself, and the two years that I spent there, anomalous and impossible as they seemed, were, for that very reason, perhaps, exceptionally suggestive as revealing Turkish character, and illuminating Turkish history. The Turk is, and has been, I think, one of the great anomalies of history—a strange combination of inordinate pride, and self-confidence coupled with inertia, inability, and political incapacity.

The sources of, and reasons for these qualities have been much sought after and discussed, but have never been satisfactorily explained. Doubtless in this, as in all similar questions, many causes have combined to produce the present result such as early race heredity, some peculiar features of the Mohammedan religion, its distinctly military spirit, and its doctrine of fatalism, not to mention others—as well as the particular environmental conditions that have surrounded the Turkish race past and present. And yet, when all these have been duly investigated, much is left still to be explained, and the "unspeakable Turk" still remains much more inscrutable than he is unspeakable. One finds one's self constantly wondering how it is that he could

have been in possession of the most favored site of all the world, for now four centuries and a half, without doing more toward developing its great possibilities. It is true that Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire never made any great original contribution to history, although it conserved the ancient Greek literature and the political life and traditions of the Roman Empire during the whole of the Middle Ages, when the West was overwhelmed by the barbarians; and some writers have urged that the geographical conditions of that part of the world, especially the enervating south wind that blows during so much of the year, have been most largely responsible for the lack of initiative in the past as in the present. But when all due allowances have been made, the Turk still suffers by comparison with the past and the present inhabitants even of his own world, in respect of those things that make for progress, and survival and the right to survive. The beauty of Constantinople is, it is true, due largely to the Turk. Beyond the natural beauty of the place, which must always remain its chief charm, the mosques and the minarets—even the unpainted gray old Turkish houses, make up the picturesqueness of the scene. But what of the substantial signs of progress are there, are in largest part due to the non-Moslem elements in the population.

I do not wish to underrate what the Turks themselves have accomplished. Within the past few years they have succeeded in making some real advance along the line of medicine and surgery,—there are some excellent Turkish physicians, and some good Turkish medical schools and hospitals. In their educational institutions, too, they have taken some steps forward. Some new schools have been opened, and old ones reorganized, and this, especially with a view to educating the women of Turkey, who have even been admitted to courses of lectures at the Ottoman University in Stamboul. In a more material way, also, some progress has been made. Streets have been widened, and re-paved, parks and gardens laid out and planted—and the appearance and convenience of Stamboul, as well as of Galata and Pera, greatly improved and increased. Even in these various improvements, however, foreign influence, or non-Moslem influence is very clearly evident, and, moreover, while the Turks have been pursuing these lines in one direction, in others they have been pursuing what at least appears to be a blindly

suicidal policy, and have thereby proved, it would seem, their essential inability and incapacity in dealing with affairs. The works of destruction and of construction that have been going on side by side in Turkey during recent years have been almost uncanny and unbelievable in their inconsistency. The best modern buildings in Turkey have been built by foreigners as the embassies, hospitals and schools, especially the two American colleges in Constantinople. The Public Debt also holds a very conspicuous place as a foreign institution, not only for the building itself, but for the foreign financial management that has centered there. The personnel of the Imperial Ottoman Bank has been largely foreign, as has also its capital. The telephone and tramway companies have been foreign, the railways are under foreign management, and the commerce of Constantinople is in normal times carried on in foreign ships. The foreign missions for the army, the navy and the gendarmerie certainly do not need to be recalled to mind at this time. Among the natives, also, the majority of the highest places in the professions are occupied by Greeks and Armenians, and the great commercial fortunes of Turkey have been built up in their hands. The Turks have never taken with great zest to commerce. Characteristic of this whole phase of their life seems the remark of the Turkish Kaavéji (keeper of a coffee house) who, when some Americans on horseback had asked him the price of some cups of Turkish coffee that they had just consumed, replied, smilingly, "Kimbiler?" (Who knows?)

Some very positive and valuable and attractive qualities the Turks possess,—a marked courtesy and charm of manner, a very noticeable dignity of demeanor, as well as a quiet, calm outlook on life when they are not roused by passion or religious zeal. This quiet and calm are largely the result of the fact that the Turk is to a great extent lacking in ambition, and in interest in worldly things. This has in its turn been attributed to a dwelling on eternal values, and to the constant perception that while "the things of this earth" are "very fluctuating and unstable,"—"death is the only sure and universal adjunct of life,"—characteristic of every Oriental. To a certain degree this is doubtless true of the Turk,—Paradise as described in the Koran, with its gardens and running waters and its Houris, is very real to him, and much desired. To a

still greater degree, however, I believe that his quietude is due to the lack of sufficient desire for material and immaterial "goods," to make the acquiring of them worth the necessary effort,—and here again we come back to what seems to be a constitutional characteristic, a strange inertia that seems to penetrate his whole being. One interesting result, however, this Turkish quality has. It is probably in large part this that makes him the fighter and the soldier that he is. Because life has for him no great content, owing to the lack of desires and possessions, he does not hesitate to fling it away, especially since the Koran teaches that death in battle against the unbeliever, is the most glorious of all deaths, and Paradise its sure reward.

Another result of this same state of affairs is probably, also, the great cruelty of the Turk. Such cruelty is common anywhere among backward peoples, and as present events are showing, among some which have been believed to be no longer backward, and have proclaimed themselves as the bearers of civilization to the world. Sensitiveness to the suffering of others has seemed in general to come with a certain degree of civilization,—of refinement along all lines, and the lack of it in the Turk is doubtless due in part to his backward condition. Beyond this, however, there would seem to be in the absence of real content in his existence, a very compelling reason for his almost utter disregard of the value of human life—whether his own, or another's. This same state of mind is seen in his attitude toward death. Besides the feeling that the dead have inherited the joys of Paradise and must therefore not be mourned, there is a very distinct feeling that death, as the end to a rather meaningless existence, is an incident not really to be lamented. Their attitude toward death and their customs in connection with those things that have to do with it, funerals, mourning, and cemeteries, are marked by a naturalness and simplicity that have much to commend them to others whose feeling with regard to life is essentially different. The Turkish cemetery is a place much less somber than our own. The cemeteries are most picturesque—often situated on the sloping sides of hills, and planted with numbers of beautiful cypress trees. The stones are usually gaily coloured, and decorated with much gilt, so dear always to the Turkish eye, and with what appears to be very fantastic carving. In reality, however, the devices on

the tombstones have distinct significance. Topping the tombstones of men one finds the fez or the turban cut in stone—the fez, the sign of political subjection to the Ottoman State, and on the stone itself one often finds the cypress tree depicted, believed by the Moslem to have a certain protective power against evil. On the tombstones of women one sees the rose or the lotus flower—the rose if the deceased had borne a child, the lotus flower if she had been unmarried or not yet a mother. The Turkish cemetery is used for many purposes besides the burial of the dead. It is a favourite place of recreation for men and women who in true Turkish fashion come there to sit by the hour, as well as a playground for many children and a grazing ground for sheep. Here, too, as in every other way, among the Moslems, life and death keep very close company with each other, and apparently there is but little sense of contrast between the two.

These very positive qualities of the Turk, therefore, charming and attractive, and valuable, as in themselves they are, arise from and bring with them others which make his survival not only difficult among those that do not possess them, but also, it would seem, of questionable desirability and justification. His very indifference to material possessions makes him a not very efficient producer, a not very able competitor in modern industrial conditions, and may be partially responsible also for his inability to master affairs in general. As a governor the Turk has never been very successful. During the period of the Ottoman conquests Turkish history appears glorious, even brilliant at times, but when his military power was spent, when he came into contact and conflict with the more advanced states of Western Europe, and found that he could not break their power, but that the limit of his expansion was reached, then in the system of government worked out, the political incapacity of the Turk appeared. This was partly due of course to the force of the Mohammedan tradition, but largely, also, it would seem to the inherent inability of the Turk himself. Particularly has he failed to develop any sort of national unity during all these centuries, and the last phase of Turkey's internal development, the present persecution and attempted extermination of the Armenians, is simply Turkey's awful, bitter acknowledgment of her utter failure to make of the people under her sway a nation, through the develop-

ment of any real coöperative spirit, any real unity among them. The Greeks in the Turkish Empire still fondly identify themselves with Greece, and it is small wonder if the Armenians, now suffering the last and most terrible tortures, have not been conspicuously loyal to a conqueror who until very recently, until too late, in fact, has kept them in a position of inferiority and disadvantage. The policy pursued toward the foreigner and foreign interests since Turkey abrogated the capitulations,—her method of levying taxes—on foreigners—which has made it practically impossible for them to do further business in Turkey,—her whole system of taxation of foreigner and native alike, during the present war, reveals this same weakness in the Turk, a weakness only made more evident by the fact that even while he is straining every nerve to drive out the foreigner—to have “Turkey for the Turks” he is selling himself body and soul to Germany, and tying his hands as they have never been tied before. The individual Turk remains a most attractive person, with a distinct contribution to make and a distinct lesson to teach to the over-hurried, over-concerned West; but the Turks as a people, and especially as a political people, have gone far toward proving their inability as well as their right to survive among the nations of the world. This is, however, in no way recognized by the Turks themselves. They believe that by this year of military effort, as well as of civil and political activity, they have already begun to occupy the place they covet among the great powers of the earth. During the two years I spent in Turkey newspapers were constantly full of reiterations of these ambitions, as well as of Turkey’s belief in her great and glorious destiny, and this year especially of self-congratulation that the days of the accomplishment of this destiny had already arrived.

The past year in Turkey has in every way been full of evidences of the general state of affairs, and of the sentiment that I have been trying to describe, and I think that the most usual reaction upon it all was the feeling of the futility and the tragedy of the whole thing, from Turkey’s point of view. Her blind misconception of what seemed to us so obvious, her pursuit of the impossible, her failure to recognize the inevitable trend of affairs—it was all this, more than the facts of the war itself, that made the situation so depressing. The facts of the war were themselves everywhere to

be seen. Of course no actual fighting took place within or near the city; but the bombardment in the Black Sea was plainly audible, and before the winter was over one had grown accustomed to stopping every time a door banged, to make sure whether it was a door or a gun, and to wondering whether every bird that flew overhead, was or was not a Russian aeroplane. The bombardment at the Dardanelles could not be heard,—the Dardanelles being eleven hours by boat from Constantinople; but all the expeditions for the Dardanelles were prepared in and sent out from the capital. Some indeed were prepared, but were not sent, as on the day in May when the British submarine came into the harbour and sunk one of five transports there loading for the straits, thus effectually, but without killing a single man, preventing the sending at that time of one of the most important reinforcements. The day before, the city had been full of marching troops, men foot-worn and weary—many of them, who had been originally part of the expedition sent toward the Suez Canal, but who, that having been given up, had now been brought back from Syria and were diverted to the Dardanelles. Most of them had already been put on the transports, when the submarine appeared and launched its torpedoes,—and immediately not only were the transports unloaded, but the harbour was so cleared of shipping as to be unrecognizable, everything of any size being crowded into the Golden Horn which was carefully guarded with nets. Of course those troops have since that time, in one way or another, been sent to the peninsula of Gallipoli, but for the time being the effect was clearly seen and felt. One of the immediate results in the city was the appearance of a Turkish submarine in the waters of the harbour and the Golden Horn. The Turks were duly proud of their craft, the newspapers were full of it for a few days, and then it transpired that it was an old boat, hunted up and rigged out in order to inspire public confidence, and to offset the moral effect of the work of the English submarine.

Moral effect inspired by its navy was one of the characteristic features of the war in Constantinople last year. The Goeben and the Breslau—it is useless to try to call them by their given Turkish names—for German they were, and German they have remained—were very central figures throughout the winter. The rage and resentment felt by the Turks

when the British took the two battle ships that they were building for Turkey, and with which Turkey had hoped to be able to match the Greek fleet in her protest against the Greek holding of the Aegean islands that she thought had been wrongly conceded to Greece,—knew, and has known no bounds, and has developed into the bitterness against the English that has been so outspoken ever since the outbreak of the war. The flight, so called, of the Goeben and the Breslau through the Dardanelles, and their remaining in Turkish waters have been one of the chief grievances of England against Turkey—as well as one of the chief of the ties that have bound Germany to Turkey. Moreover besides their active participation in the fighting in the Black Sea, these two boats have played a very effective part in the conduct of the war, for whenever Turkish spirits have flagged, and things have looked less hopeful than usual, one or the other, or both, have been brought from their retreat along the shore, and in full panoply of war, with flags and pennants flying, bands playing, guns pointed, and sailors ranged on deck—yellow haired, pink cheeked German sailors in their red Turkish fezzes, have been marched slowly up and down the Bosphorus while the Turks have looked on with adoring eyes and smiling faces, and have blessed Germany who gave them these mighty, beautiful boats.

Many of those wounded at the Dardanelles were brought into Constantinople. By the middle of June there were from fifty to sixty thousand wounded Moslems in the city—and in addition to these, many had been sent farther into the interior. It was noticeable that only Moslems appeared among the Ottoman wounded. For this the reason was not definitely known, though there was much speculation. Two explanations were offered, either that the Christian wounded were not cared for, or that Christian soldiers were not armed and put into battle line. It was known that ordinarily Christian soldiers were not armed, but were put to building roads, or railroads, or to other duties for which arms were not necessary.

One of the most depressing of sights was the marching of the recruits through the streets by the gendarmes, as they were brought into the city from the interior. They were driven along like cattle—with their miserable little sacks on their backs, and with certainly no enthusiasm in their faces or their tread. Indeed, it was very difficult if not impossible to detect

any popular enthusiasm for the war. Soldiers marched through the streets in a dull sodden sort of way, the lack of spirit in their faces being matched only by its absence from the faces of the on-looking populace. Public opinion to be sure is, for many reasons, a factor almost unknown in Turkey,—reasons to be found I believe in social conditions and in political traditions, as well as in the general state of ignorance existing among the people. But beyond this indifference, there were evidences of a definite unwillingness to serve in the army, among those who by law should have been recruits. Every excuse, especially among Greek and Armenians, but also to a degree among the Moslems themselves, was offered for the avoidance of military service. At first exemption money could be paid, but later, in many cases after it had been paid two or three times over, the unfortunate individual was still called upon for active duty. Many tales were told of the smuggling of young men out of the country by friendly sea captains, and many men were in hiding within the country itself. The attempt to rouse the people to a Holy War fell flat. It was proclaimed in most impressive announcements by the Sultan and Enver Pasha, and the green flag was displayed with the red, in every conspicuous place—but with very little if any response. To be sure the Holy War had to be given a new and rather equivocal meaning, since Turk and German, Moslem and Christian were now fighting together against the Christian nations of Europe, among whose subjects, also, many Mohammedans were numbered—a state of affairs which even to the illogical Turk may not have seemed altogether convincing. The hope was, naturally, that these Mohammedan subjects could be alienated from their allegiance to England, and France and Italy—which would have removed half the difficulty,—but even had there been no such logical obstacle, it is doubtful whether the movement could have gained any headway. There was only one demonstration in its favour—a miserable procession of about one thousand hemals (porters) who went through the city more like a rabble than a parade, and who, finally, getting beyond control, almost completely demolished the furnishings of one of the two leading hotels of Pera. In justice it must be said that the government paid full damages for this destruction, and that no other like disorder occurred in the city during the winter—a result largely due it would seem to

German influence. Throughout the winter it was possible to go about quite freely, through all the quarters of the city, and one was uniformly met with the courtesy and kindness so characteristic of the Turk in ordinary intercourse.

I have been trying to describe things as they seemed to be in Turkey before the middle of June when I came out of the country,—I make no claim to describing them as they really were—for nowhere in the world, I suppose, can so great a divergence exist between appearance and reality. Conditions and sentiment may have changed very materially since Bulgaria's entrance into the war. It was very difficult last winter to detect or to measure the real sentiment of the people. Pro-German feeling was strong, and especially so in high places. It completely controlled the government, for at the outbreak of the war all those opposed to the Germans and to the war left the Cabinet and their portfolios were for the most part distributed among the Turkish members who remained. It is significant also, in many ways, that the retiring cabinet members were, almost without exception, non-Mohammedan. The average Turk, however, also seemed to believe that Germany was a better friend to Turkey than were any of the other powers, and that, moreover, ranged on the side of Germany, Turkey would emerge from the war with her integrity—whatever, in relation to Turkey that much abused term may mean!—unimpaired. He did not seem to realize that Turkey had sold herself outright to Germany, and that, if Germany should win, her much desired integrity would be the vainest of shadows. There were others who seemed to realize Turkey's impotence in the situation, and to recognize Germany's exploitation of their country, and who were accordingly hopeless; and there were also some, at least, who were definitely pro-Ally. How strong these various feelings may have been, it was impossible to determine, for only the pro-German could express itself.

War, under whatever circumstances fought, must inevitably cast a pall over all the affairs of life; but when to the ordinary phases, even of what may seem a successful war, is added the fact that the struggle is after all, altogether in vain, the element of the tragic enters in, in all its force. However one may feel about the situation in Turkey, one fact seems to stand out as indisputable, namely, that no matter how

the war may result, Turkey has voluntarily though apparently unconsciously, signed her own death warrant. By her measures against the foreigner and foreign influence,—even toward the Greeks and Armenians among her own population—she has destroyed, or driven out her real economic strength,—the real sources of her wealth and prosperity—so that, even if no other factor entered into the case, she would have rendered herself absolutely unfit to hold a place among the countries of the western world, a place, be it noted, which she confidently expects, as a result of these very measures, to occupy henceforth entirely in her own right. But when, in addition, one considers that while she has been taking these sure steps, as she believes, toward independence, she has at the same time been putting herself into an absolutely dependent position with regard to Germany, the sense of utter failure in connection with it all is doubled, and the hopelessness of Turkey's situation appears in its true light. There is an inevitable sadness in the political death of a people, even though they may seem to have forfeited their right to live.

WAR RELIEF WORK IN ENGLAND

It may interest some readers of the *QUARTERLY* to hear of one phase of the War Relief work carried on by Englishwomen of which less has been said than of nursing or the making of shells. Chance and friends threw in my way last summer an opportunity to take a small part in the work of the Victoria Buffet, the largest and most effective of the many free buffets for sailors and soldiers established at various railway stations in London and throughout England. The Buffet is in a little room in the great station, so small and cramped for space that its efficiency depends upon a meticulous cleanliness and tidiness which in the midst of smoke and grime can be achieved only by eternal and very tiring scrubbing. All day and all night long an unending stream of men passes by its counter asking for food and drink, soldiers on leave loafing about town, men entraining, men passing from barracks to barracks. The most interesting part of the work falls in the night shift. About two o'clock each morning two troop trains arrive at the station bringing home, on short leave, officers and men to the number perhaps of a thousand, straight from the trenches in France. Vast heaps of sandwiches all made by the workers

in the Buffet, huge urns of tea, cake, cigarettes, chocolate, and more white enamel cups than, remembering the later washing up, I quite like to think of, are put on trucks and rolled out on the arrival platform to meet the incoming trains. In a moment, in the half light prescribed for the defence of the realm, one finds one's self stumbling over kit bags and guns, in the midst of a mass of soldiers,—huge Highlanders, men of the Flying Corps, men wearing the badges of every regiment under heaven. The close contact, the worn and muddy khaki, the signs of strain in the thin and tired faces bring home to one very closely the reality of life in the trenches, but the general impression is distinctly of vigour and great powers of endurance and a cheerful and good humoured acceptance of discomfort and hardship as matters of course. Gentleness and courtesy are very marked. One sees a mighty Highlander sharing his tea with some little kitten rescued from Armentières or "Wipers;" one hears on all sides the soft voiced "merci" and "bonjour," and the little unfailing jest about having forgotten English. Putting very large hams through meat mincers and spreading innumerable bits of bread do not appeal to the imagination; as occupations they even become unpleasant if indefinitely prolonged, but the Englishwomen who are giving up night after night and day after day to such work through long months are helping to maintain the cheerfulness and courage which form an asset for the English army favourably to be compared with quantities of shells, and which have besides a spiritual value of their own.

N. NEILSON.

A LETTER

London, September 28, 1915.

I have been asked to write a letter to the QUARTERLY, but I am afraid that I can speak of little but the war. I am living, with my mother, in London—well within the Zeppelin firing line—and with a sense of nearness to the war that comes from sharing in a common danger. After the last raid, feeling that we were living in a Reign of Terror, we paid a visit to the American consulate, in order to see if *our flag was still there*. Returning in the dark—London is very dark—M. slipped in getting off a car and fell in the midst of a regiment of marching soldiers. One of them picked her up in his arms as tenderly as if she had been a child. "It's all right," he said, "Don't worry

about it," as the regiment marched on, in silence, through the night. The British soldier is at all times a gentleman—and something more. Often, as I watch the faces of the marching hosts in khaki, I feel that England's faultless knight, Sir Galahad, is with us once again.

Together with other Americans who are here I am prepared to "do my bit" for England. I go about without passport, vouched for by two Englishwomen—old Bryn Mawr friends. I am enrolled in the National Register as willing and able—alas, more willing than able—to serve the Government, if needed. If the women of England become mobilised I shall be ready to do my part.

I hear frequently from Miss Florence Keys who is in Switzerland. She expected to sail with her sister from Bordeaux on Saturday, but the sinking of a French liner in Bordeaux harbor a few days ago has altered their plans. Miss Keys writes that she feels "very near to the soul of France." She is corresponding with M. Romain Rolland and other of the French *intellectuals* on the subject of America and the war. As you know, the French people think that we should have protested against the violation of Belgium's neutrality. Here, too, the feeling is strong that if the world could have had the courage and foresight to protest against the irruption of Germany through Belgium and Luxembourg, her armies might have been held at the French frontier. But it is too late to dwell upon this now. Fortunately the war has brought Europe and America nearer to each other. Even the seas have failed to divide us, and now unite us in a common bond of anxiety and sympathy. Europe is more than ever conscious of America, and listens intently for her voice. If the war has demonstrated one fact more clearly than another, it is, that, in the future, no nation can hope to be a law unto itself.

I am always glad to receive the QUARTERLY. For my part I should be sorry, indeed, to see *the old thing die!* To me it brings the comforting assurance that Bryn Mawr *lives*. But we must do more than live. If as a member of '92 writes me—all our ideals have gone down, we shall need to reconstruct them, or—perhaps even better—build anew on a more intelligent plan:—

"Consciousness the will informing;
Till we fashion all things fair."

HENRIETTA R. PALMER, '93.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS,
FIRST SEMESTER, 1915-1916

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| September 29 | College opens at 8.45 a.m. | October 30 | Faculty Reception for Graduate Students. |
| September 30 | Parade Night. | October 31 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.D., L.H.D., Principal Emeritus of Manchester College, Oxford. |
| October 2 | Christian Association, Reception to Freshmen, Gymnasium, 8 p.m. | November 6 | Banner Night. |
| October 3 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Prof. George A. Barton. | November 7 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin of the Society of Friends, England. |
| October 7 | President Thomas' reception to the entering undergraduates at the Deanery at 3.30 p.m. | November 12 | Meeting of the Christian Association. Address by Dr. George A. Johnston Ross, Professor of Practical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary. |
| | President Thomas' reception to the graduate students at the Deanery at 8 p.m. | November 14 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend William Pierson Merrill, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. |
| October 8 | French Senior Oral Examination begins at 2 p.m. | November 15 | Thanksgiving Collegiate and Matriculation Condition Examinations begin. |
| October 9 | French Senior Oral Examination continued. | November 19 | Meeting of the Graduate Club. Address by President Thomas. |
| October 10 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend William L. Sawtelle, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, New York. | November 20 | Sophomore Play. |
| October 14 | Opening of the New Athletic Field at 4.30 p.m. | November 21 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, New Jersey. |
| October 15 | Lecture by Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, A.M., member of the Association of American Geographers and Author of works on Anthropo-Geography; Subject: "The Barrier Boundary of the Mediterranean Basin and its Northern Breaches." | November 23 | Collegiate and Matriculation Condition Examinations end. |
| | German Senior Oral Examination begins at 2 p.m. | November 24 | Thanksgiving Vacation begins at 1 p.m. |
| October 16 | German Senior Oral continued. | November 29 | Thanksgiving Vacation ends at 9 a.m. |
| October 17 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Right Reverend Arthur Selden Lloyd, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia. | December 3 | Reserved for a Meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League. |
| October 24 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend James I. Vance, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee. | December 4 | Senior Oral Examination in French. |
| October 29 | Lantern Night. | December 5 | Sunday Evening Service. |
| | | December 11 | Senior Oral Examination in German. |

- December 12 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend J. Valdemar Moldenhauer, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York.
- December 19 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Right Reverend Phillip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania.
- December 21 Christmas Vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- January 5 Christmas Vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- January 9 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, D.D., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City.
- January 16 Sunday Evening Service.
- January 19 Collegiate Examinations begin.
- January 22 Address before the College by Mr. John Masfield on English Poetry.
- January 23 Sunday Evening Service.
- January 29 Collegiate Examinations end. End of First Semester.
- Meeting of the Alumnae Association.

CAMPUS NOTES

The campus has never looked more inviting than when we returned to it this September. It is no wonder that President Thomas, in her opening speech, had to urge us not to cross it and make it necessary to put up nets, such as are used to catch submarines. Who but the most public-spirited of us would choose cement walks rather than emerald turf for our peregrinations?

The campus stood ready to welcome a Freshman class which during the first hectic days of registration was variously estimated at 120 to 150 strong. In reality they number 123, all very enthusiastic and ready for initiation into college life. For the first time their capacities are being measured, in addition to the usual academic and physical tests, by a psychological examination under the direction of Dr. Gordon.

The first really great excitement for the these same Freshmen was their Parade Night, at which they distinguished themselves by concealing their song from the Sophomores. The latter, with great ingenuity, managed to

compose a parody between the times the procession left the arch and returned. The Parade, in the meantime, more nearly resembled the "rush" of the good old days, since 1918, in its endeavors to give its poets time for inspiration, tried to block progress at every turn and finally forced the Freshmen to return to Pembroke by way of Rockefeller.

The Cut Rule. This year the students are trying to coöperate with the Faculty to control the cutting of classes. At present there is no "rule regarding attendance at lectures." Each professor sets his own standard, and has the power to inflict any penalty which he deems proper for failure to attend his classes. The students, through the wardens, the college physicians, and Dean Reilly, may obtain written excuses for real illness and the professor may disregard such excuses if he thinks the absence has lowered the standard of the student's work. The responsibility, at present, is placed with the students, who seem quite contented to bear it.

The Hockey Field. The new hockey field was ready for use at the opening of College. Some pessimists had feared that the making of this field would involve the felling of the beautiful old trees in the grove by the power house. But their fears were groundless. The "Old Wives' Hollow" is still intact with all the proper background, while the new field makes it possible for third, fourth, and even fifth teams to practice at their pleasure. The formal opening of the field took place with President Thomas and the Athletic Board presiding. All those students who had taken part in any athletics whatever were given degrees, that of Ph.D. being reserved for the wearers of the yellow tie. The giving of the degrees was followed by a speech from President Thomas in which she congratulated the students on the concrete results of their whirlwind campaign of last spring.

The hockey field is not the only improvement which greeted us on our return. During the summer Dalton Hall has been entirely repiped and rewired to meet every modern requirement and exclude any possibility of excitements in the way of explosions. With great ingenuity an extra classroom has been tucked away under the roof. Across the street on the Dolgelly grounds a third pagoda has sprung up for the use of the new class at the Model School.

From the academic point of view the most important innovation is the Department of

Social Economy and Social Research under the direction of Miss Susan Myra Kingsbury. In the Seminary are enrolled about eleven graduate students, each of whom is interested in some special line of social work. In addition to the theoretical side of the work, the students in this department expect to turn their attention to some definite practical problem, the nature of which has not yet been decided.

President Thomas has been giving some interesting chapel talks, chiefly on the subject of peace and woman suffrage. Her plan is to take up in time what she considers the most burning questions of the day, namely, international peace, prohibition, and woman suffrage.

MARGARET BONTECOU.

CHANGES IN FACULTY AND STAFF ANNOUNCED SINCE JUNE, 1915

Dr. Oscar F. W. Fernsemer has been appointed Lecturer in German Literature, as a substitute for Professor Karl Detlev Jessen who has been granted leave of absence for the year 1915-1916. Dr. Fernsemer was educated in the Max Gymnasium, Munich, and the University of Munich whence he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. In 1913-1914 he was Head of the Modern Language Department in the High School, Cranford, New Jersey.

Mr. C. Clinton Bramble, Ph.B., and A.M. Dickinson College; graduate student and Fellow in Mathematics in Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics as a substitute for Professor James Ryals Conner, Associate Professor of Mathematics who has been granted leave of absence on account of illness.

Miss Elly Wilhelmina Lawatschek, A.B., University of Washington, 1913; Instructor in German Grammar and Literature in the University of Washington 1910-1913; student, Wellesley College, and teacher in the Walnut Hill School, Natick, Massachusetts, 1914-1915, has been appointed Reader in German as a substitute for Miss Mary Jeffers who has been granted leave of absence for the year 1915-1916.

Miss Sue Avis Blake, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1898, A.M., 1900, Fellow in Physics, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-1907, Fellow in Physics, University of Pennsylvania, 1907-1908, Instructor in Physics, Smith College, 1910-1915, has been appointed Demonstrator in Physics.

Miss Lucia Helen Smith, A.B., Vassar College, 1915, has also been appointed Demonstrator in Physics.

Miss Josephine Lemmon, A.B., Waynesburg College, 1880, has been appointed Junior Bursar.

THE SUMMER ACTIVITIES OF THE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The three big interests of the Christian Association during the summer are the Eagles Mere Conference, Bates Camp, and the Summer Vacation Bible School.

We sent this year twenty delegates to the Y. W. C. A. conference at Eagles Mere. This conference is held for students in the colleges and universities of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and western New York. About five hundred college women attended this conference which lasted from the twenty-fifth of June to the fifth of July. Eagles Mere is on the top of a mountain by a little lake and offers a quiet place for study and is a perfect spot for recreation of all kinds.

During the conference the mornings were given up to Bible and mission classes. Dr. Ross, formerly pastor of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church and now of Union Theological Seminary, gave lectures on "The Fundamentals of the Christian Faith." The classes on "How to Appreciate the Old Testament," led by Dr. Moldenhauer of Albany, New York, and on "Christian Standards in Life," led by Kate Chambers, 1911, were especially enjoyed by the Bryn Mawr delegation.

The afternoons were given up to study and recreation. Bryn Mawr won the water sports by a score doubling that of any other college. We were badly beaten, however, in basket ball. Neither basket ball nor tennis could be played out on account of rain. When the rain put an end to the games, Bryn Mawr was still holding her own in tennis.

There was a short religious service every evening followed by the delegation meetings. The Bryn Mawr delegation met alone, and the work of the day was discussed. The girls who were at Eagles Mere have returned to College eager to put some of the things they learned into practice and desirous of making this an unusually successful year for the Association.

The summer camp that the Christian Association runs in connection with the Spring Street

Settlement in New York City was, this summer, at Long Branch, New Jersey. Spring Street rented a large house near the water and the Christian Association furnished \$1230 for running expenses. Three hundred and ninety-five persons, mostly Italians and the greater part of them children, were sent from New York to spend a week or more at this camp which was open from the middle of June until the first of September. Miss Virginia Deems, sister of Elsie Deems, 1910, was in charge of the camp, and she had, to help her, a housekeeper and twenty-four Bryn Mawr girls who were there in groups of two or three for a week or two at a time. The Bryn Mawr girls washed, dressed, and fed the children, chaperoned girls to the moving pictures, taught swimming, and acted as general entertainers. In spite of the hard work they are enthusiastic about the camp and quite ready to volunteer for another summer.

The Association supports every year a Summer Vacation Bible School in Philadelphia. Four Bryn Mawr girls had charge of it last summer. The enrollment was about one hundred children between the ages of four and twelve, and the average attendance between fifty and sixty. The school was open from the fifth of July till the middle of August. The children came for two hours in the morning and were taught sewing, hammock and rug making, and raffia work. There was kindergarten work for the younger and athletic sports for the older children. Every day there was a period for Bible stories. The girls in charge found the question of discipline their most difficult problem, but by use of a little force now and then, they seem to have been able to cope with the difficulty and to have had a very successful summer.

These summer activities have done much to arouse interest and enthusiasm in the Association. The girls who were at Eagles Mere and Bates have returned to College eager to work and anxious that every one should share their enthusiasm. With their help we hope to make the aim of the Association a vital force in the life of every one of its members.

AGNES P. SMITH.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS

Among the entering Freshmen are the following:

ETHEL ANDREWS, daughter of Evangeline Walker, '93.

EMILY BISHOP MOORES, daughter of Elizabeth Nichols, '93.

RUTH WHEELER, daughter of Professor Wheeler.

CORNELIA HAYMAN, niece of Cornelia Greene King, '97.

CORINNE MENDINHALL, niece of Mary Mendinhall Mullin, '96.

DOROTHEA WETHERILL WALTON, niece of Edith Wetherill Ives, '92.

CONSTANCE RULISON WORCESTER, niece of Constance Rulison, '00.

FRANCES GARRETT BRANSON, sister of Mary Garrett Branson, '16.

DOROTHEA CHAMBERS, sister of Kate Chambers, '11.

AMY WHIPPLE COLLINS, sister of Phyllis Collins, '15.

ELIZABETH FAUVRE, sister of Madeline Fauvre Wiles, '08.

DOROTHY HALL, sister of Constance Hall, '17.

GERTRUDE HEARNE, sister of Antoinette Hearne '09, Frances Hearne Brown, '10, and Alice Hearne, '13.

JANET HOLMES, sister of Maude Holmes, '14.

NANINE IDDINGS, sister of Florence Iddings, '17.

MARIE LUBAR, sister of Anna Lubar, '18.

CELIA OPPENHEIMER, sister of Ella Oppenheimer, '14.

LUCRETIA PETERS, sister of Gabriella Peters Church, '07.

HELEN TAPPAN, sister of Elizabeth Tappan, '10, and Julia Tappan, '14.

ALICE VAN HISE, sister of Janet Van Hise, ex-'09.

RUTH WOODRUFF, sister of Clara Woodruff Hull, '04, and Lelia Woodruff Stokes, '07.

NEWS OF THE FACULTY AND STAFF

Dr. Barnes has just returned from a year's leave of absence, with stirring tales of his experiences in Europe. When on August 1, 1914, the gratis sheets announced in Berlin the Kaiser's command to mobilize, Dr. Barnes, being a British subject and hence in danger of being interned in Germany in case England declared war, hastened to obtain his passport and left immediately for the French frontier. . . . After an exciting passage across the Channel, during which a gun-boat fired across the bow of the steamer, Dr. Barnes reached England the very night that war was declared against Germany and found excitement run-

ning high in London. The following three weeks he spent as a trooper in the King Edward Horse. . . .

Dr. Barnes spent the winter in England working in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, where X-ray work was being done on wounded soldiers. Most of the Cambridge scientists had been kept back from the front and were working in the artillery and aeroplane factories perfecting war machines. The latter part of the winter Dr. Barnes spent at Manchester, where he worked for the government on secret submarine problems under Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford.

In September it became necessary for Dr. Barnes to return to Bryn Mawr. He engaged his passage, never guessing that, after having been already twice shipwrecked, he would shortly prove himself the Jonah of the *Arabic*. When, at breakfast the first day out, the *Arabic* was struck amidships by a torpedo, the lifeboat in which Dr. Barnes escaped had just enough time to free itself from the fell ropes before the liner sank. From a distance of 15

yards Dr. Barnes watched the great steamer of 16,000 tons raise its bow high into the air and then slide down into the sea, just seven minutes after it had been struck. The survivors were left 100 miles from shore with nothing in sight but the torpedoed *Dunsley* sinking, less than a mile away. Through some mistake there was no ship's officer in Dr. Barnes' boat, so that it proved necessary for him to instruct the seamen that the boat would sail best with the sail right side up. Fortunately it was a warm, calm day, so that the survivors incurred no hardships during the four hours before they were picked up. Dr. Barnes was taken back to Queenstown and thence sailed safely to America. His experience on the *Arabic* has cost him the loss of his baggage, his astro-physics notes, and all of the souvenirs which he picked up on the French battlefields.—*The College News*, October 7.

Frances Lowater, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, 1906, formerly Secretary of Bryn Mawr College, has been appointed Instructor in Physics in Wellesley College.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, JEANNE KERR, 32 East 64th Street.

BOSTON

Secretary, RACHEL S. BREWER, 650 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston was obliged in June to give up the room at 4 Hancock Avenue, as that house was to be torn down to make room for an addition to the State House. In September the Club rented a room from the Business Women's Club, in Bowdoin Street, only a few doors from Beacon Street. The room may be hired as usual by any Club member for fifty cents a night, and anyone wanting the room should communicate with Miss Merryweather, manager of the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street (telephone, Haymarket, 325). The restaurant of the Business Women's Club is open to members of the Bryn Mawr Club and the key of the room is kept at the office.

The first Club tea was held at the new room on October 13, and was very well attended. The teas will be held on the first Wednesday of every month at 4.30.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

President, AMY LOUISE STEINER, 1038 Eutaw Street.

PITTSBURGH

Secretary, RENA C. BIXLER, 236 McKee Place.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh is to continue the work taken up last year, that is, supporting a little girl from the Juvenile Court. The officers for the coming year are: *President*, Mrs. Herzog; *vice-president*, Mrs. C. R. Porter; *treasurer*, Mrs. A. R. Carroll; *secretary*, Rena C. Bixler.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, CATHERINE THOMPSON, The Misses Eastman's School.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

Secretary, HELEN BOND CRANE, care of the American Board Mission, Ponasang, Foo Chow, China.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

1889

At the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Vassar College, Emily James Putnam (Mrs. George Haven Putnam) gave an address on "Women and Democracy." The following is taken from the *New York Evening Post*:

"The address by Mrs. George Haven Putnam (Emily James Putnam) indicated an interesting attitude towards the struggle for universal suffrage. The radicalism of her attitude and her advocacy of an extreme feminism made her views of woman suffrage of greater interest. Her tendency was to disparage it as not being sufficiently revolutionary to pay for the effort it is causing. She inquired why no man would like to be his own wife, and recorded her belief in three main reasons: Her inferior physique, her economic parasitism, her emotional instability.

"She pointed out some practical steps that might be taken towards redressing these inequalities, and then remarked that the suffrage would not touch any of them, and that woman cannot be saved by legislation—they must make good, one by one, by sweat and blood."

Helena Dudley has returned to Dennison House, the Boston college settlement where she was for many years the head. She will be there this winter as a resident worker.

Dr. John Henry Huddleston, husband of Mabel Parker Clark Huddleston, died from pneumonia, October 30, at his home in New York City. Dr. Huddleston was for many years Secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1903 was Secretary of the American delegation to the Fourteenth International Medical Congress at Madrid. He was noted for his preventive work in tuberculosis and was appointed by Gov. Hughes as trustee of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Raybrook; he was also a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Chairman of the Welfare Committee, a member of the Century, Harvard and Barnard Clubs, and Permanent Secretary of his class, 1886, at Harvard. Dr. Huddleston was visiting physician at the Gouveneur and Willard Parker hospitals, and was connected with several other hospitals.

Of Dr. Huddleston, a correspondent writes: "The most splendid tribute to him was from the fine men and women who gathered weeping at his funeral. Few men, I am sure, have been more truly respected and beloved. His coming into the sickroom brought cheer, courage and hope. No service was too menial or too exhausting for him to perform, no sacrifice of time or labor too great. His work extended beyond his own circle and practice to the best efforts for social reform and civic service. . . . Best of all, he was a friend to everyone in trouble."

1892

New York, Oct. 6.—The marriage of Miss Alice Belin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Belin, Jr., of Scranton, Pa., and Pierre Samuel du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, Ferdinand Lammot Belin, 400 Park avenue, which Mr. Belin has just leased for the winter.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Odell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., who was formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Scranton, which Miss Belin attended. There were 200 guests, members of the immediate families and close friends.

The bride wore a gown of silver lace draped over white satin, with a tulle veil, and carried bride roses. Her father gave her in marriage.

Her only attendants were her little nephew, Welles Belin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Belin, and Mr. du Pont's niece, Wilhelmina du Pont, daughter of Mrs. W. K. du Pont, of Wilmington. H. Rodney Sharpe, also of Wilmington, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom and associated with him in business, was best man.

After the ceremony a dinner was served, the couple leaving later on their honeymoon, which they will spend at Longwood, Mr. du Pont's estate near Kennett Square, Pa.

They will make their home at Longwood and at the Hotel du Pont, Wilmington.

Mr. du Pont, who is said to be the sixth wealthiest man in the United States, is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lammot du Pont, and is president of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. He is 43 years old. F.

Lammot Belin, the bride's brother, is president of the Aetna Explosives Company.

The bride, who is about 30 years old, is a cousin of the bridegroom, and they have been close friends from childhood. The announcement of the engagement created no surprise among their friends, who had long expected it. She is a Bryn Mawr graduate, a member of the Century, College and Country Clubs, of Scranton.—*The Philadelphia Public Ledger*, October 6.

1893

Secretary, MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., Scarsdale, New York.

Louise Brownell Saunders (Mrs. Arthur P. Saunders) resumes her classes in Utica this winter and this year will include a course, "Four Eighteenth Century Portraits; Swift, Johnson, Fielding, Burke," before the Century Club of Utica.

Grace Elder Saunders (Mrs. Frederick A. Saunders) and Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.) met recently in the Grand Central Station after not having seen each other for more than twenty years. "It was a gladsome meeting."

Lucy Lewis took her A.M. last year at the University of Pennsylvania. She is very active in suffrage work.

Lillian Moser was elected Educational Secretary of the Junior Auxiliary in the tenth district of the diocese of Central New York. She attended the Conference of Church Workers held at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N. Y., in June and spent the summer in Maine. This winter she will teach history in the Goodyear-Burlingame School in Syracuse.

Nellie Neilson was in England during the summer with her sister, Grace Neilson La Coste (Mrs. C. J. C. La Coste), '06, whose husband is a staff officer of the English army and is stationed somewhere at the front in France.

Elizabeth Nichols Moores (Mrs. Charles W. Moores) has a daughter, Emily Bishop Moores, at Bryn Mawr this year. Their family spent the summer "out of doors in northern Michigan."

Henrietta Palmer is still in England with her mother, though they had intended to return to America this summer.

Bertha Putnam worked in July at the Harvard Law School on sixteenth century law books.

Helen Thomas Flexner (Mrs. Simon Flexner) is in China with Dr. Flexner who has gone there

under the Rockefeller Institute to investigate medical education with the object of bettering it if possible. They will return in December.

Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews) has a daughter at Bryn Mawr this year.

Helen Hopkins Thom (Mrs. H. R. M. Thom) has started a farm club among her neighbors in Anne Arundel County, Md. Prizes were awarded for flowers and plants raised in the neighborhood. She has also started her Saturday Night Class again. She has been president of this for fourteen years.

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.) expects to spend the winter in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Susan Walker FitzGerald (Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald) has been working hard all summer campaigning for suffrage. Besides her work in Massachusetts, she with several other Massachusetts suffrage workers made a tour of New Jersey and also spoke in Pennsylvania.

1894

Randall Nelson Durfee, Jr., son of Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. R. N. Durfee), was graduated from Exeter last June and entered Harvard College this fall.

1896

Katherine Innes Cook is the treasurer of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State.

Abigail Camp Dimon was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in July.

Pauline Goldmark, Ida Ogilvie, and Dora Keen joined the Columbia University Physiographic Excursion, Summer School, 1915. They studied the physiography of the western states, among other excursions making an ascent of Mt. Lassen. Pauline Goldmark says: "The ascent of Mt. Lassen and another day spent on a cinder cone were perhaps the most novel things we did. Mt. Lassen is very remote, fifty-four miles in an auto from Susanville to Drakes Springs, and then one goes eight miles up the mountain, climbing 3000 feet on horseback and after that 2000 feet on foot. There is still a little activity to be seen—spiracles of steam issuing from cracks near the crater, but we did not have quite the exhibition we hoped for, because Lassen is quieting down again. But the view from the top (10,000 feet high) is very fine. Mt. Lassen is the southernmost of the Cascade Range and pushes down into the

Sierras so that one looks over ancient lava flows to wooded mountain sides."

1898

Collector: HELEN E. WILLIAMS, 309 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

Catherine Bunnell, ex-'98, was married about a year ago to Mr. McD. Mitchell. Her present address is Torrance, Cal.

Mary DeHaven Bright, ex-'98, spent the summer at Estes Park, Colorado.

Grace Clarke Wright (Mrs. Vernon A. Wright), ex-'98, has given up her house in South Lincoln, Mass., and will spend her winters in Minneapolis and summers in Fergus Falls, Minn.

Mary Githens Calvert (Mrs. Alan Calvert) has a son, Alan Breck, born June 16, 1915.

Mary Sheppard has a position with the New York Society for Organized Charity. Her address is 525 West 47th Street, New York City.

Helen E. Williams has announced her engagement to Mr. John Woodall.

Bertha G. Wood will be at the Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, N. Y., again this year.

Marion Park is doing graduate work in Latin and Greek at Johns Hopkins.

Agnes Perkins, Associate Professor of Rhetoric and Composition at Wellesley College, has returned to Wellesley after a period of absence.

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glenridge, N. J.

May Blakey Ross (Mrs. Thomas Ross) has a third son, born in July.

1902

Collector: H. JEAN CRAWFORD, Ury House, Fox Chase, Philadelphia.

Eleanor Wood was married on July 20 at her brother's home in Islip, L. I., to Mr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, of Boston, formerly Professor of Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College.

Florence Wilcox Clark was married on June 19 to Mr. Henry Lawrence Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are living at Onawa, Iowa.

H. Jean Crawford will spend the winter with her parents at their winter home, Ury Lodge, Coconut Grove, Fla., and would be glad to see any alumnae or former students of Bryn Mawr who go to Miami during the winter.

1903

Elsie Thomas McGinley (Mrs. Edward McGinley) has a daughter, Alice, born September 10, at Lansdowne, Pa.

Dorothea Day was married on October 6 to the Rev. Asa Dupuy Watkins. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will live in Spartansburg, S. C.

1904

Secretary; EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Maria Albee Uhl (Mrs. Edward L. Uhl) has a son, Edward L. Uhl, Jr., born July 13, 1915, at New Haven.

Sadie Briggs Logan (Mrs. Donald Logan), ex-'04, has gone to California to visit the Exposition and will return through the Canadian Rockies. Before returning to Holyoke she will visit Evelyn Holliday Patterson (Mrs. Wallace Patterson) in Evanston, Ill., and Constance Lewis, '03, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Anne Buzby Palmer (Mrs. Louis J. Palmer), ex-'04, spent the summer at Block Island.

Michi Kawai, who has been in this country since spring, is taking a course at the Y. W. C. A. Training School in New York City. Her address is 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Annette Kelley Howard (Mrs. Frank S. Howard), with her two children, has been visiting her mother in Racine, Wis.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) had a cottage at Plymouth, Mass., this summer.

Mary Christie Rogers (Mrs. D. M. Rogers), ex-'04, was married to Mr. William Lanbacknute at Saint Paul's College, Tarsus, Turkey-in-Asia, April 29, 1915.

Emma Thompson spent the early part of September visiting Eleanor Bliss at her home in Washington.

Daisy Ullman is studying this winter at the National College of Secretaries, Chicago.

Alice Waldo spent two weeks in September visiting Constance Lewis, '03, at Colorado Springs.

Hope Woods Hunt (Mrs. Merrill Hunt), ex-'04, has a daughter, Sophia Levering Hunt, born July 4, 1915.

1905

Secretary: MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Emily Blodgett, ex-'05, was married on September 15 at her home in South Lincoln,

Mass., to Mr. Thomas Sherwin of Boston, (Harvard, 1894). Her sister Margaret, ex-'07, was the maid-of-honor, and the only attendant, Mr. Sherwin, is a brother of Anne Sherwin, '03.

Alice Jaynes Tyler (Mrs. L. S. Tyler) is settled in her new home, 34 Edgehill Road, New Haven.

G. Isabel Ashwell Raymond (Mrs. Edward Holman Raymond) has a second son, Coles Walker, born July 26.

Sara Barney Brady (Mrs. J. L. Brady), ex-'05, has a son, Thomas Francis Brady, born August 30.

1906

Collector: MRS. A. H. BROOKS, 19 Ash Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Marion Houghton Mason (Mrs. Stevens T. Mason), has a son Stevens Thompson Mason, Jr., born August 22.

Lucia Ford Rutter (Mrs. W. McM. Rutter) has a son, Peter Rutter, born August 24.

Helen Lowengrund was married in Philadelphia, November 1, to Mr. George W. Jacoby of New York City.

1907

Secretary: ESTHER WILLIAMS, 43 Randolph Avenue, Milton, Mass.

Margaret Reeve Cary (Mrs. Charles R. Cary) has a son, Stephen Grelott Cary, born September 21.

Bertinia Hallowell, ex-'07, was married October 14 to Mr. Aubrey C. Dickson.

Antoinette Cannon is to take a course at Columbia this winter.

Margaret Putnam Morse (Mrs. M. W. Morse) and her family have moved to Omaha, where her husband has a position in the University of Nebraska.

Margaret Blodgett, ex-'07, is taking a course in library work.

Adèle Brandeis visited in the East in September. Among other activities she is much interested in gardening and has been instrumental in forming a garden association of over one hundred members in Louisville.

Harriot Houghteling, ex-'07, spent the summer with Anna MacClanahan Grenfell (Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell), '06, in Newfoundland. She had some extremely interesting experiences acting as volunteer nurse on Dr. Grenfell's hospital ship, *Strathcona*. With Mrs. Grenfell she visited Esther Williams for a few days at the hospital, Battle Harbour, Labrador.

Mary O'Sullivan is taking a course this winter at the New York State Library School at Albany.

Margaret Augur, ex-'07, is now at Rosemary Hall where she is acting as warden. She spent the summer motoring in the East. Among other Bryn Mawr friends she visited Eunice Schenck, Grace Brownell Daniels (Mrs. H. P. Daniels) and Julie Benjamin Howson (Mrs. Roger Howson).

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) has a second son, Edward Larrabee Barnes, born April 22. Harriot Houghteling is the baby's godmother. Cecil Barnes, Jr., is now three years old.

Esther Williams has returned from Labrador and is again teaching at the Milton Academy.

Mary Tudor Grey (Mrs. Roland Grey), ex-'07, has a fourth child, a son, Christopher, born at her summer home in Milton in June. Mrs. Grey, with her husband and children, has now gone to Los Angeles to spend the winter.

1908

Mary Kinsley Best (Mrs. W. H. Best) has a son, John Kinsley Best, born June 29.

Mary Cockrell has announced her engagement to Mr. Alexander Vardeman Cockrell, a distant cousin. The wedding will probably take place in January.

Anna Welles was married on July 15 to Mr. J. Wylie Brown of Constantinople, Turkey.

1909

Secretary: FRANCES BROWNE, 206 West 13th Street, New York City.

Margaret Bontecou, Mary Nearing, and Bertha Ehlers are again on the Campus as wardens of Denbigh, Rockefeller, and Radnor, respectively.

Cynthia Wesson is assistant director of athletics again this year.

Katharine Ecob is visiting her sister in Portland, Ore.

Frances Ferris, ex-'09, took a trip to the West this summer, going through the Canadian Rockies and down the coast to San Francisco. She visited Caroline Kamm McKinnon (Mrs. James A. McKinnon), ex-'09, in Portland.

Isabel Goodnow Gillett (Mrs. E. K. Gillett), ex-'09, spent the summer in Norfolk, Conn.

Mary Herr is librarian and assistant to Miss Dean at the Brearley School.

Evelyn Holt, ex-'09, has announced her engagement to Mr. Philip Lowrey of Erie, Pa.

Mr. Lowrey is a student at the Harvard Law School. The date for the wedding has not been set.

Esther Maddux Tennent (Mrs. David Tennent), ex-'08, with Dr. Tennent and their little son, spent the summer in California.

Dorothy North went to the Exposition this summer.

Anna Platt is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

May Putnam is interne at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. At present her work is in the out-patient department.

Shirley Putnam, after a summer travelling in the West, has returned to Miss Madeira's school as teacher of English. She and Ruth George, '10, carry the work of the English department in the school.

Hilda Spraguesmith and Mr. Victor Starzenski were married in New York on November 1.

Janet Van Hise, ex-'09, is in Pittsburgh again in the economics department of the Margaret Morrison Vocational School.

Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, spent the summer with her sister, Ruth Vickery Holmes (Mrs. B. B. Holmes), ex-'11, at Bellingham, Wash.

Geraldine Watson, ex-'09, is House Officer at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Frances Browne is teaching in the Play School (an experiment in education), 206 West 13th Street, New York City.

"Cynthia Wesson won the Woman's National Archery Championship at Chicago and broke the former record by four points. Her total score in "National" and "York" matches was 1980 and her record score was 998 points and 144 hits. Miss Wesson had no near rival, winning everything except the handicap match by a wide margin. The "Movies" took advantage of her exceptionally good archery and caught Miss Wesson in the winning round so that her good form and keen marksmanship can be seen by thousands who were not at the Chicago tournament."—*The College News*, September 29.

1910

Secretary: MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa.

Ruth Babcock was married in Fall River on June 22 to Mr. Charles P. Deems, and is now living on Staten Island.

Ruth Collins Desch (Mrs. Frank H. Desch) has moved to New York, where her husband has taken a studio at 10 Grammercy Park.

Elsie Deems is to teach English this winter at St. Mary's School, Garden City.

Elsa Denison Voorhees (Mrs. James D. Voorhees), Izette Taber De Forest (Mrs. Alfred V. De Forest), and Jane Smith have all been in California this summer. Ruth Cook and Miriam Hedges completed the 1910 reunion on the coast.

Ruth Cook is planning to help with milk station work in the Mexican quarter of San Diego this winter. She joined Frances Ferris, '09, Miriam Hedges and Jane Smith on a walking trip in the summer to Mt. Tamalpais.

Miriam Hedges has sailed for Honolulu, where she expects to spend the winter. She was one of the Bryn Mawr delegates to the A. C. A. Convention in San Francisco.

Gertrud Erbslöh Müller (Mrs. Otto Müller) has a daughter, Monika, born September 23.

Ruth George, ex-'10, is to teach English this year at Miss Madeira's School, Washington.

Janet Howell has announced her engagement to Professor Clark, of Johns Hopkins.

Elsa Denison Voorhees (Mrs. James D. Voorhees) has a daughter, Elsa, born September 25.

Jeanne Kerr has been awarded the second scholarship at the New York University Law School for the year.

Henrietta Riggs was one of those in charge of the exhibit of the Library of Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Katharine Rotan Drinker and her husband are to be at Johns Hopkins this winter in research positions. Mrs. Drinker's address will be: 1003 North Calvert Street, Baltimore.

"President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University and Mrs. Hibben announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hibben, to Robert Maxwell Scoon, Assistant Professor of Latin at Princeton.

Miss Hibben is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of '10. Last winter she was one of a number of young women of well-known families who took the nurse's training course in New York, preparatory to joining in the relief work in Europe.

Mr. Scoon is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '07, and as one of the first Rhodes scholars received a degree at Merton College, Oxford. He rowed on the Merton College crew while in Oxford, and at Princeton has interested himself in rowing affairs. Last June he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. The wedding is to take

place on November 23."—*The New York Times*, September 11.

Georgina Biddle is taking work in chemistry and biology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Constance Deming Lewis (Mrs. Willard Lewis) with her little son, Deming, visited her parents in New York this summer.

Ethel Chase Keith (Mrs. B. F. Keith) was married in June to Dr. George De Wolfe Kirkpatrick. They are living in Washington, D. C.

Rosalind Romeyn Everdell (Mrs. Wm. Everdell, Jr.), ex-'10, has a son Wm. Everdell, 3rd, born May 29.

Juliet Lit Stern (Mrs. J. D. Stern), ex-'10, has a daughter, Juliet Lit Stern, born July 2.

Agnes Irwin was at the Exposition in the summer.

1911

Secretary: MARGARET JEFFERYS HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, L. I.

Marion Crane holds this year the same Fellowship that she held last year at Cornell and will probably take her Ph.D. at Cornell.

Ruth Wells was one of the hostesses at Harbour House, a vacation home for working women, Miller Place, L. I., this summer.

Margery Smith Goodnow (Mrs. David Goodnow) has a son, David Goodnow, Jr., born in June.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.), ex-'11, has passed the New York bar examinations.

Amy Walker Field (Mrs. James Field) spent some time in the East in June on Women's Trade Union League business.

Kate Ethel Chambers was married October 4 in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, to the Rev. Laurens Hickok Seelye of Chatham, New Jersey. The ceremony was performed by Dr. L. Clark Seelye, first president of Smith College, and a great-uncle of the bridegroom. Dorothea Chambers, who is now at Bryn Mawr, was her sister's maid-of-honor. Mr. Seelye is a graduate of Amherst, 1911, of the Union Theological Seminary, 1915, an M.A. of Columbia University, and is now pastor of the Stanley Congregational Church in Chatham.

Margaret Dulles Edwards (Mrs. Deane Edwards), ex-'11, has a son, born the last of September and named Robert Lansing, after his great uncle, the Secretary of State.

Helen Tredway has announced her engagement to Dr. Ewatts Graham. Dr. Graham is

head of the hospital in Mason City, Iowa. He specializes in the chemistry of surgery. Helen Tredway will assist him in his research work and will hold the position of special research chemist for the hospital. This autumn she received her degree of Ph. D., *summa cum laude*, at the University of Chicago.

Beulah Mitchell Haley (Mrs. Kelso Haley) has a son, born in August and named for his father.

Sophie Blum Arnold (Mrs. Henry Arnold), ex-'11, has a daughter, Augusta, born in New York the end of last July.

Margaret Hobart spent October in Chicago at Bishop Anderson's request staging her mother's play, "The Great Trail."

1912

Secretary: JULIA LORING HAINES, 228 E. 13th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Margaret Thackray, ex-'12, was married in New York on August 21, to Lieut. Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N. Lieutenant Weems is at present attached to the U.S.S. *Leonidas* at Portsmouth, N. H. Lieutenant and Mrs. Weems will make Portsmouth their home after October 1.

Ann Catherine Arthurs sailed October 2 from San Francisco on the S.S. *Chigo Maru* on her way to Canton, China, after a two months' vacation in this country. She will resume her work in the True Light Seminary in Canton.

Dorothy Wolff was married on August 21 to Mr. Paul Howard Douglas at Raquette Lake in the Adirondacks. Mr. Douglas is an M.A. of Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will spend the winter in Cambridge where they will study at Harvard. Emerson Lamb, Carmelita Chase, Mary Alden Lane, and Kate Chambers, '11, were among those who attended the wedding.

Lou Sharman was married to Lieut. Walter S. De Long, U.S.N., in Reading, Pa., on October 2.

Fanny Crenshaw, Beatrice Howson, and Emerson Lamb attended Columbia University during the summer term.

Henrietta Runyon Winfrey (Mrs. Hermon Winfrey), ex-'12, has a daughter, Emily, born August 10.

Catherine Terry has announced her engagement to the Rev. William Neely Ross of New York. Mr. Ross is pastor of Chelsea Church.

Leonora Lucas is warden of Merion.

Clara Jane Francis was married on September 29, at Martins Ferry, Ohio, to Mr. James Arthur Dickson. Their address will be Elm Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Christine Hammer has a fellowship in English at Cornell.

1913

Secretary: NATHALIE SWIFT, 20 West 55th Street, New York City.

Katharine Page was married to Mr. Charles G. Loring on August 4 in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, London. Mr. and Mrs. Loring are to live this winter at 8 Otis Place, Boston.

Elizabeth Fabian was married to Mr. Ronald Webster, September 7, in Evanston, Ill.

Jessie Buchanan and Eleanor Bontecou are studying at the New York University Law School.

Mary Tongue is going to take a course in commercial designing in Baltimore.

Sylvia Hathaway Evans (Mrs. Harold Evans) ex-'13, has a daughter, born September 5.

Elizabeth Ayer is taking the course at the Boston School for Social Workers.

Margaret Brown Fleming (Mrs. Thomas Fleming, Jr.), ex-'13, has a daughter, born in July.

Edna Levy was married on September 21 to Dr. H. Barach of Pittsburgh.

1914

Margaret Sears is engaged to Mr. Leonard C. Bigelow of Framingham, Mass. Mr. Bigelow is a graduate of Yale, 1910, and of the Harvard Law School, 1913.

Eugenia Jackson was married on October 2 to Mr. Arthur C. Comey. Mr. and Mrs. Comey will live in Cambridge, Mass.

Montgomery Arthurs has announced her engagement to Mr. Frank Suplee of Baltimore.

1915

Secretary: KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, Radnor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

Mary Mitchell Chamberlain and Rachel Ash are doing graduate work in physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

Isolde Zeckwer and Helen McFarland are at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Margaret Bradway and Anna Haines Brown are doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Florence Abernethy is taking a course at Pierce's Business College in Philadelphia.

Hazel Barnett was suffrage leader of Bedford County, Pa., during the suffrage campaign.

Frances Boyer is teaching Latin at Hillside School for Girls, South Norwalk, Conn.

Harriet Bradford is private secretary for Mrs. C. A. Hearst of Pleasanton, Cal.

Susan Brandeis is a member of the first women's class in law at Harvard. She is working for woman suffrage in Massachusetts.

Laura Branson is head of the department of mathematics at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Marguerite Darkow is teaching physics at Tudor Hall, Indianapolis.

Isabel Foster has entered the School of Journalism at Columbia.

Margaret Free is assistant professor in psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Eleanor Freer has announced her engagement to Mr. Russell Wilson of Chicago.

Olga Erbslöh is taking a course at the New York School of Philanthropy.

Marjorie Fyfe is at Northwestern University.

Ruth Glenn is teaching in Johnstown.

Mary Goodhue is teaching English and history in one of the schools which Mrs. Cross spoke about at the college breakfast.

Mary Monroe Harlan is teaching physics and mathematics at Rosemary Hall.

Ruth Hubbard is teaching Latin in The Misses Allen School, West Newton, Mass.

Mildred Justice has a scholarship in psychology at Bryn Mawr.

Marie Keller has announced her engagement to Mr. Herman Heyl, of Overbrook. At present she is teaching German and English at the Kensington High School, Philadelphia.

Frances MacDonald is teaching French, geography and arithmetic in Waterbury, Conn.

Amy Martin is working for her A.M. in economics at Columbia.

Dorothea Moore has entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Myra Richards was married to Dr. K. D. Jessen, Head of the Department of German, Bryn Mawr College, on September 15. Dr. and Mrs. Jessen will live at 111 Petrie Avenue, Rosemont, Pa.

Anna Roberts is teaching in the Friends School, Conshohocken, Pa.

Jean Sattler is doing social work in Cincinnati.

Atala Scudder has also entered the medical course at Johns Hopkins.

Clarissa Smith is secretary to the President of Drexel Institute.

Isabel Smith is teaching at Miss Wheeler's School in Providence.

Katharine Snodgrass is working in the advertising department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Katherine Streett did not return to Bryn Mawr to use her graduate scholarship in economics, but is teaching English in the High School, Cumberland, Md.

Cleora Sutch is teaching English history in the William Penn High School, Philadelphia.

Carlotta Taber is studying agriculture at Cornell.

Ruth Tinker is teaching English at Stamford, Conn.

Emily Van Horn is studying stenography and German at Columbia.

Vashti McCreery, ex-'15, is teaching in Correctionville, Ill.

Marjorie Tappan, ex-'15, is studying at Cornell.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

[The *QUARTERLY* will be very glad hereafter to receive reviews, by alumnae, of interesting books whether the books were or were not written by anyone connected with the College. It is believed that by this new departure the interest of these columns can be increased.]

Anne Emery Allinson (Mrs. F. G. Allinson), '92, Ph.D., 1896, has an article in the October *Yale Review* entitled: "Faces in the Roman Crowd."

Bertha Haven Putnam, '93, read a paper on "The Maximum Wage Laws for Priests after the Black Death," before the American Historical Association last December. This paper is in the October number of the *American Historical Review*.

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant, '03, writes for *The New Republic*. Recent articles are: "An Early Imagist," August 14; "Transfigured New England" (a review of the work of Katherine Fullerton Gerould), September 11; "The Glorious Road of France," October 2; "The Breton Under Arms," October 9.

D. C. Heath and Company give, among other recent publications, "French Verb Forms" by Eunice M. Schenck, '07, Ph.D., 1913.

"Al Fark Beina al Firak," by Kate E. Chambers, '11, Ph.D. of Columbia, has been printed by the Columbia University Press.

The Western Hemisphere in the World of To-Morrow is a new book by Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

The October *Yale Review* has an article "Nietzsche: A Modern Stoic," by Professor C. M. Bakewell of Yale.

"Narratives of the Insurrections, 1675-1690" makes volume XVI of the excellent collection of sources for colonial history edited by Dr. J.

Franklin Jameson under the general title "Original Narratives of Early American History." Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, who edits the present volume, has performed his task in the highly satisfactory manner which his previous work would lead students of colonial history to expect. The notes are sufficiently numerous to explain the text: the general introduction gives a brief estimate of the value of the material and enumerates the chief general causes of the insurrections; while the special introductions to each narrative give the essential information in so far as it is obtainable, of a bibliographical character.—*The New York Evening Post*.

The Washington Square Players are giving in the Bandbox Theatre, New York, a one-act play, "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg, '07. This play is a conversation between two women, with running comments and suggestions by their subliminal selves.

NOTICE.

Mademoiselle Juliette Michel Galabert will be pleased to send to any alumnae or former students of Bryn Mawr College documents about the European war (books, articles, but chiefly postcards showing the destroyed French villages, the shelled cathedrals, etc.). She would be very pleased if many among the former students of Bryn Mawr College would ask for these pictures. Just send a postcard with name and address to **MADemoiselle JULIETTE MICHEL GALABERT, École Normale, Châteauroux, Indre, France.**

Mademoiselle Galabert would be pleased, too, to send to any review of any sort letters from soldiers and officers writing from the front.

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WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, '03, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

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ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98, 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

THE COMMEMORATION GIFT OF THE CLASS OF 1889

A study of Fire Prevention, a gift to the community from a group of Bryn Mawr College Alumnae in commemoration of their twenty-fifth anniversary, is just announced. The State Department of Labor and Industry accepts the direction of the Study on behalf of the public, the field selected being Pennsylvania industrial establishments where women and girls are employed. The holder of the award is Miss Fanny Travis Cochran (Bryn Mawr, 1902), who associates with her Miss Florence Lucas Sanville (Barnard, 1901). Their joint social research work is widely and favourably known.

Important as this undertaking is, in view of prevailing factory conditions, it springs from a movement of deeper public significance. The following statement of the origin and purposes of the gift is made by the Committees:

It was as something better even than a challenge to the old academic order that a group in the class of '89 desired to celebrate their quarter-century by a gift to the public. It was a true poetic impulse to give expression to the wonderful spirit of their time; a sense that they should have some learning to show for twenty-five years in the world.

Some one had suggested a Greek

theatre as a gift to the college, or a Spanish garden as the better choice. And these picturesque archaic proposals served to throw into high relief the distinguishing achievements of the present time; its discovery of the facts of poverty, its gathering and girding of a new public spirit to shoulder this knowledge, its promise of beauty, not only of surroundings, but of race. Their gift, therefore, it was urged, ought to express a recognition of what the College owes to the public, "a token of learning's new birth unto Democracy."

A group of eleven in all was found sharing this vision. They decided that, in order unequivocally to denote that their gift was devoted to the public at large, the state, as symbolic representative of the organized public, was the logical recipient. The Department of Labor and Industry was chosen, because the conditions exposed by the Triangle fire in New York made a heartrending appeal for immediate help. Commissioner John Price Jackson's sympathetic reception of this unprecedented offer of coöperation from members of a college class, deserves a grateful tribute. His patience and skill in helping to unravel the intricate details of a project that breaks new ground have been an invaluable assistance. For, natural and almost inevitable as the proposed relationship, between a group of citizens and the state would seem to be in a democracy, it is said that no similar movement is on record in the United States.

While this plan was perfecting, members from the three classes who were at college with '89, petitioned to join the original group. There are thus more than sixty women in the present movement. The plan of contemporary classes, a "college generation," joining forces

to promote a piece of public work, has in this case proved so luminously successful, the coöperation has been of so high and so spontaneous an order, as to suggest that bodies of students that have shared a common life and training may well, in after years, afford finely adjusted agencies for public service.

Of the appalling fire risks in our own factories—many of them crowded as never before on account of rush war orders—the public will learn in detail from Miss Cochran and Miss Sanville. From other hands further expressions of the broad purposes of this four-class action will be forthcoming. It is a many-sided movement which must unfold and interpret itself as it affiliates with the public, to whom it now makes modest overture. The instant and generous help already extended by individuals proves how deeply the fate of the young workers in New York and Binghamton, and but now in Pittsburgh and Williamsburg, has left its impress on the community. If this investigation succeeds in rousing the wider public from its mood of apathy and wins its sympathy and coöperation, a public sentiment will, it is hoped, be created powerful enough to minimize or even to eliminate the fire danger which hourly imperils the lives of thousands of young girls and women in industry.

The Committees follow:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, '89, 335 West 86th Street, New York City; Miss Edith Child, '90, New York City; Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, '91, New York City; Mrs. Edward Cameron Kirk, '92, Lansdowne, Pa.; *Treasurer*, Miss Mary Miles Blanchard, '89, Bellefonte, Pa.

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Chairman, Miss Louise R. Elder, '89, 1629 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Miss Emily Greene Balch, '89, Wellesley College, Mass; Dr. Mary Taylor Mason, '92, Germantown, Philadelphia; Miss Helena Stuart Dudley, '89, Boston, Mass; Mrs. Henry Martineau Fletcher, '91, London, England; Mrs. Robert Mills Beach, '89, Bellefonte, Pa.; Miss Alice S. Cheyney, Vassar, 1909, Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

The following comment on this gift appeared in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of January 6:

There is something very inspiring and encouraging in the announcement of the uses to which certain alumnae of Bryn Mawr College have decided to apply the fund they have recently raised to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of their class. . . . They have raised a fund to endow a study of Fire Prevention in the factories of the state where women are employed.

This work will be done under the auspices and with the cordial approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry; two expert investigators of character and experience have been chosen, and it will be carried forward as far as the fund will allow in the hope of arousing the public from its mood of apathy and of winning that sympathy and co-operation which are essential to the success of an effort to minimize or eliminate the horrible fire danger which hourly menaces lives of thousands of young girls and women. It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of the spirit which prompted this unique memorial, a gift to the public which ought to bring into sharp relief the current indifference and neglect, but which in any event shows that these alumnae of Bryn Mawr have learned the deeper lessons of the times in which they live, and are willing to make their contribution to the alleviation of conditions which are a disgrace to our humanity and our civilization.

NOTES FROM THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK

Three unusually interesting positions have been filled in New York by college women during the past month: Secretary to the Treasurer of the New York State Suffrage Association, Secretary to the new Woman's City Club, and "Dean" of Women at a large down town bank. All of these are exceptionally choice either on account of environment or the unusual character of the activity itself. The last position is entirely original to this bank and the incumbent will have the practical duties of a dean to the one hundred women on the force.

The girl with a strong housekeeping instinct who also has the economic necessity of self-support finds a congenial outlet for her energy in the tea-room which is found on every good automobile highway. These tea-rooms are scattered all over the country and the college girl as proprietor is giving the public superior service. Good judgment in location, taste and originality in furnishing, and at least one food renowned for its characteristic preparation and the deed is done. The public is delighted and the girl gets rich. Every woman's college is well represented in some part of the country.

A LETTER FROM MRS. CONS

The following letter from Mrs. Cons explains itself, but I should like to add that if anyone who reads it would like to send me kid gloves or small contributions of money for socks I should be very glad to forward them to Mrs. Cons. If I can be of assistance in any other way in helping them to get into communication with her I hope they will not hesitate to call upon me. Mrs. Cons adds that all of Mr. Cons' time is now spent at a little post just back of the first line of trenches. "He is more comfortably lodged though still underground, but as he never goes back to the cantonment he is never out of danger. His steel helmet bears the marks of the fragments of shell which have rained down upon it—deep dents which make me thankful that he never goes out without his 'casque.'"

ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,
Care of Mrs. Abernethy, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

LYONS, FRANCE,
December 15, 1915.

DEAR MISS DIMON: Your good letter reached me three months ago, and now after much delay I am answering it. If I could have sent a card, I should have written long since but I have several things to speak about and have never found time to write a letter. I am very busy now trying to find people to "adopt" Belgian soldiers or French soldiers from the invaded districts. The war has lasted so long that many of the poor fellows who have no one to take an interest, a *personal* interest in them, are very forlorn and down-hearted. You have no idea how much good a sympathetic letter may do in cheering up a homesick soldier at the front. Many, if not all, Bryn Mawr students or alumnae can write French readily, and I should be so glad if I could find *marraines* for my soldiers among them. I have lists and lists of men who are poor and worthy of sympathy and who would be grateful to anyone who would take the trouble to write to them. I wonder if you would mind putting an appeal in the college publications. The first letters may be sent to me to be forwarded to the soldiers. I will at once reply to each *marraine* giving her the name and address of her *filleul*. Mails go very slowly so it would be best for the *marraines* not to wait for an answer before writing the second or even the third letter. If after five or six weeks no reply has been received I should be notified and I will assign another soldier to the *marraine*. Packages (of knitted garments, etc.) should be sent through me and addressed as follows:

MADAME LOUIS CONS,
36 rue Geoffroy-St. Hilaire, Paris, France.
Care of Miss Gladys Hollingsworth,
Pier 57, North River, New York.

I keep a note of the soldiers assigned to each person, and will forward all packages without delay. This will be safer than sending direct to the front and there will be no duty to pay. Establishments should be carefully chosen to stand the trip, or better still if the *marraine* will send me the money and indicate her wishes, I shall be only too glad to send the desired articles to her soldier. I do hope that Bryn Mawr students will respond to this appeal. It is a kind thing to do, and the correspondence may prove very interesting—a "souvenir" of the war.

Next I want to beg for old kid gloves, long or short, white preferred, though we can use any

color but black. We are using them to line woolen vests for the soldiers. This makes a light and inexpensive garment which is very warm and above all protects from the dampness. May I ask you to post a request on the bulletin boards that the girls save their old gloves for me?

One more thing—I know that I am a dreadful beggar, but where the need is so great I must not hesitate to beg—the Belgian soldiers are in great need of socks, and they are all in flat country where the trenches fill with water. If they cannot change frequently their feet freeze and too often gangrene sets in and they must be amputated to save their lives. I saw one poor fellow the other day with both feet cut through at the instep. They had been frozen, and the toes dropped off one by one. The surgeons were able to stop the infection there, but he is crippled for life, and he is only twenty years old. If we can help to keep the soldiers' feet warm and dry, we may save them from accidents of this kind, so I am begging for money, for wool, or for socks all made, anything that may go to the men in the north. For 65 cents I can buy wool for a pair of socks and pay a poor woman thirty cents for knitting them—a small price it seems to us, but here they consider it munificent. If every student would give sixty-five cents for a pair of socks—just think how many men would be made happy, how many saved from frozen feet!

To show that I am not exaggerating I quote from a letter just received from the Belgian officer who distributes the things I send:

"J'ai reçu votre mot du 25 novembre ainsi que le colis annoncé. Je vous en suis bien reconnaissant mais je crains de ne pouvoir vous en témoigner ma gratitude que d'une façon incomplete. J'aurais préféré vous montrer les faces réjouies de ces âmes simples et spontanées qu'un geste bon et familier rend heureux et confiants. Je ne puis que vous remercier en leurs noms, et certes il me manque pour cela leur accent rude et profond. Cette affection, inutile désormais, qu'ils portaient aux leurs, ils la reportent avec un entier dévouement à ceux qui les sauvent de cet isolement que les mieux trempés ne peuvent soutenir."

* * * *

Most cordially yours,
JEANNETTE CONS.

EXPERIENCES IN FRANCE

PARIS, October, 1915.

A three weeks' stay in a country where one has lived before and made many friends is enough, I find, to bring again to the surface the buried personality which was the "I" of that particular *milieu* and group of memories and associations. I should perhaps have done better to write my impressions of this journey at the beginning of my stay when my eye was eagerly noting differences and my mind was pitched to the English key. The same thing occurred when I came back to London after several months in neutral America. At first I almost shared the excitement of my fellow-travellers at being in one of the belligerent countries, and every poster calling on me to "go and not wait to be pushed" and inquiring whether my best boy was wearing khaki struck with a quite peculiar horror on nerves un-deadened by familiarity. In a week, however, the freshness was gone and I surveyed these outward signs of an empire at war with the dull eye of the native born.

Paris has, of course, no war posters, and so loses an opportunity to impress the stranger with the fact of her unusual activities. There are a few touching pictures of "war orphans" at work, with requests for help; and one rather agonizing poster of a miserable father with two children looking for the mother calls on the charitable-minded to contribute to the society for helping refugees to find each other. But these are literally the only unmistakable outward signs of the gigantic thing that is happening in France, and they might easily escape one's notice.

The boulevards are crowded, it is difficult to get a seat in tram or métro, the big shops are so jammed that one has to fight one's way from counter to counter and I was told that in the Opéra Comique not a seat was vacant. An observant visitor from Mars would notice that there were very many women in black and that the others wore dark colours, and a very observant visitor might wonder why there were so few young men in the streets. To one coming with the expectation of finding a changed city the effect of the first few days is, however, wholly reassuring. It is true that some of the expensive little shops in the rue Royale and the rue de la Paix are shut and shuttered windows here and there in every quarter show diminished trade. There are certainly fewer ultra-fashion-

ably dressed women to be seen, and the general impression that one gets from the crowd in the Opéra quarter is sober and business-like. There are hardly any foreigners. One can cross the Champs Elysées in perfect peace because of the absence of private motors. (But private motors are not forbidden, as a recent statement in an English paper would lead one to suppose. They are only reduced to the minimum by the absence of chauffeurs, the high price of pétrol, and everyone's desire to economize.) And it is of course very dark at night. But here ends my list of observable changes in the setting. They really hardly count.

When one penetrates below the surface, however, the difference is complete. Everyone is thinking about the war, everyone is talking about the war. No one is remote in spirit from the great drama. Every family has its young men at the Front, almost every family is mourning one of them. One gets an extraordinary impression of unity of emotion, of concentration on one phase of human activity. This is infinitely more striking here than in England. I can only compare the moral atmosphere in which one is bathed to that of a household watching at the bedside of a beloved member of the family dangerously ill. One cannot forget for an instant that the enemy is at the gate.

"How are the English feeling? Do they feel the war *dans leurs entrailles* as we do?" And I have to answer, "No, how can they? The Germans are not in Kent. They have not bombarded Canterbury Cathedral. These things are almost physiological. Physical difference, distance in miles, does result in psychological difference. Their emotions are on an altogether different plane."

At this point I should say that a marked differentiation in the French themselves has been borne in on me since I have been living here. Practically every *bourgeois* with whom I have talked has astonished me by the depth of hatred of Germany revealed. My own friends, *intellectuels* most of them, advanced Radicals or Socialists in the old days, are consumed by a kind of religious anti-Teutonic fervor. I had a long talk with one of them, a Jewess of German ancestry, whose brother had been killed. She was at first so upset by the mere fact of the war, the blow it dealt to her ideals and her hopes, that she had a severe nervous illness. When she recovered, she reconstructed her social philosophy and came to

the conclusion that hate is a necessity for self-preservation, and she now hates heartily and with a clear conscience. I reported her state of mind to another friend, a Protestant, one of the most generous-minded women I know and asked her opinion.

"Yes, I think she is probably right," she answered. "Our men don't hate enough. I get hundreds of letters from the Front from men of all sorts (for you know I have a hundred and eighty *filleuls de guerre*)—well, none of them hate the enemy. They are too civilized. And I am afraid it is a weakness. I am afraid they will be beaten because they have got beyond that stage of barbaric feeling. But the others—what people,—barbarians, without conscience or pity! Ah, we were deceived, lulled by false dreams of brotherhood and peace. But now we know, and we will fight to the end."

The coarser type of *bourgeoise* will wax eloquent over reprisals.

"We must burn their villages, destroy their churches, and rob them as they have robbed us," I heard one woman say. She did, however, protest when one of the men present referred hopefully to the reprisals the Allies would inflict on German women and children. "Not the women, we will spare them," she said. But he answered in all seriousness that if we killed the women too there would be fewer Boches in the next generation, an unmitigated blessing.

I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the word "Boche" represents to the average middle-class Frenchman a soulless brute, cunning, treacherous, horribly strong, who must be defeated at all costs, exterminated as far as human limitations admit. "Never again to have anything to do with them, socially, politically, or commercially" is the watchword at present. This idea takes the form, in the minds of certain politicians, of schemes for an anti-German Zollverein after the war. One of them, who has made several journeys to England lately, assured me that a prohibitive tariff-wall was part of the Allies' plan, and that it had found favor with certain members of the English Labor Party and of the Socialist National Defense Committee, who were quite willing to give up free trade in order to perpetuate Germany's economic isolation after the war.

When one talks to the common people, however, one gets a wholly different impression. Intelligent and delightful as I have always found them, the French workingman and woman are

more than ever *sympathiques* in war-time. Their workaday philosophy, their wit and their completely democratic attitude are a constant delight. With their usual keen insight they have concentrated their emotion far more on hatred of war than on hatred of the enemy. The war is to them a stupidity beyond belief, and their conviction of its detestableness is sharpened by the daily and hourly privation as well as the pain it inflicts on them. Women whose husbands were earning 200-300 francs a month as skilled artisans now have to get on on the government allowance of 1.25 francs a day for themselves and fifty centimes extra for each child; and with prices going higher and higher, the problem of bare subsistence, even without the rent to pay, is an extremely difficult one.

Give any of these women, or any common soldier, the chance to talk, and they will tell you that the war *can't* go on as long as the politicians and the *bourgeois* predict. They have no thought-out idea, they certainly would not admit the acceptance of any of Germany's annexation plans, but they have an intimate conviction that it must end soon "or there will be revolutions." Speak to them of two or three years more and they laugh derisively. I think they have at the back of their minds the notion that the government is responsible, perhaps not for the outbreak of war, but for the general situation in which France finds herself after fourteen months of suffering and sacrifice. This situation must somehow end, or there will be trouble. It is not more thought out than that.

The expedition to Salonika is, I believe, extremely unpopular in the country. To wish to defend one's native soil at any cost of life and money from the gross brutal occupation of an enemy is so obvious a human reaction that only the most extreme Tolstoyian can take exception to it. But when the scene shifts from French vineyards and factories stolen from their owners to Balkan mountains whose rightful owners are extremely problematical, popular feeling changes. The expedition may be a necessity of world-strategy, but it complicates the issue, and everyone is asking, "When is it all going to end?" If the centre of gravity really shifts from West to East my impression is that popular support of a "thorough" war policy will soon begin to fail. The *morale* of troops who can see with their eyes whole valleys of their own country being exploited by the enemy, and who when they charge know that

every step they take forward and manage to hold is one tiny plot literally and physically freed from hostile possession, must be different from the *morale* of troops sent away from home at the bidding of a group of upper-class politicians in whom they have meagre confidence and for whose exalted social position they have no natural respect whatever.

The French soldier's lack of hatred for the Germans, noted by my friend with the large array of "war godsons," I have myself had brought home to me on several occasions—most strikingly once at a typical upper-class dinner table, where the "war godson" of the mother of the family, a young miner whose native village had been engulfed by the invading army, sat listening to the talk. While we prattled about war, his grave eyes were seeing other scenes, "too terrible to put into words" he had said to me before, "things that make many of our men go crazy." I watched him eating silently while the others waxed eloquent about the barbarians. Then a small child piped up:

"And do you know what we will do? We will take them all prisoners, those Boches; and when we have taken them we will cut them into little pieces—because they are wicked, horribly wicked."

The young soldier looked up and spoke very quietly: "Oh, no, don't say that. They are men like us. They only do what they are told. They suffer as we suffer."

I asked a number of people about the question of soldiers in munition factories, with an eye to the future conscripted workman in England. It appears that he is considered here as the favorite of the gods. Taken from the trenches, where he lives in dirt, discomfort, pain, and the momentary fear of death and receives from the government three cents a day as pay, he suddenly finds himself back in the old conditions, getting eight francs for nine hours work, safe and comfortable. His comrades envy him, there is even jealousy in the ranks and I was told that it had been suggested that in the interests of fair play the "mobilized" workman should continue to be treated as a soldier, lodged in barracks, fed, clothed, and paid his daily dole, while his wife should receive her 1.25 fcs. from the state. This proposition was, I understand, defeated by the Socialists. The "mobilized" artisan remains under the orders of the war-office; he must go where he is sent, may not leave his work and must accept

the wages and hours of the factory. His wife receives no allotment or exemption from rent, nor he the advantages of reduced railway fares and free postage given to the soldier. His situation in Paris, where wages are about eight francs a day is, of course, highly satisfactory compared to that of his brother in the trenches, whose attitude toward this question, it was explained to me, is profoundly affected by the fact that he is there not by his own choice, as in England, but because he was forced to go. A little jealousy is, under the circumstances, quite natural. When the soldier is sent to the provinces his case is quite different. Take a soldier with a wife and children established in Paris, who is sent to work in a provincial city where the rate of wages is sometimes as low as 3.50 or 4 francs a day. There has been a sudden influx of workmen, lodgings are expensive and food exorbitant. He can barely pay his own way, and in the meantime his wife has lost her state allowance and that of the children and is legally liable for the rent.

I asked two Socialist deputies whether the workmen were going to take this slavery for the profit of individual employers in a spirit of passive obedience. One said it was such an enormous relief to be out of the war and back at normal work that almost any conditions were acceptable, and the other, to whom I tried to describe the British workman's reaction to such a proposition, burst out:

"During the war we can't think of Socialism; we must think of munitions and winning, nothing but that. As for the English and their Trade Union rules, *je m'en fiche*." No one seems to consider the possibility of taxing war profits or even of taxing incomes. "After the war; we must win first," say the politicians.

Another one of the live political questions in England came up in talk with some Radical deputies. We were discussing possible terms of peace and the question of the conquered colonies was raised. "Of course they will be given back," was their opinion. When I said that I thought that the English had no such idea—certainly in so far as South Africa was concerned—a veritable tempest was let loose. I was really ashamed to be only one person listening to such eloquence. I ought to have been a Queen's Hall audience of Liberal Imperialists to do justice to the stream of invective.

"What, they would dare? They, who are the only one of the Allied nations to hold any *gage*, do they propose to increase their enormous

empire at the expense of France and Belgium? Their gains are the only thing we can bargain with. If they cling to the colonies, they will have the civilized world against them." I report this conversation for what it is worth, only adding that the deputies in question were extremely important politicians.

On the whole I have found the spirit of the people very friendly to England. The English soldiers are respected and liked, though they are regarded as pampered darlings with their pay, their comforts and their food. "They eat jam all the time—jam and tea," one eminent scientific man said to me, "and they need such a lot of paraphernalia that they are deadly slow to move." The universal opinion seems to be that while the soldiers are splendid fighters, the officers show lack of training; and it is an open secret that the French have had to supply

the English with artillery officers. As for the generals, I heard some very sharp criticism.

The train from Boulogne goes very slowly through miles of country occupied by the English troops, little cities of pointed white tents, villages of canvas huts with corrugated iron roofs, a network of practice trenches. At every station fresh-faced young officers get on board and others reach up for the newspapers that are handed out by friendly passengers. "Here's where they are learning seriously the art of war," said a French officer to me, and another Frenchman added:

"A Front that extends itself in depth. But," he continued indulgently, "they are making a fine army—and see what good fellows they are. It shows on their open honest faces. *Ils font bon ménage avec nos poilus.*"

MILDRED MINTURN SCOTT.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME IX

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No. 4

COLLECTORS OR SECRETARIES?

Because of an existing confusion in terms, the names of the class secretaries are in this number omitted below the numerals in the class news. The name of the official class collector (of funds, not of news) was used in the last number in cases where the name of the class secretary was not known to the Editor. In the difficulty of learning the names of the secretaries, the wrong names were given in several instances. It seems that some of the classes have been good enough to appoint collectors of news for the *QUARTERLY*, but the title "collector," as used in the last number, did not have that significance.

With that significance, however, the *QUARTERLY* would be glad to adopt the title *collector* if all the classes would coöperate and appoint "collectors of news for the *QUARTERLY*." That is not the only way in which the news columns could be made approximately complete, but it would be a very good way and is one that should be given a thorough trial. The still better method, which some of the alumnae have used, is for each alumna to send in directly news of herself. The gratitude of the *QUARTERLY* is due to all who have done this, as well as to the collectors, secretaries, and others who have responded to appeals for items of news.

The plan of a questionnaire, to be sent out with each number, was given up, temporarily at least, because so little use was made of those in the April, 1915, number. Opinions as to the desirability of having such a list of questions in each number would be welcomed.

THE "WAR NUMBER"

Thus, in a recent issue of *The College News*, was the last number of the *QUARTERLY* designated. It is of course needless to explain that the character of any number of the *QUARTERLY* is largely a matter of chance, not of determination. The *QUARTERLY* is not in a position to

command articles at all—and surely not to the extent of giving a pre-determined color to any number.

Yet when, as in the last number, the articles show a marked similarity of subject, it reveals a certain obsession of the alumnae as a whole by one interest. What that one interest must be at the present time is inevitable. One subject too largely occupies, and must continue to occupy, our minds.

But aside from this one subject, the interests of the alumnae are many and diversified. It would be gratifying if the pages of the *QUARTERLY* could reflect, much more systematically than they can at present, these interests. The *QUARTERLY* now gives but broken reflections—echoes, to change the figure.

The plan of class collectors of news, suggested above, and the courtesy of the individual alumnae are what the *QUARTERLY* must depend on to become more truly representative.

We are not at this moment concerned with the question of the usefulness of an alumnae magazine, but in this connection it is interesting to note that both Vassar and Wellesley are making plans for independent alumnae publications. Smith already has an excellent *Alumnae Quarterly*.

THE FIRE PREVENTION STUDY GIFT

This number of the *QUARTERLY* contains the announcement of the fire prevention gift from certain members of the first four classes of Bryn Mawr College to the state of Pennsylvania. This idea, nobly conceived and efficiently developed, is a cause for pride to the whole college, and later classes cannot fail to be influenced by this form of commemorating an anniversary.

The publicity given by the press to this gift will go far in refutation of the unjust charge, occasionally made, that Bryn Mawr graduates are indifferent to social service work.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the

response and coöperation of the community will meet the efforts of the donors of the fire prevention fund, so that they may "end, if

possible, in Pennsylvania, the intolerable risks of life that so many of our girls and women must now take."

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

January 5	Christmas Vacation ends at 9 a.m.	February 7	President Thomas at home to Senior Class.
January 8	Concert, under the auspices of the Musical Committee of the Undergraduate Association, Piano Recital by Mr. Ernest Schelling.	February 10	Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Rockefeller Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
January 9	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Henry Lubbeck, D.D., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City.	February 11	Swimming Meet.
January 12	Faculty Tea to Graduate Students, Denbigh Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. Debate by the Class of 1917. Resolved "That an Eight Hour Day in College is Desirable."	February 13	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend F. C. Powell, of Boston.
January 14	Recital by Mr. Samuel Arthur King for the benefit of the Polish Refugees.	February 14	President Thomas at home to the Graduate Students.
January 16	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Mr. Robert Elliott Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	February 20	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend William Harmon Van Allen, S.T.D., L.H.D., D.C.L., Rector of Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.
January 17	President Thomas at home to the Senior Class.	February 25	Lecture by Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, Curator of the Anthropological Section of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, on the "Origin of Ornament in Art," under the auspices of the Department of Modern Art.
January 19	Collegiate examinations begin.	February 27	Sunday Evening Service.
January 22	Address before the College by Mr. John Masefield, on "English Poetry."	March 5	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Edward A. Steiner, Ph.D., Professor of Applied Christianity, Grinnell College, Iowa.
January 23	Sunday Evening Service.	March 10	Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. Christian Association Conference. Address by the Reverend Henry Sloan Coffin, D.D., Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, in the Chapel at 8 p.m.
January 24	President Thomas at home to the Graduate Students.	March 11	Reception, Class of 1919 to the Class of 1918.
January 29	Collegiate examinations end. End of First Semester. Meeting of the Alumnae Association.	March 12	Sunday Evening Service.
January 31	Vacation.	March 13	President Thomas at home to the Senior Class.
February 1	Vacation. Winter matriculation examinations end.	March 18	Lecture by Mr. Lawrence Housman of England, on "Feminism."

SECOND SEMESTER, 1916

February 2	Second Semester begins at 9 a.m.
February 4	Swimming Meet.
February 6	Sunday Evening Service.

March 19	Sunday Evening Service.
March 20	President Thomas at home to the Graduate Students.
March 24	Gymnasium Contest.
March 25	Vocational Conference.
March 26	Sunday Evening Service.
April 1	Track Meet.
April 2	Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Hugh Black, L.L.D., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
April 7	Lecture by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Member of the American Federation of Art, on "Gothic Art," under the auspices of the Department of Modern Art.
April 8	Glee Club Concert. Track Meet.

CAMPUS NOTES

Plays. The theatrical season at Bryn Mawr was opened with a certain amount of spice and dash by the Class of 1917 who gave, on the occasion of Banner Night, an original musical comedy entitled "The Inevitable." Laughter was inevitable. In spite of the touches of local color, which so often make a Banner Show unintelligible to the uninitiated, the comedy was quite delightful and refreshing. The Sophomore play, "The Chinese Lantern," presented a contrast to the usual type of play chosen here. Its oriental setting was very simple and singularly adapted to the shortcomings of the present gymnasium stage.

The Students' Building. Apropos of the stage—the question of a Students' Building is again being considered, this time as a fitting memorial to Miss Garrett. The need of such a building has been felt more or less from time to time, but it has always been considered as a luxury which must come only after the needs of endowment, of a proper gymnasium and athletic fields, and of a library have been fully satisfied. It has thus come to assume a rather mythical character. It remains to be seen whether the present enthusiasm can go farther than the enthusiasms of the past toward dispelling that conception of it.

Music. There has been another attempt to revive the interest of the student body in music. A music committee has been organized and is

arranging for concerts which are supported by voluntary subscriptions. The first of these concerts was the gift of an alumna, and at it Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood sang and Mrs. Edith Hatcher Harcum played the piano. During the course of the year Ernest Schelling will give a recital and the Russian choir from a Greek church in New York will have a concert in the cloisters. It is always interesting to watch such a revival of interest which comes to the College periodically. There is however no use in denying that it is merely a periodic interest at Bryn Mawr, where the emphasis is laid to such a great degree on the purely intellectual side of culture.

The College Settlement Chapter. There has also been a revival of interest in the matter of the College Settlement Chapter. For several years no one has taken more than a perfunctory interest in this line of work, but with the introduction of the new Department of Social Research, the matter has been brought more definitely to everyone's attention. President Thomas and Miss Kingsbury are coöperating with the undergraduates in the reorganization of the chapter, which is to be connected with the Christian Association. Already two morning chapel talks on the work of the college settlements have been given by Miss Harriet M. Daniels of the New York College Settlement, and Miss Davies of the Philadelphia College Settlement. Two alumnae, Mabel Foster Spinney (Mrs. William Spinney), 1907, and Hilda W. Smith, 1910, have spoken on different phases of the same general topic. It is hoped that a branch settlement will be established over in the village in connection with which the students can work.

The Forum. The Liberal Club, organized originally under the title of the "Class for the Study of Social Problems," and open to all graduates and undergraduates who wished to meet for the informal discussion of present day topics, has changed both its name and its meeting place. It now meets in the Non-Resident Room in Rockefeller and calls itself the Forum. The informal character of its discussions is the only unaltered feature. Everything from dress reform to the policies of Ford and Bryan can, if necessary, be discussed in one evening. The only thing needed, in the opinion of many, is the presence of someone who represents expert opinion and who could start the discussion in an informal but satisfying manner along the desired lines.

Athletics. Hockey has come and gone. In its place we have had first soccer, and then, wonder of wonders, skating. The soccer has been in the form of inter-hall games. The miracle of a skating pond which is ready for use early in December has been wrought by means of sprinklers on the lower and upper hockey fields. This method is still in the experimental stage, but the fact remains that there have been several days of good skating interrupted only by the snow.

MARGARET BONTECOU.

THE STUDENTS' BUILDING

That the long-hoped-for Students' Building be erected as a memorial to Miss Garrett, was the sense of the undergraduate meeting last Monday night.

The association voted to accept the offer of coöperation in regard to the memorial from the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae and to communicate to them the desire that the memorial be the Students' Building.

To carry through the project, however, it was decided that the help of the alumnae must be had.

It was urged that such a memorial would be more fitting to Miss Garrett because of her deep interest in the social side of College, than would purely academic memorials such as a new wing for the Library, an endowment for the new book room, or a Professor's Chair.

\$50,000 are needed to start work upon the Students' Building and \$21,000 of this have already been raised, but are invested so as not to be available until the whole sum is completed. \$29,000, therefore, must now be raised to make the even fifty.

In speaking afterwards to *The News* reporter President Werner said: "The Students' Building is the thing most desired by the whole undergraduate body as a memorial and, if the alumnae coöperate, the undergraduates will work for it with the very greatest enthusiasm and interest."—*The College News*, December 2.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

M. Russell, 1916, and C. Hall, 1917, were the Bryn Mawr delegates to the annual meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Self-Government, held at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, from November

11 to 13. M. Russell made a speech on the "Policy of the Executive Board." Among the topics discussed were the provinces over which self-government has jurisdiction and the relation of the faculty to student matters. Practically all of the other colleges represented have the Honor System in Examinations.

The colleges represented were Adelphi, Agnes Scott, Alleghany, Barnard, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Margaret Morrison (Carnegie), Elmira, Goucher, Lake Erie, Middlebury, Mississippi, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Radcliffe, Randolph Macon, Simmons, Swarthmore, Vassar, Syracuse, Wellesley, Wells, Western Reserve and Wilson.

On the day of arrival the delegates were given a tea by the Y. W. C. A. and in the evening there was a reception at which President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, Dean Smith, the Wardens and the Executive Board formed the receiving line. On Friday evening the Western Reserve Dramatic Club, composed of members of the four classes, gave two plays, "Neighbors" and "The Twelve Pound Look," in their gymnasium. Saturday afternoon there was an automobile trip around Cleveland and a tea at Dean Smith's, and Saturday evening a banquet was given in Hayden Hall.

Miss Russell says, "The Western Reserve University College for Women has five hundred students, most of them day scholars. There are two dormitories on the Campus. The other college buildings are a beautiful chapel, a new administration, and recitation building, a second recitation hall, a gymnasium and a students' building, where the Associations have offices and the banquets are held. The delegates were most enthusiastic in their praises of the Western College, though the cowboys and cactus, supposedly expected, were nowhere visible."—*The College News*.

WORKING GIRLS' PROBLEMS

The necessity for reorganizing the labor market was one of the points discussed by Hilda W. Smith, 1910, before College Settlement Chapter Friday night. She explained many of the problems of the "self-respecting working girl," and told how college girls can hope to meet them. Special training such as is secured in schools of philanthropy or by working under some expert and observing her methods, she said, is becoming more and more necessary.

In speaking of city club work, Miss Smith said: "The club's self-governing organization and the personal influence of the director of the club on the individual girl can be important factors in solving the problems. The president of one club said of a girl who shirked her part of washing the dishes after a party, that "If I were her boss I'd fire her" and determined to impress upon her the obligation of doing her share. The chance remark of one girl at a club meeting that "she just hated to go home because there was a man that bothered her and hung around the house," led to the recommitment of the man to an asylum. It is hard at first to make the girls appreciate teamwork, and sulkiness often interferes with the plan of action, as when one girl refused to play basket-ball because, she said, "The lady called me a fowl."

If a girl loses her job the result is that she loses her working efficiency and her self-respect, and her physical strength is exhausted by job hunting. One girl said, "If I can't get a job around the corner I haven't spunk enough to go for it; I have been hunting work three months." Most commodities are standardized and graded, but work is still peddled from door to door and the employer must sift out the best material from many applicants at great loss of time.

Country work, according to Miss Smith, is one of the most fertile fields of social work, for there are few good amusements and lectures and almost no agencies for social betterment. The gradual consolidation of a town of four hundred, where Miss Smith lived, had been through a self-governing civic league. The interest had been thoroughly aroused by an historic pageant in which the farming people for miles around had taken part. The regular entertainments of the league were held in a schoolhouse where sixty desks had to be unscrewed and put back again in time for school next day.

College girls can gradually get a hold on such communities by starting with the children and introducing general recreation. The people will come miles for good amusement and can be gradually aroused to help improve conditions themselves. Everyone should investigate the conditions around her as there is much immorality and child labor almost everywhere—*The College News*, December 15.

THE ORALS

The first oral examination in French of the Class of 1916 was, in its results, one of the best ever held in the College. Out of a class of sixty-six, 59.09 per cent passed, 5.54 per cent received merit, and 36.36 per cent failed. In the first German oral 53 per cent failed, 45 per cent passed, one received merit.

In the second French oral thirteen out of twenty-seven failed. In the second German oral, fifteen out of forty failed.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT WEEK

During the week of December 12 to 18, a sales and tea room, for the benefit of the New York College Settlement, was kept open on Fifth Avenue, in charge of college Clubs. Bryn Mawr was in charge on Friday.

NEWS OF THE FACULTY AND STAFF

President Thomas and Dean Reilly attended the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held in Washington the first week in December, 1915. On the Saturday of that week, President Thomas presided at the luncheon of the National College Equal Suffrage League.

Miss Dorothy Lamb, Lecturer in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr, 1912-13, is working in the Woolwich Arsenal, England, on shell testing.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, ADELAIDE CASE, 309 West 91st Street.

The Bryn Mawr Club of New York opened for the year on the eighth of September, 1915. At the request of the secretary of the Club the following extract from the by-laws is printed:

VI.—MEMBERS.

1. There shall be three classes of members; resident, suburban and non-resident.

2. Resident members shall be all those residing or having a place of business in the City of New York. Suburban members shall be all those not included in the class of resident members who live within a radius of forty miles of the Club House of the Bryn Mawr Club. The rights and privileges of these two classes of members shall be the same. Non-resident members shall be all those

residing without the forty mile radius and not included in the class of resident members. Such members shall be allowed to vote only at the annual business meeting and shall not hold office or serve on committees.

3. Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, students who have left Bryn Mawr College after not less than one year's work, and students in the second semester of their senior year at Bryn Mawr College are eligible for membership.

BOSTON

144 Bowdoin Street

Secretary, RACHEL S. BREWER, 650 Canton Avenue, Milton, Mass.

At the December tea of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston, Miss Alice Gannett spoke on the work of the Children's Bureau, with which she is connected.

On January 15, the Club will give a luncheon with President Thomas as guest of honor. All of the New England Branch of the Alumnae Association will be invited. Later in the afternoon the pupils of the preparatory schools about Boston, with their parents and teachers, will be invited to meet Miss Thomas and hear her speak on Bryn Mawr.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

President, AMY LOUISE STEINER, 1038 Eutaw Street.

PITTSBURGH

Secretary, RENA C. BIXLER, 236 McKee Place.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, CATHERINE THOMPSON, The Misses Eastman's School.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

Secretary, HELEN BOND CRANE, care of the American Board Mission, Ponasang, Foo Chow, China.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Agnes Borthwick, British graduate scholar, 1912-1914, is overseer of the national shell factory, England.

Florence Keys, former Fellow in English and Reader in English at Bryn Mawr, is now at Pontivy, Morbihan, France.

1893

Lucy Martin Donnelly, professor of English at Bryn Mawr, is on leave of absence and is spending the winter in Japan.

Nellie Neilson, professor of history at Mount Holyoke, will spend the rest of the winter in England.

Henrietta Palmer is still in London working and writing in behalf of the cause of the Allies, or rather in behalf of the soldier. A letter of hers in the London *Nation* of September 18 concludes as follows: "What if in these messages from the trenches—now broken and fragmentary, now flaming clear, now touching us with a sense of 'all that is filial and profound'—we are to discover, later, the soul of the war?"

1896

At the Forum meeting of December 12 at Bryn Mawr, Abigail Camp Dimon was the leader. The subject under discussion was Mrs. Emily James Putnam's "Views on Feminism."

1899

Katharine Houghton Hepburn (Mrs. Thomas Hepburn) spoke at a suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall on October 31.

1900

Elizabeth Griffith is living in her apartment in Brooklyn and is doing graduate work in education in the School of Pedagogy, New York University. She is also teaching a post-graduate course in contemporary drama at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

1901

Among the Bryn Mawr alumnae who sold books at the Book Sale for the Bureau of Occupations, held in Philadelphia in December,

were Marion Parris Smith (Mrs. William Roy Smith), Florence Irish, '13, and Anna Brown, '15. Mrs. Smith was chairman of the committee of alumnae from different colleges, which had charge of this sale.

1902

Edith Totten will be during this winter at the settlement at Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street, New York City.

Jean Crawford has been appointed temporary manager of the College Club in Philadelphia.

1904

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur Edwards) has gone to Persia with her husband.

Katharine Scott expects to return to China in January.

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark) is building a house at Madison. Her husband is a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Jeannette Hemphill Bolte (Mrs. Charles Bolte) would be glad to have a response to the class notice she sent out.

1905

Alice Meigs Orr (Mrs. Arthur Orr), with her sister-in-law, Helvetia Orr, ex-'16, and a group of other young women, opened a shop in Chicago on December 14 for the sale of negligees, sports clothes, hats and gowns. They have rented and decorated a small house for the purpose. The proceeds are to be sent to France for the care of orphans and homeless French children for whom Mrs. Orr worked very actively during the year she was in Paris with her husband who was attaché in the American Embassy.

1906

Helen Davenport Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons), ex-'06, has a daughter Hope Delarue Gibbons, born in Paris, November 29, 1915.

Mrs. Gibbons has sent the following letter to the QUARTERLY: "I have made two appeals to Bryn Mawr for funds to carry on my work of providing layettes for babies whose fathers are at the front and whose mothers are left in straightened circumstances, and have received a most generous response.

"I have sent out over one hundred letters to Bryn Mawr of numerous classes. And, although I have faithfully acknowledged receipt

of each contribution sent to me, it would appear that some people have not heard from me. I am very sorry about this, but no doubt my letters were lost on the various boats which have gone down on their way to America. I therefore want to make this explanation and to offer a general word of thanks, so that everybody may know that their generosity is deeply appreciated."

1907

Grace Hutchins, who has been doing splendid work in St. Hilda's School in Wuchang, China, is coming home next summer.

Emily Cooper was married recently to Mr. E. J. Johnson, and is now living at 234 Allens Lane, Germantown.

Gertrude Hill has a studio at Yonkers. She has been studying painting under R. Romanoffsky and Robert Henri.

Calvert Myers, ex-'07, is taking a course in training in Organized Charity work in Baltimore.

Elizabeth Wilson is studying medicine at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia.

Annabella Richards is at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia as laboratory demonstrator.

Alice Hawkins, Letitia Windle, and Lelia Woodruff Stokes (Mrs. F. J. Stokes) helped to run a three-day book sale at the College Club in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Bureau of Trained Women.

Mabel Foster Spinney (Mrs. William Spinney) addressed the College Settlement Chapter at Bryn Mawr in December.

Edna Brown was married in the summer to Mr. J. Frederick Wherry and has taken an apartment for the winter at 480 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) is a member of the Abbey Theatre, a dramatic organization recently formed in Chicago.

Anna Clark has become a novice in the order of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret.

1908

Myra Elliott Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques Vauclain) is spending the winter in Asheville, N. C., keeping house in Holmwood Cottage.

1909

Antoinette Hearne has announced her engagement to Mr. John Farrer of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Farrer is a graduate of Yale and is

in business with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company in Columbus. The wedding will take place in June.

Pleasaunce Baker has been visiting in the north. She was in New York in October, has been in Baltimore and stopped in Washington on her way to Florida.

Dr. Aristine P. Munn-Recht is giving a series of lectures on "Probation and Child-Welfare," for the Woman's Law Class of New York University. The series is given under the auspices of the Woman's Legal Education Society.

1910

Ruth Babcock Deems (Mrs. C. P. Deems) is living at 184 Belair Road, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Ruth Collins Desch (Mrs. Frank H. Desch), Mabel Ashley and Jane Smith, with Edith Ashley, ex-'05, Catherine Terry, '12, and Margaret Blanchard, '14, are doing volunteer work at an orphanage of 130 children, in organizing the children into clubs and classes after school hours. Folk dancing, basket ball, modeling, and a literature and picture hour have been started. Other New York alumnae with some free time are invited to help.

Miriam Hedges is at present secretary of the Union Church in Honolulu. This church represents the union of all denominations in Honolulu. She writes: "This church is the leader of the civic, intellectual, and wonderful musical life of the town. I am enjoying my work to the full. One of my main duties is to interview the reporters and write glowing articles and editorials for the two newspapers. My boarding house is right on the water. I go swimming every morning and again in the afternoon. The water is deliciously warm but refreshing. However hot the days may be the nights are always cool because from sundown to sunrise the breeze shifts and blows directly from the mountain tops to us."

Elizabeth Hibben was married in November to Professor Robert M. Scoon of Princeton.

Julia Thompson, ex-'10, has been visiting Mabel Ashley in New York and went with her to College for a week end.

1911

Helen Emerson visited the Panama-Pacific Exposition last summer, went camping in the Sierras, and took a trip to Alaska.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.) has a daughter, Louisa Elizabeth, born November 23.

Margaret Prussing is playing for the Edison Film Company.

The following members of 1911 visited the Exposition during the summer: Isobel Rogers, Leila Houghteling, Norvelle Browne, Alice Eichberg, Margaret Friend.

Rosalind Mason is private secretary to Mrs. James W. Morrisson (Mary Foulke, '99) in Chicago. Miss Mason visited Helen Henderson in Cumberland last summer.

Ethel Richardson took the summer course in the University of California. She specialized in psychology and work for feeble-minded children.

Marion Scott spent last summer in New England.

Leila Houghteling is still working in the Bureau of Public Welfare of Cook County, Illinois.

Frances Porter is the social service worker in the orthogenic clinic of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

1911 is making enthusiastic plans for its fifth reunion next June.

1912

Carlotta Welles is working in the Val de Grâce Hospital in Paris.

Members of 1912 living in or near Philadelphia have started a Saturday Luncheon Club.

The engagement has been announced of Mary E. Scribner to Mr. N. Chapin Palmer of Chicago.

Ada E. Forman, ex-'12, has joined the Ruth St. Denis company. She commenced her dancing at Bryn Mawr, and made her first appearance in a butterfly dance at the Freshman play.

1913

Josephine Brown is teaching in the Minnesota Home School for Wayward Girls at Sauk Centre.

Mary Schmidt, ex-'13, has announced her engagement to Mr. Harold Kurtz of New York.

1914

Mary Shipley Allinson, ex-'14, has a daughter born in October.

Montgomery Arthurs was married in Baltimore, December 9, to Mr. James F. Supplee, Jr.

Margaret Richmond, ex-'14, has announced her engagement to Mr. Richard Lyman of Hartford, Conn.

1915

Alice Humphrey is studying at the Art Students' League, New York.

Hazel Barnett is working for an A.M. in psychology at Bryn Mawr. She holds a graduate scholarship and is demonstrator in the psychology laboratory.

Grace Shafer Able (Mrs. Sidney Thorne Able), ex-'15, has a daughter, Mary Ellen, born September 29, 1915.

Anna Kuttner, ex-'15, is doing bacteriological work for the Department of Health in New York.

"Dagmar Perkins spoke recently before the California Women's Club on the Psychology of the Drama. Miss Perkins, while in College, was chosen to play the part of Campaspe in

Lyly's play of that name, in the May-Day of 1914, because of her voice. It is noteworthy that, in her talk, she specially stressed the importance of good diction, and praised the moving pictures because there the audience need not listen to discordant voices."—*The College News*.

The following Bryn Mawr alumnae, with three girls who had played hockey at Miss Winsor's School, defeated Radcliffe 4-3 in a hockey game on December 6: Katherine Page Loring (Mrs. Charles G. Loring), '13, Anne Whitney, '09, Louisa Haydock, '13, Ruth Harrington, ex-'15, Marjorie Young, '08, Esther Williams, '07, Mary Coolidge, '14, Lydia Stetson Stone, ex-'13. Most of them played also on a team that defeated Milton Academy earlier in the season.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

SCRIPT OF THE SUN. By Mabel Parker Clark.
New York: The Knickerbocker Press (G. P. Putnam's Sons), 1915.

Script of the Sun is a volume of short poems—delicate etchings of out-door scenes, conveying comment on human life, its tragedy, pathos, and its hope. Among these poems: "Manhattan" lifts the imagination to a vision of the abiding reality that will explain, will atone, and there is stern consciousness of the world's wrong against the feeble in the poem on Watts' "Death Crowning Innocence." "A Sword-Motif"—"Captivity"—"The Scientist,"—but a citation of titles is barren. It is the impression of the whole that we seek. In reading these poems it is as if one were bending over a cluster of graceful, pale anemones in a sheltered bit of woodland and yet caught the unceasing sound of the ocean pounding on the distant shore.

Future thinkers upon our time may (though it seems scarcely possible at this moment), declare its dominant spirit to be the yearning for far horizons. In its frequent turning to "the glory of horizons wide," to "the wind and the star," Mrs. Huddleston's poetry is expressive of this spirit; but the most attractive characteristic of these verses is perhaps their truth to the earth. They carry us to the mountain-top and the sea, and they are true, with firm accuracy, to the color of the larch or lichen-rust—to the form of cloud or leaf.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WING-ENTRANCES IN ROMAN COMEDY. By Eleanor F. Rambo.
Reprinted from *Classical Philology*, Vol. X, No. 4, October, 1915.

SOCIAL FREEDOM. By Elsie Clews Parsons,
author of *The Old Fashioned Woman*.

DATES AND DAYS IN EUROPE. By Mrs. F. Purdy Palmer. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Company, Ltd.

NOTES

The New Republic of December 25 had an article by Josephine Goldmark, 1898, entitled, "Minimum Wage in Practice," a review of the study by R. H. Tawney on "The Establishment of Minimum Rates in the Tailoring Industry under the Trade Boards Act of 1909."

The chief points of interest brought out in that study, emphasized in Miss Goldmark's review, are: "A new emphasis upon the training of workers to make them capable of earning the higher wage; redivision and regrouping of work; introduction of new machinery and new kinds of power; a closer supervision of earnings and work."

The article by Dora Keen, 1896, in the Christmas *Harper's* "Exploring the Harvard Glacier," makes one long to have in oneself the courage and endurance to face hardship and danger for such rewards: "For the next month rain was the rule. But when the skies were clear, even tents and a fly that would leak and a fire that would smoke were forgotten in the awe and beauty of the lofty snow peaks on every side. On both sides of the glacier they rose higher and higher all the way to its distant sources. Their grandeur and majesty banished all thought of trifling miseries and shamed complaint, as if reminding us how small and unessential are most of the things that absorb our time and thought. Mere things do not bring happiness, and it is a wholesome experience to learn how few material things beyond food and water, warmth and shelter, are of real moment to us. . . . I was alone on the brink of that mighty river of ice. Hour after hour I gazed undisturbed on those mile-wide, dazzlingly beautiful and intricate cataracts of ice opposite, on the vast snow-fields above, whence they came, and the unnamed peaks still higher, stretching heavenward in sublime grandeur. The only sound was of falling ice, and even the tributary cataracts were of such proportions that the bluest of ice was all that told where it was falling. Hour after hour I looked up from my petty tasks to watch the

changing moods of snow peaks and glaciers, as the sun illumined first one side, then the other, of the picture. The mountains became my friends, and each new beauty, each new secret revealed by the changing light, brought the delight of closer acquaintance."

Recent articles in *The New Republic* by Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant, 1903, are: "French Novelists in War-time," November 20; a review of Compton Mackenzie's *Plasher's Mead*, December 4; a review of Norman Douglas's *Old Calabria*, December 18.

In the December number of *Scribner's*, Miss Sergeant has a delightful sketch, "M. le Curé's Lunch Party," which portrays with a sure hand some of the less obvious but very characteristic French traits.

In the *Yale Review* for January is an article, "Swinburne and Carducci," by Beulah Brylawski Amram (Mrs. David Werner Amram), ex-1902. We may question one of Mrs. Amram's opening statements that "in Swinburne and Carducci we have two supremely great poets" while yielding to her the greatness of both. The comparison between the two is most skillfully drawn, and a parallelism established in much more than in the coincidence of time. That Carducci seems to emerge as the greater is, no doubt, inevitable, and may indeed be the intention of the writer.

"Overtones," the play by Alice Gerstenberg, ex-1907, has received much comment. *The New Republic* says of it: "Miss Gerstenberg has not told the public how her play first suggested itself. One guesses that she may have hit upon it in the form of a question—why not embody, incarnate, anthropomorphize, the subconscious? . . . The formula is new. It is obviously of importance to the stage. It points the way to other new things."

The *New York Dramatic Mirror* says: "We knew what to expect of the three foreign plays. We have learned to depend upon three such eminent sex psychologists as Schnitzler, Bracco, and de Musset. We instinctively felt that we could sit under the spell of their mastery of phrase and situation and not become too disappointed by their inability to prove the fourth dimension of the eternal triangle. We entertained no such blissful anticipations in regard to Miss Gerstenberg. True, she had qualified as an expert technician in clearing a dramatic path out of the fantastic mazes of 'Alice in

Wonderland,' and in writing a comedy called 'Captain Joe,' but frankly, we never conceded the possibility of her participation in the honors of the evening. . . . In her original conceit called 'Overtones,' Miss Gerstenberg proved that in her analysis of human nature she is quite as mercilessly ironical as her associates on the programme. Her playlet is an original satire on the ceaseless struggle to maintain false appearances. It is written with imagination and philosophical insight."

Miss Gerstenberg's dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" has been published by McClurg and Company, with photographs and drawings of the players who were in the original company.

Cornelia Meigs, 1907, has written a play, "The Steadfast Princess" which has taken the \$100 prize for the best children's play, offered last February by Miss Kate Oglebay, national chairman of the junior work of the Drama League of America. The play was guaranteed publication by the Macmillan Company, a thing that has never before happened to a play before it actually took the prize.

Miss Meigs' book of short stories, *The Kingdom of the Winding Road*, is having a good sale and the publishers have asked for more of her work.

Florence Donald White, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, has published her dissertation on "Voltaire's Essay on Epic Poetry." In the preface Miss White mentions her indebtedness to M. Foulet, Dr. Schinz, and Dr. Chew, of Bryn Mawr.

Mary M. Chamberlain, 1915, has written, in association with Prof. Jacques Loeb, an article "An Attempt at a Physicochemical Explanation of Certain Groups of Fluctuating Variation," which was published by the *Journal of Experimental Zoölogy*.

Dr. Leuba's book, *A Psychological Study of Religions*, has been translated into French by M. Louis Cons and published by Alcan and Company, in the Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.

Dr. Marie Gertrude Rand, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, and Dr. Ferree have published, in a recent issue of the *Journal of Philosophy and Psychology and Scientific Methods*, an article entitled, "A Résumé of Experiments on the Problem of Lighting in Relation to the Eye."

Lucy Lombardi, 1904, has written a book, *A Child's History of the United States*, that is to be published soon.

Women at the Hague is the title of a book recently published by the Macmillan Company, by Jane Addams, Emily Greene Balch (Bryn Mawr, 1889), and Alice Hamilton.

Miss Balch read a paper in December "The Effect of Militarism on the Status of Women" at the meeting of the American Sociological Society in Washington in December. She will also read a paper on "The Wisconsin Plan:

A Conference of Neutrals for Continuous Mediation," at the Clark University Conference on the Problems and Lessons of the War, at Worcester, Mass.

The *Spectator* of November 6, 1915, contained an article by Henrietta Palmer, 1893, entitled "Crusaders."

Georgiana Goddard King read a paper at one of the meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association in Princeton during the last week of December, 1915.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME X

APRIL, 1916

No. 1

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1915-1916

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Baltimore

The officers of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club act also as Branch officers.

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THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in Taylor Hall, on Saturday, January 29, 1916, the President, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, presiding.

After the reading of the minutes the President read the report of the Board of Directors which was accepted as read. Mary Richardson Walcott then made the following resolution, which was carried by a rising vote.

WHEREAS, Miss Mary E. Garrett holds a unique place in the history of women's education in the United States, and

WHEREAS, the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College feel especial gratitude for her generous and long continued annual gifts which strengthened the academic work of the college by providing scholarships, foreign and resident fellowships, books, and other equipment which but for her the college could not have had, and for her services as a member of the Board of Directors and of its Committees on Buildings and Grounds and on Finance, as well as for her interest in all that concerned the life of the college and her

generosity in divining the needs and adding to the beauty of its surroundings,

Therefore be it resolved that the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College hereby record its profound appreciation of the services of Miss Mary E. Garrett to the cause of higher education and the advancement of women.

The Treasurer's report was not read in full. The Treasurer spoke of the Association being still solvent in spite of the QUARTERLY.

The report of the Academic Committee was then read. The main portion was read by Pauline Goldmark, Chairman, who was followed by Anne Lawther with a report on Scholarships for Undergraduates, Elizabeth S. Sergeant on Methods of Teaching in Colleges and Esther Lowenthal on Honor Degrees. After the reading of the report Mary Crawford Dudley moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the Academic Committee for their work during the year. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Then there followed a discussion as to the

advisability of increasing the number of the Academic Committee. Mary Crawford Dudley moved that the Academic Committee be authorized to take such steps to enlarge its membership as would be consistent with its original organization. Abigail Dimon said that this would involve an alteration of the by-laws of the Association. Marion Reilly asked if the Committee's power to enlarge its sub-committees would not answer the need. Pauline Goldmark answered in the negative, as only the official members can confer with the college authorities. It was then decided to defer any further discussion of this question until the afternoon session.

The reports of the following standing committees were read and accepted: the Conference Committee, the Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee. The report of the Committee on Athletics was not read.

In the report of the Alumnae Directors Elizabeth Kirkbride did not read the financial report of College in detail, but advised the members of the Association to read it. Elizabeth Bancroft spoke of the new ruling in regard to the holding of scholarships, read the resolution of the faculty in regard to cutting, and spoke at greater length of the large amount of business which is brought before the Directors at their meetings, and of their interest in such business as shown in the discussion and the good attendance of all meetings. She quoted one of the other directors as saying that in no other board on which he had served, were so many details of management brought up for discussion.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session opened at half-past two. The first business was the reading of the reports of some of the local Branches of the Association.

Helen Schmidt reported that the Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club had raised the money for a freshman scholarship of \$200 for five years, the scholarship to be awarded to a student who has received the last two years of her preparation in Allegheny County. Frances Hand reported that at a recent meeting of the New York Branch, two members of the Finance Committee had spoken on the subject of a memorial to Miss Garrett. The members of the Branch decided that they would like the memorial to take the form of a chair under the same conditions as other endowment al-

ready given. At the same meeting the following resolution was passed:

That in view of the fact that the Alumnae Association has indicated its belief that the academic work of the College must be strengthened, and salaries made more adequate, by giving its past gifts for the purpose of increasing academic salaries: that the Alumnae Directors be requested to inform the officers of this Association and its Academic Committee, whenever any large new expenditure is contemplated, and furthermore that unless specific gifts are received to cover such new expenditures, that this Association be given an opportunity to discuss the desirability of making such expenditures.

Pauline Goldmark moved that the report be accepted. The motion was carried. Caroline McCormick Slade moved that the Association go on record as approving the resolution of the New York Branch. Then followed discussion of the resolution. Abby Kirk took exception to the use of the word "request" in this connection. Elizabeth Kirkbride, speaking for the Directors, said that the Directors could not be bound by a request, but that they would comply with it if possible. Marion Reilly agreed with Abby Kirk that a "request" was too mandatory in such a case, and added further that the necessity for carrying such a request over to the annual meeting might delay action in an undesirable manner. Caroline Slade said that the time of the presentation of the request might be left open, and the sense of the Association be found through its different Branches. Abigail Dimon pointed out that the Branches do not represent the whole Association. Mary Crawford Dudley said that the fact of the communication from Miss Thomas to the officers and Academic Committee, read in the Academic Committee's report, did away with the objection. Anne Lawther said that President Thomas' letter stating her wish to confer with the Academic Committee would make the resolution unnecessary. Frances Hand said that the resolution merely provided the machinery for the carrying out of President Thomas' request. Marion Reilly said that without a recognized meeting we cannot say that the Association has been consulted. Abigail Dimon suggested that, in view of the fact that the Alumnae can be much better reached through the Branches than through a general meeting, the resolution be changed to

read "members of the Association be given an opportunity to discuss the desirability of making such expenditure." In the vote taken on the amendment, the ayes had a majority. The discussion then continued and Marion Parris Smith said that since this resolution had been drawn up in reference to a special incident now past, it would be better for the Alumnae Association simply to accept the invitation of President Thomas to confer through the Academic Committee. It was then moved to postpone any further consideration of the resolution until after the Academic Committee had offered their resolution in response to President Thomas' letter.

The reports of the Alumnae Supper Committee, of the QUARTERLY and of the A. C. A. Councillor were not read and by request the reading of the report of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee was postponed until after the ratification of appointment of committees.

The following appointments for committees were ratified:

Conference Committee, 1915-16: Sophie Weygandt Harris, '89, *Chairman*; Helen Robins, '92; Helen MacCoy, '00; Leah Cadbury, '14.

Loan Fund Committee, 1916-21: Martha G. Thomas, '89, *Chairman*.

James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, 1916-19: Julia Cope Collins, '89; Elsa Denison Voorhees, '10, substitute for one year for Lucy Donnelly, '93.

Finance Committee, 1916-21: Martha G. Thomas, '89, *Chairman*; Mary Crawford Dudley, '96; Elizabeth Kirkbride, '96.

Committee on Athletics, 1916-20: Eugenia Baker, '14.

The report of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee was then read.

Mary Peckham Tubby said that a member of the class of '97 had promised to give annually \$100 toward a fellowship to be held by a Bryn Mawr graduate resident in the Philadelphia College Settlement, provided the Association would also give \$100. She moved that the Alumnae Association vote \$100, annually toward a joint fellowship to be held by a Bryn Mawr graduate resident in the Philadelphia College Settlement. In the discussion which followed Abigail Dimon brought out the fact that money should not be voted from the Association treasury for specific purposes, which were not the special business of the Association.

The motion was lost. Helen Army Macan then moved: That the sense of the meeting be recorded that it would be desirable to have a Bryn Mawr joint fellowship with the College Settlement Association. The motion was carried.

Frances Hand moved: That the Association accept the recommendation of the Academic Committee to act as its agent in negotiations with the college authorities and welcome President Thomas's offer of closer coöperation in consulting on any questions concerning the academic management of the College, it being however understood that the Academic Committee shall be given an opportunity to confer with the college authorities before any individual or group of alumnae begin public agitation on such subjects.

Mary Crawford Dudley asked how the intention of the resolution of the New York Branch could be made clear in this resolution. Pauline Goldmark said that this resolution did not supersede the New York resolution. Frances Hand's motion was carried without division.

Then followed discussion of the resolution of the New York Branch. Caroline McCormick Slade said that the resolution just passed by the Association did not meet the point. Anne Lawther said that if the Academic Committee is a means of communication between the alumnae and the faculty or the President, this committee would communicate matters discussed to the Alumnae Association. Georgiana King expressed the opinion that we could trust ourselves to representatives formally elected by us as a means of communication. The motion was lost.

Pauline Goldmark moved the following amendment to the by-laws: That in Section 2 of Article VI the words "an Academic Committee consisting of seven members" be amended to read "nine members." The motion was carried unanimously.

Elizabeth Kirkbride moved that the Alumnae Association complete as soon as possible the collection of the next \$100,000 of the Endowment Fund and present it to the College as an endowment for a chair to be named in honor of Miss Mary E. Garrett. The motion was divided and the Association voted first that there should be a memorial to Miss Garrett. Before voting on the second part of the motion there was discussion of other possible forms of

memorial gifts. Ella Riegel suggested that the memorial take the form of an endowment to supply pictures, slides, books and the like for the Art Department. At this point Bertha Ehlers read a letter from the Undergraduate Association to the Philadelphia Branch offering to coöperate with the alumnae to raise endowment money as a memorial. Mary C. Dudley said that President Thomas had said that Miss Garrett would have been definitely in favor of endowment. She also suggested that two years from now was a possible date for the completion of the next \$100,000, as \$33,000 has already been collected. When the question was put, the motion was carried. Elizabeth Kirkbride put in the form of a motion the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the class collections be continued as usual and that in addition the local Branches be asked to form Endowment Fund Committees organized for special effort, and that the coöperation of the undergraduates be acknowledged and warmly welcomed. The motion was carried.

Frances Hand made the following motion: That in view of the existing vacancy on the Board of Directors the Alumnae Association asks the consideration by the Board of Trustees of the appointment of an alumna to this vacancy, thereby indicating a desire on the part of the Association to coöperate more fully with the college authorities. The motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Like that of a happy nation the history of the Board of Directors for the past year is a short one.

The most important event of the year was the nomination of Alumnae Directors. Elizabeth Kirkbride was elected for six years and Elizabeth Nields Bancroft for three. The association is indeed to be congratulated on having secured such splendid representatives.

On the Academic Committee there have been two temporary changes. Susan Fowler and Gertrude Hartman were unable to act for this year and Esther Lowenthal and Mary Hopkins took their places. Miss Fowler and Miss Hartman will resume their duties after this year.

Again the question of the QUARTERLY comes up and I cannot too strongly urge on the alumnae their responsibility for its success. Will you not contribute news, letters and articles to

Pauline Goldmark announced for Emily James Putnam, *Chairman*, that the joint anniversary gift of members of the first four classes of Bryn Mawr College had taken the form of a scholarship to the State of Pennsylvania with a Bryn Mawr appointee to investigate the fire risks suffered by women in industry. The scholarship is held at present by Fanny Cochran, '02.

The result of the elections was as follows: *President*, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg; *Vice-President*, Mary Richardson Walcott; *Recording Secretary*, Louise Congdon Francis, *Corresponding Secretary*, Abigail Camp Dimon, *Treasurer*, Jane Bowne Haines. *Academic Committee*, Pauline Goldmark, Ellen Deborah Ellis.

The President then announced the deaths of Gertrude Price McKnight and Mary Stevens Hammond.

Doris Earle offered the following resolution which was adopted by a silent rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the deaths of these members the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has suffered great loss, be it

Resolved, That we desire formally to express our deep grief and to record our sense of bereavement, and to express our sympathy with their families; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to their families and inserted in the records of the Alumnae Association.

make it interesting? Will you not use it as your organ for discussing college and alumnae matters? Will you not advertise in it if you have schools or businesses?

Dean Reilly will report on the Association of Collegiate Alumnae meeting, where, although it was held so far away, Bryn Mawr was most adequately represented. The delegates were Florence Peebles, Amelia Montgomery Carter, Elizabeth Pope, Elsie Wallace Moore, Miriam Hedges, Hilda Smith, Harriet Bradford, Amy Sussman Steinhart, Cornelia Campbell Yeazell and Elizabeth Perkins Lyders.

During the year the following associates of the Alumnae Association have been elected: Mildred Janney Ashbrook, 1911; Caroline Allport, 1914; Marjorie Franklin, Graduate, 1913-1915; Juliette Galabert, Graduate, 1913-1914; Marguerite Jones, 1915; Gladys Pray, 1915; Hadley Richardson, 1915; Catharine

Simpson, 1915; Lily Trevett, Graduate, 1914-1915; Vera Tritipoe, Graduate, 1914-1915; Marjorie Tyson, 1915; Juliet Wright, 1915.

At the meeting of the Board with representatives of the Branches held in December the two plans for memorial to Miss Garrett were discussed and it was decided that, although the plan for a Students Building was very attractive to alumnae as well as to undergraduates, the need for further endowment was more pressing and also that such a memorial

was more fitting for one from whom academic appeals had always met such a quick and generous response. This subject is, of course, still open for further discussion by the Alumnae Association.

The alumnae cooperated in a memorial meeting for Miss Garrett, held last spring, but the Board of Directors has not passed any resolutions as it is waiting for the action to be taken by this meeting.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

I. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JANUARY 15, 1909

Principal:

Cash and securities received January 15, 1909.....	\$100,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	1,608.64
Transferred from income account.....	2,235.08
Total par value of fund.....	<u>\$103,843.72</u>

Investments:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Convertible. 3½%.....	\$5,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., General Mtge. 4%.....	3,000.00
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. 3½%.....	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division Mtge. 4%.....	5,000.00
Standard Steel Works Co., 1st Mtge. 5%.....	5,000.00
Cost of certain improvements on the College Grounds assumed as an investment for this fund as agreed upon with the Alumnae Association. 4½%.....	26,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway, General Lien. 3%.....	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 7, Lombard Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 4½%.....	35,000.00
Southern Pacific Co. Equipment. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Share in Mortgage No. 8, 1415 South Twenty-first St., Philadelphia. 5½%.....	750.00
Uninvested and due from the trustees.....	93.72
Total par value.....	<u>\$103,843.72</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Balance, Sept. 30, 1914.....	\$1,753.88
Interest on investments Oct. 1, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1915.....	4,507.50
	<u>\$6,261.38</u>

Expenditures:

Salary of holder of endowed chair.....	\$3,000.00
Increase in salaries of three full professors who are heads of departments....	1,500.00
Balance.....	1,761.38
	<u>\$6,261.38</u>

NOTE.—The amount (\$3,000) which but for this endowment would have been expended for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair was used to increase the salaries of six full professors who are heads of departments.

II. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JUNE 2, 1910

Principal:

Received from Alumnae Association.....	\$150,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	6,297.52
Total par value of fund.....	<u>\$156,297.52</u>

Investments:

Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Co., General Mtge. 4½%.....	\$25,000.00
Mortgage No. 1, 12 acres Camden County, N. J.	12,000.00
Canadian Northern Rwy., Equipment. 4½%.....	10,000.00
New York Central Lines Equipment. 4½%.....	10,000.00
Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo. 4%.....	6,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Norfolk and Western Railway Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage 4%.....	22,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., First Refunding Mortgage. 4%.....	25,000.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., General Mortgage. 4%.....	15,000.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co., General Lien. 3%.....	2,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Equipment Trust. 4½%.....	2,000.00
The Virginian Railway Co., 1st Mortgage. 5%.....	3,000.00
New York and Erie R. R. Co. 4%.....	5,000.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consol. Mortgage. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Uninvested and due from the trustees.....	297.52
Total par value.....	<u>\$156,297.52</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Interest October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915.....	\$6,775.90
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Expenditures:

Academic salaries.....	6,775.90
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SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

For the Year October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915

INCOME

Securities

Founder's Endowment.....	\$20,321.53	
Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909.....	4,500.00	
Alumnae Academic Endowment, 1910.....	6,775.90	
General Endowment Fund.....	10,820.61	
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund.....	421.58	
Carola Woerishoffer Endowment.....	31,036.19	
Interest on Loans and Deposits.....	3,018.20	
	<hr/>	\$76,894.01

Productive Real Estate

Income from Founder's Endowment in- vested in Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West.....	48,400.66	
Income from Founder's Endowment in- vested in Professors' houses.....	2,701.24	
	<hr/>	51,101.90
Income from General Endowment Fund invested in Rockefeller Hall.....	14,622.80	
	<hr/>	14,622.80
		<hr/>
		\$142,618.71

Income from Special Funds:

Unexpended balances of Income, October 1, 1914:	
A. Scholarship Funds.....	\$741.94
B. Memorial Funds.....	512.63
C. Other Funds.....	1,786.77
	<hr/>
	3,041.34
	<hr/>

Received during the year:

a. For undergraduate Memorial Scholarships (Rhoads, Hop- per, Brooke Hall, Powers, Gillespie, Stevens, Anthony, Simpson, Hallowell, Long- streth).....	2,871.50	
b. Other Memorial Funds (Ottendorfer Fellowship; Ritchie Prize; Rhoads, Chamberlain, Wright and Stevens Book Funds; Swift Planting Fund; Woerishoffer Memorial).....	787.98	
c. Other Funds (1902 Book Fund; Alumnae Endowment Fund, Shippen Fund, Fletcher Bequest).....	182.19	
	<hr/>	3,841.67
		<hr/>
		6,883.01

Unexpended balances October 1, 1915:

A. Scholarship Funds.....	796.49	
B. Memorial Funds.....	1,228.97	
C. Other Funds.....	1,800.39	
	<hr/>	3,825.85
		<hr/>
		3,057.16

Students' Fees:

A. Added to College Income:

Tuition.....	80,002.53	
Laboratories:		
Fees.....	\$3,920.94	
Supplies.....	195.97	
Excursions.....	294.90	
Graduation and other fees net.....	970.74	
Changing rooms.....	235.00	
Rental Music Rooms, net	28.13	
Entrance Examination Fees, net.....	1,393.94	
	<hr/>	7,039.62
		<hr/>
		87,042.15

B. Given to Library for Books:

Deferred and Condition Examination Fees.....	1,618.29	
Late Registration and Course Book Fines.....	106.00	
	<hr/>	1,724.29

C. Given to Gymnasium for Apparatus:

Gymnasium Fines.....	216.00	
	<hr/>	88,982.44
		64.00

Net receipt from sale of books.....

Interest on College Income invested in 1905 Infirmary, Trefa,

Aelwyd and prepaid insurance..... 634.25

Net receipts from all other sources..... 2,831.37

Donations to Current Income:

Received during 1914-15.....	10,649.01
Unexpended balance of Donations received during previous years.....	3,821.49
Refund during 1914-15 of unexpended donations reported as expended in 1913-14.....	110.12
	<hr/>
	14,580.62
Less balance unexpended September 30, 1915.....	3,999.68
	<hr/>
	10,580.94

Ruth Emerson Fletcher Bequest:

Expended 1914-15.....	153.40
Less income from investment.....	14.44
	<hr/>

Net added to receipts for expenditure..... 138.96

Total net receipts from all sources, expended for College running expenses, from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915..... \$248,907.83

EXPENDITURES

A. ACADEMIC

Teaching Salaries

15 Full Professors.....		\$41,500.00	
13 Associate Professors.....	\$26,312.50		
Donations given for Associate Professors' Salaries.	883.51		
			27,196.01
9 Associates.....			12,432.50
9 Lecturers.....			14,467.00
11 Readers.....			10,991.50
4 Demonstrators.....			3,300.00
Student Laboratory Assistants.....			248.00
			<u>110,135.01</u>

Academic Administration Salaries

(Only the portion of time given to Academic work is charged).....

President, Deans, Secretaries and Stenographers (part).....

Comptroller's Office (60%).....

Business Office (60%).....

Minutes of Directors (full).....

Class Monitors (full).....

13,570.74

2,410.05

2,554.17

300.00

92.25

18,927.21

129,062.22

Fellowships and Scholarships

A. From College Income:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships..... 12,417.53

Foreign Graduate Scholarships..... 763.57

Undergraduate Scholarships 4,923.30

18,104.40

B. From Income of Special Funds:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships..... 50.50

Undergraduate Scholarships 2,754.65

2,805.15

C. From Donations:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships..... 750.00

Undergraduate Scholarships 3,105.00

3,855.00

24,764.55

Laboratories

From College Income:

Physical..... 1,765.05

Chemical..... 1,454.14

Physical Chemistry..... 94.65

Geological..... 828.26

Biological..... 1,266.88

Psychological..... 1,133.35

Educational Psychology..... 427.92

6,970.25

Library**A. From College Income:**

Maintenance (one-half en-	
tire cost).....	3,745.37
Salaries.....	6,677.32
New Books Purchased.....	6,109.44

16,532.13

B. From Income of Special Funds:

Books.....	192.18
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C. From Donations:

Books.....	531.70
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17,256.01

Gymnasium**From College Income:**

Maintenance of Building.....	2,895.60
Salaries.....	3,300.00
Apparatus.....	106.62

6,302.22

Religious Services..... 2,355.58**Public Lectures..... 516.74****College Entertaining..... 432.86****Subscriptions to Foreign Schools**

Athens.....	250.00
Jerusalem.....	100.00
Naples.....	50.00

400.00

Class Room Supplies..... 1,291.91**Modern Art Equipment, from Donations..... 330.15****Modern Art and Prize from Special Funds..... 198.79****Publishing Research Monographs..... 369.02****Bureau of Appointments..... 200.00****Academic Committee of Alumnae, Traveling Expenses and Entertain-**
ment..... 185.87**Academic Incidentals..... 42.20****Traveling Expenses of Candidates for Appointment..... 308.48****Non-Resident Students' Chaperons' Fees..... 30.00****Academic Administration Expenses**

Office Expenses (60%).....	1,580.43
Telephone (60%).....	526.05
Publicity.....	97.25
Printing.....	3,111.99

5,315.72

Maintenance of Academic Buildings..... 15,122.92

(Taylor Hall, \$5,466.35; Dalton Hall, \$4,777.55; one-half of Library, \$3,745.37; Rent of one-half of Cartref, \$1,000.00; Advanced Psychological Laboratory, \$133.65.)

Maintenance of Grounds and Fire Protection..... 4,041.38**Legal Advice..... 50.00****Other Teaching and Academic Expenses..... 378.51****Permanent Improvements..... 7,821.25**

(Gymnasium, new roof, \$162.38; Dalton plumbing (not completed), \$4,646.32; Power Plant (part), \$1,167.94; grounds, \$1,586.61; other items, \$258.00.)

Total Academic Expenditures..... \$223,746.63

B. NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION**Salaries**

President's, Dean's, Secretaries' and Stenographers' (part).....	6,417.24	
Comptroller's Office (40%).....	1,606.69	
Business Office (40%).....	1,702.61	
	<hr/>	9,726.54

Expenses

Office Expenses (40%).....	1,053.63	
Telephone (40%).....	350.70	
	<hr/>	1,404.33
Treasurer's Expenses.....	544.65	
Interest Paid by Treasurer.....	3,670.06	
	<hr/>	4,214.71

Grounds and Fire Protection.....	3,287.54
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1905 Infirmary

Salaries.....	\$3,907.03
Expenses.....	3,618.37
Interest on amount loaned to complete building.....	875.56
	<hr/>
	8,400.96

Receipts:

Undergraduate Fees.....	\$3,350.00	
Graduate Fees.....	244.83	
Refunds for extra service..	1,446.82	
All other income.....	310.74	
	<hr/>	5,352.39
		<hr/>
		3,048.57
		<hr/>
		\$21,681.69

Loss on Non-Productive Real Estate

Yarrow West.....	477.28	
Dolgelly.....	485.51	
	<hr/>	962.79

Christmas Donations.....	150.00
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Permanent Improvements

A. From College Income...	4,525.45	
B. From Donations.....	4,980.58	
	<hr/>	9,506.03

(Pembroke plumbing, \$531.69; part of Power Plant, \$778.63; Alterations to buildings, \$1,764.99; Pembroke tiling, \$220.40; grounds, \$1,057.74; other items, \$172.00; athletic field, \$3,954.18; organ—motor, \$71.00; memorials, \$185.78; Pembroke alumnae rooms, \$769.62.)

Total Non-academic Expenditures.....	32,300.51
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¹ NOTE.—Of this amount \$1,170 represents income at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on \$26,000 invested in Faculty Houses, making part of the Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909. This amount is included in Income from Faculty Houses above. The remaining \$3,044.71 represents the following items of expense: Interest \$2,500.06, Auditing \$250, Comptroller's bond \$50, Printing \$35.10, Expenses in re lands in west, \$119.75. Sundries \$89.80 = \$4,214.71.

Total Expenditures for the year.....	256,047.14
Total Net Receipts.....	248,907.83
Deficit for Year.....	<u>\$7,139.31</u>

APPENDIX A

DONATIONS

DONATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and brought forward from 1913-14.....		\$2,355.00
Received during 1914-15:		
From the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, one scholarship at \$300.....	\$300.00	
From the Alumnae Association of the Girls' High and Normal School, one scholarship.....	100.00	
From the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, eight scholarships.....	800.00	
From Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Minnie Murdock Kendrick Memorial Scholarship.....	200.00	
From Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, Thomas H. Powers Memorial scholarship.....	200.00	
From the Estate of Charles E. Ellis, two scholarships of \$200.00 each.....	400.00	
From the Estate of Simon Muhr, one scholarship of \$400.....	400.00	
Anonymous, Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship.....	750.00	
From Alexander Simpson, Jr., Special scholarship.....	200.00	
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	300.00	
From Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, one scholarship.....	100.00	
From Mary R. Norris, Austin Hull Norris Memorial scholarship.....	200.00	\$3,950.00
Expended during year.....		6,305.00
Balance unexpended.....		3,855.00
Composed of:		\$2,450.00
Donation from Mrs. Frank L. Wesson, received 1909-10.....	\$500.00	
Donation from Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, Thos. H. Powers Memorial Scholarship, 1915-1916.....	200.00	
Anonymous Donation, Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship.....	750.00	
Donation from Chicago Bryn Mawr Club for scholarship.....	100.00	
Donation from Mary R. Norris for the Austin Hull Norris Memorial scholarship.....	200.00	
Anonymous donations for scholarships.....	700.00	
		<u>\$2,450.00</u>

OTHER DONATIONS

[These donations represent only cash donations received at the college office. All other gifts may be found enumerated under "gifts" in the President's Report for 1914-15].

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and amounts expended of same during 1914-15.

	Balance	Expended	Unexpended Balance
From Justus C. Strawbridge for lantern for service door of Rockefeller Hall.....	\$25.00		\$25.00
From Elma Loines, Class of 1905, for Physical Laboratory Apparatus.....	18.75		18.75
From Ruth Putnam for binding Kirk Collection.....	5.00		5.00
Balance of Donation from Dean Reilly for equipment Mathematical Department.....	74.20		74.20
Balance of Donation from Class of 1903 for clock for Library Reading Room.....	34.43	\$10.78	23.65
Balance of donation from Undergraduate Association for books, in memory of Professor J. Edmund Wright.....	5.60		5.60
From Professor DeHaan for Spanish Books.....	100.00		100.00
From Estate of Jane C. Shoemaker, Class of 1905, for Books in Economics.....	59.35	59.35	
From Charles J. Rhoads, for books.....	12.73	12.73	
From Class 1897, for books in Biology, per Professor J. W. Warren.....	20.53	4.83	15.70
From Alumnae Association (Boston Branch) for books.....	222.00	120.44	101.56
From Cynthia M. Wesson, for gymnastic apparatus.....	365.00		365.00
From Class 1907, for a tablet in memory of Carola Woerishoffer.....	90.00	90.00	
From Class of 1911 in memory of Francis King Carey, for books in Physiology.....	9.29	9.29	
From Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association—for books.....	20.26	20.26	
From Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, for new book room.....	8.74	8.74	
From Alumnae Association, per E. Bontecou, for new book room.....	8.00	8.00	
From Dean Marion Reilly for Art Department.....	38.12	22.17	15.95
From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, for Art Department.....	25.00	25.00	
From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, for Art Department.....	300.00	261.54	38.46
*From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, amount reported as expended in 1913-14, but returned to Treasurer in 1914-15.....	100.00		100.00
Balance of Mary Elizabeth Garrett donation—books for the President's office.....	24.49	13.94	10.55
*Amount returned by Undergraduate Association for amount advanced to Music Committee in June, 1913, from Mary Elizabeth Garrett gift.....	10.12		10.12
	<u>\$1,576.61</u>	<u>\$667.07</u>	<u>\$909.54</u>

* These two refunds of gifts were sent to the Treasurer during 1914-15 and are therefore included in his receipts, but they are actually unexpended items of previous years' donations.

² NOTE.—This differs from the Treasurer's Summary owing to the fact that the Comptroller paid to the Treasurer the sum of \$2,558.24, being a refund of fire insurance premiums for the year, which has been sub-divided and added to the expense of the various buildings in order to show the true cost of maintenance. The Treasurer, however, has added this amount (2,558.24) both to receipts and expenditures, which makes his report show a deficit of \$11,076.19, of which \$6,495.12 is the deficit on the buildings and operation of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School. If we deduct from the deficit shown by the Treasurer, (\$11,076.19) the deficit belonging to the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School (\$6,495.12), we have \$4,581.07 as the deficit on operation of the college, to which must be added the year's cost of insurance, \$2,558.24, making the actual deficit on operating expenses of the college \$7,139.31 for the year 1914-15.

Donations received in 1914-15:

	Amount	Expended	Unexpended Balance
From Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association—for Art Department.....	100.00	21.44	78.56
From Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, for New Book Room.....	30.00	30.00	
From several Alumnae, per Prof. Donnelly, for New Book Room.....	30.00	30.00	
From Class 1898, for books English Department.....	300.00	199.58	100.42
Class 1903, books for Library.....	317.20		317.20
Class 1900, for books in History.....	100.00		100.00
From Class 1911, for New Book Room.....	58.50	14.54	43.96
From Athletic Association, for new athletic field.....	3,954.18	3,954.18	
Class 1910, for a rhododendron bed in memory of Mary Higginson.....	85.00	85.00	
From students, per Isabel Smith, for motor for organ.....	71.00	71.00	
Pembroke Alumnae, for new Alumnae rooms in Pembroke.....	769.62	769.62	
	<u>\$5,815.50</u>	<u>\$5,175.36</u>	<u>\$640.14</u>
Unexpended Balance.....		640.14	
(NOTE.—Total gifts for books received during year, \$836.00).....		<u>\$5,815.50</u>	

Donations added to Special Funds by Treasurer:

Proceeds of Entertainment for Students' Building Fund.....	62.18
Francis Marion Simpson Scholarship Fund.....	5,000.00
Two bequests under will of Elizabeth Swift Shippen, deceased.....	10,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$15,062.18</u>

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR TEACHING SALARIES

1914-1915

	Received	Expended
Albert Strauss, Father of student.....	\$200.00	\$200.00
Frederick S. Chase, Father of student.....	22.50	22.50
Willis H. Tuttle, Father of student.....	100.00	100.00
W. B. McIlvaine, Father of student.....	211.00	211.00
S. W. Smith, Jr., Father of student.....	100.00	100.00
James Timpson, Father of student.....	250.00	250.00
Anonymous, Father of student.....	.01	.01
	<u>\$883.51</u>	<u>\$883.51</u>

SUMMARY OF DONATION ACCOUNT

Undergraduate 1914 May Day Fund (balance of receipts).....	\$13.25
Unexpended balance of donations for scholarships.....	2,450.00
Unexpended balance of other Donations previous to 1914-15.....	909.54
Unexpended balance of 1914-15 Donations.....	640.14
	<u>\$4,012.93</u>

APPENDIX B

PHEBE ANNA THORNE MODEL SCHOOL

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT

Over-expended on Construction Account and borrowed from Income set aside for operating expenses (See page 31, Report 1913-14).....		39.65
Out-of-Door Class Room No. 1 New Roof and New Locks.....	277.00	
	<u>277.00</u>	
Out-of-Door Class Room No. 2 (completed) Balance of Construction.....	2,050.00	
	<u>2,050.00</u>	
Out-of-Door Class Room No. 3 (not completed) Altering of Plans and Specifications.....	97.80	
Grading.....	72.00	
Construction.....	2,222.89	
	<u>2,392.69</u>	
Alterations to Dolgelly.....		123.48
Grounds (new planting).....		25.00
Equipment School Furniture.....	481.72	
School Apparatus and Equipment.....	432.87	
	<u>914.59</u>	
Total Deficit on Construction Account.....		<u>\$5,822.41</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES

Unused portion of Income for 1913-14 (see page 32 of Report) \$80.36
 Receipts:

Income from invested Fund (received by Treasurer).....		\$6,305.65	
Tuition.....	\$5,000.00		
Books and supplies paid for by pupils.....	73.93		
Interest on pupils' note.....	2.25		
Refund on Insurance.....	26.76		
Refund on Office Supplies.....	.22		
Refund on Furniture.....	9.53		
Refund on Summer Administration Expenses	110.00	5,222.69	
Total Receipts.....			11,528.34

Total income available for operating expenses..... 11,608.70

Expenditures:

Salaries paid by Treasurer.....	6,851.45		
Salaries paid by Comptroller.....	50.00		
Directors' living expenses.....	484.15	7,385.60	
Appointments, traveling expenses.....	34.72		
Books for Library.....	266.66		
Class Room Books.....	529.50		
Class Room Supplies.....	284.60		
Rent of piano.....	49.00		
Health Examinations.....	22.00		
Office Supplies and Printing.....	48.68		
Telephone.....	57.82		
Incidentals.....	125.25		
Tests psychological laboratory.....	11.16		
Summer Administration Expenses.....	110.00		
Entertainments.....	8.51		
Pupils' Dress.....	29.68		
Lunches for Pupils.....	1,680.00	3,257.58	
Rent of Dolgelly.....	800.00		
Repairs.....	61.91		
Grounds.....	77.94		
Heat and Light.....	219.32		
Water and Gas.....	12.94		
Wages and Board of Maids.....	466.12	1,638.23	12,281.41
Deficit on Operation of School.....			672.71
Debt on Construction Account.....			5,822.41
Total Debt of Phebe Anna Thorne Model School.....			\$6,495.12

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

In addition to the report of the financial condition of the College just given I have been asked to report on the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the College that might be of interest to the Alumnae.

First of all, a memorial to Carola Woerishoffer was founded and the resolution of the Board is as follows:

In the judgment of the Board the time has now come to take the first steps toward associating the name of Carola Woerishoffer in a fitting and lasting way with Bryn Mawr College by opening a graduate department of Social Economy and Social Research to be called by her name, which will give advanced scientific training to women in the field of philanthropic and social work to which Carola Woerishoffer devoted her best energies after her graduation from Bryn Mawr College and in which service she gave her life. It is hoped that this department may be developed by endowments and gifts and may ultimately become one of the most important and helpful graduate schools in Bryn Mawr College.

It was further voted to create the position of Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy and director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Research and to found a Carola Woerishoffer Fellowship in Social Research to the value of \$525 and in the year 1917-1918 to create another such fellowship so that there shall be two in this department.

Miss Susan Kingsbury was appointed professor in this new department, and a statistical secretary was appointed as her assistant.

Of interest to graduate students is the following resolution:

All graduate and undergraduate fellowships and scholarships awarded or confirmed by the Board of Directors shall be held only during the time that the academic work of the holder is satisfactory to the President and the faculty of the College and the conduct of the student is satisfactory to the President of the College and the Executive Board of the Bryn Mawr Students Association for Self-Government. Scholarships shall not be renewed unless the student's academic work and conduct shall have been entirely satisfactory, and the remainder of the scholarship shall lapse if during the current year the student shall come under serious discipline.

A change in the rules of the Bryn Mawr Student Association for Self-Government for the benefit of the graduate students was adopted as follows:

There shall be a graduate administrative council of three members, of whom one, its chairman, shall be duly elected graduate member of the Executive Board and two shall be resident graduate students elected by the resident graduate students within one month of the opening of the college year to be covered by their term of office; until the election of these two additional members all the duties of the Graduate Administrative Council being fulfilled by the Graduate Member of the Executive Board.

To show what Bryn Mawr has meant to one alumna who has been working very hard since her graduation I want to report that on February 24, 1915, Mary R. Norris, a graduate of the class of 1905, wrote to the College enclosing her check for \$200 with the request that it be awarded as a scholarship for one year, 1915-1916 in memory of her father Austin Hull Norris, "to a girl of ability and promise to whom scholarship is the chief aim in College and who comes from a family where education is thought worth the sacrifice of comfort and amusement, provided such a candidate could be found;" if not, the scholarship is to be kept until it can be awarded in accordance with the above conditions.

The final decision of the faculty in regard to the cut-rule that was so thoroughly discussed at last year's meeting of the Association was reported to the Board and as no report has been made to this meeting I should like to read the resolution.

Resolved, That beginning with October, 1915, attendance at classes shall be regulated by each instructor, or when desired by all its members, by each department in whatever way or ways may seem advisable by assignment of extra work, deduction of academic grade, refusal to sign course books, or by any other method including reference of students for more serious discipline to the Senate.

That it shall be made clear to the students in each class by announcement by the instructor in the beginning of each semester and otherwise that the faculty desires regular attendance at classes and to secure such attendance all students shall be definitely informed by their

instructors that their recitations, answers to questions, informal quizzes, and when it seems advisable, participation in class discussions will be considered in assigning final examination grades.

That in the above individual regulation of attendance each instructor or department shall be at liberty to decide what weight shall be given to illness excuses received from the Dean's office.

Resolved, That as the above individual and informal method of securing attendance at classes cannot succeed without the cordial and

continuous coöperation of the undergraduates the faculty accepts the offer of the Undergraduate Association to assist the faculty in making sure that all present and future undergraduate students understand the faculty's attitude toward regular attendance at classes by a means of formal announcements each semester at meetings of the Undergraduate Association and of the four College classes and by informal individual statements made by older students to those entering the College.

ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT.

REPORT OF ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

During the past year the Academic Committee held two formal meetings, each lasting a full day, preparing for the conferences with President Thomas and representatives of the faculty. There were besides many meetings of subcommittees. We believe that the work gained in continuity and thoroughness by being planned in advance at a spring meeting and then continued at a second meeting held in fall. Both meetings were well attended except that Anne Lawther, at that time Chairman, was unable to be present in the spring.

For the greater part of the year three committees were actively engaged in studying their particular subjects: 1: The one on Entrance Examinations was continued from the year before with Katherine Lord, Susan Franklin, and Gertrude Hartman as members. 2: A new committee dealt with Methods of Teaching in Colleges, consisting of Elizabeth Sergeant, Pauline Goldmark and Anne Lawther; 3: Another on Undergraduate Scholarships was formed under the chairmanship of Anne Lawther.

Last fall two members of the Committee, Susan Fowler and Gertrude Hartman asked to be temporarily excused from their duties. Esther Lowenthal and Mary Hopkins were appointed to take their places. Following the custom established a few years ago, our three alumnae directors were invited to participate in all the meetings of the Committee, except the conferences with the college authorities and the faculty.

The conferences with President Thomas and Dean Reilly and with the representatives of the Faculty were held on Jan. 21st and Jan. 22nd. The discussion with the President and Dean covered the work of the subcommittees.

At the meeting with the faculty the special subjects dealt with were:

1. The aural tests proposed for the French and German entrance examinations and the new composition test. The faculty representatives were Dr. Lasch, Professor Beck, Dr. Fernsemer and Miss Thayer.

2. The three part division of Entrance examinations; Professors Huff and Tennent, Professors Wheeler and Wright, Professors Lasch, and Beck, Professors Smith and Gray, Drs. Savage and Crandall, and Dr. Castro.

3. The Bryn Mawr degree with honors in special subjects: Faculty representatives, Professor Brown, Dr. Savage, Dr. Huff, Miss King and Professor Wheeler.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

It is, perhaps, appropriate to mention first the results accomplished through previous efforts of the Committee.

Last year for the second time the unsatisfactory character of the grammar division of the French and German entrance examinations was discussed with President Thomas and representatives of the Departments concerned. All agreed that changes were advisable. Last spring for the first time, therefore, an alternative examination was set called Part B, with questions on a given text and a passage of prose composition taking the place of memorized grammar.

The Academic Committee believes that the new type of paper is a distinct improvement on the old. In the conference with the faculty representatives, however, it emphasized the importance of having the composition really

difficult enough to test the student's knowledge of construction.

It will be remembered that three years ago when prose composition was dropped from Minor Latin, the Committee commented on the omission and laid stress on the importance of retaining it at least in the Major Course. We regarded this as essential in any case for all students taking degrees in Latin. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the suggested change has been made and that one hour of prose is now included in the Major Course.

The most important subject considered last year was the rule regulating attendance. The Committee deprecated the action of the faculty in passing regulations putting further restrictions upon the undergraduates, instead of giving them on the contrary every opportunity to develop greater responsibility and independence. The daily life of the individual student appeared to be over-regulated and there was clear evidence that the student body was restive under the new restrictions. It is therefore with unalloyed satisfaction that the Committee regards the action of the faculty in rescinding the rule after a trial of one year. To find that the students' record of attendance during the first semester of the current year is entirely satisfactory although there is no cut rule, seems to be a justification of our faith in their spirit of loyalty. But it should be noted that, however well conducted the majority may be, there is reason to fear that the heedlessness of a number of students still cutting their lectures may endanger the freedom of the rest.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Bryn Mawr's distinction of being the only woman's college of recognized standing to require entrance examinations is soon to disappear since the other colleges are on the point of giving up the certificate system. This change brings up the question of how far Bryn Mawr is justified in maintaining her isolation by still giving her own examinations, instead of relying on those of the College Entrance Board as the other colleges will do. The subcommittee of the Academic Committee considered many phases of this question with great care, testing out the opinion of the secondary schools very thoroughly; getting into touch with the heads of 24 schools, with Board examiners and several college professors whose opinions on pedagogic subjects are held to be of great value. Katherine Lord, Chairman of

the Committee and Mary Hopkins have themselves had a wide experience in preparatory schools. Susan Franklin's work is of special value because of her long connection with the College Entrance Board, the greatest educational influence as yet developed for standardizing examination papers. She described the extraordinarily careful system for preparing and correcting the Board papers, a system that leaves no room for personal bias and almost none for error. Her general discussion of the Board's methods included the following:

"While new examiners are chosen, at least two hold from one year to another. In an individual college the responsibility too often shifts from one member of a department to another with the result that changes occur in the type of paper that seem inexplicable and unjustifiable to the schools."

"Beside the time given by individuals an entire day is often spent in conference only to result in a new search, e.g., for a better passage for sight translation. The necessity for conference makes impossible the old time *sui generis* papers in which each professor sought to exploit his individual hobby.

"The sense of responsibility results from the fact that the papers will be subject to the criticism not only of a special Committee of Revision but of the teachers in the best public and private schools throughout the country.

"The criticism of 30 or 40 readers correcting the papers and brought face to face with any weakness in the tests themselves is a very helpful influence upon the papers of another year.

"At least half a day, not infrequently a whole day is given to obtaining a uniform standard in grading each examination paper set in each subject. The time of eight people for one day is often given to the correction of the first eight student's papers. Even after such a uniform standard is supposedly reached countless papers must be re-read, all below 55 and above 85 by two Readers, all near the passing grades of 50 and 60 by three."

Following this description of the Board's methods and in view of many criticisms from the secondary schools the Committee laid stress on the importance of having the Bryn Mawr papers carefully set and corrected. This is of the more importance, if we are to stand alone in giving our own examinations.

As a matter of fact few Bryn Mawr candidates take all the Board examinations; only one

student in 1915 finals; 3 in the class of 1918, 2 in the class of 1919; 10 students, however, took one division of the Board papers.

We have made no thorough examination as to the reasons why our students do not take the Board examinations more generally, but various schools mention mere convenience—Bryn Mawr examinations, it will be remembered, come a month earlier than the Board's. Others frankly state that it is impossible to prepare the additional work in language (Bryn Mawr requiring three languages instead of two), and at the same time to meet the Board's severer test in science.

These difficulties make it practically impossible for pupils to enter Bryn Mawr except by taking our own examinations and many schools refuse to make the necessary adjustment of schedules and subjects since it interferes with the preparation of other pupils for the Board examinations.

It seemed to the Committee that this was a situation calling for serious consideration. All desirable students cannot afford to attend special Bryn Mawr fitting schools. And we surely do not desire to restrict the candidates to any one class of school or any one part of the country. Every effort should be made to enable a student to enter who may contribute a different element desirable in college life and prove useful in handing on Bryn Mawr ideals of scholarship to a larger world than would be reached by the so-called leisure classes.

These phases of the subject were presented to President Thomas and Dean Reilly in the fullest detail. President Thomas suggested that members of the Academic Committee or other alumnae, to be selected by them, might co-operate with the Faculty Committee on Matriculation Examinations and bring the kind of help which the College Entrance Board secures from the teachers working on their examination committees. Such a plan would, however, be dependent upon the faculty's consenting to coöperate in this way with the Committee. President Thomas stated that it would in her opinion be an advantage to draw upon the experience of our alumnae teaching in secondary schools in criticising the papers.

Three-Part Division of Examinations

In the matter of approximating our examinations more closely to the type of other colleges the Committee discussed the proposed three-part division of the examinations in place of the present two part arrangement.

President Thomas favors the change and believes that it will greatly lessen the pressure of preparation during the last year before entering college and that the students in consequence will be better prepared. In the conference with the faculty there was a general discussion of the subjects which might be offered at the preliminary examinations. The two representatives of the History Department agreed that, in case the three part division is adopted, narrative history might be accepted as a preliminary subject. It should however be more cultural in character than the present test. As to the other subjects to be accepted in the earlier divisions there is at present no agreement. Algebra and geometry, English grammar, and sections of Latin and French are under consideration. The Academic Committee recommended, but not unanimously, that the three part division be allowed and emphasized the benefit to be derived from lightening the preparation for college. The proposal is not to reduce the amount to be done, but rather to relieve to some extent the tension caused by the length of time a student has to carry so many different subjects in her mind.

Another contemplated change would require a single science for entrance. President Thomas agreed with the Scientific Departments in holding "that physics gives a basis for all science and should be the only science required." While appreciating the desirability of having this uniform preparation of all students entering college, the Academic Committee expressed some doubt as to whether it was desirable to have the requirement so inelastic as to exclude chemistry as an entrance test.

French and German Examinations

An interesting discussion took place in the Committee and with the college authorities on the new Aural Tests proposed for college entrance by the Committee of the Association of Modern Language Teachers for the Middle States and Maryland, and already adopted by Columbia, Cornell and the College of the City of New York for the entrance examinations of 1917. "The elementary test consists of three parts: 1) writing easy French or German from dictation, 2) written reproduction in English of the content of a passage of prose, and 3) written answers in the respective foreign languages, to easy questions read by the examiner in the foreign language."

Both the Committee and faculty represen-

tatives of the French and German Departments were in agreement, that, with a view both to their educational value to the school in setting a standard and their help to the college in assuring adequate equipment for the lecture courses in modern languages, a trial of the Aural Tests should be made, if the administrative difficulties can be overcome. In this the President and Dean concurred.

In regard to the College Entrance Board equivalents for the Bryn Mawr examinations in modern languages, the Academic Committee called attention to the injustice of requiring A and B C instead of the elementary and intermediate examinations, A and B. President Thomas agreed in thinking the original composition in B C makes it far more difficult than the Bryn Mawr requirement. As a result of this discussion, the College has decided to make the change suggested and will in future accept the elementary and intermediate Board Examinations.

THE BRYN MAWR DEGREE WITH SPECIAL HONORS

The members of the Alumnae Association may, perhaps, not know that degrees with distinction were given by the College for the first time last spring. The honors were based on general excellence, that is an average of grades for seven semesters, an average of 80 to 85 entitling a student to a degree *cum laude*, 85 to 90 to *magna cum laude* and 90 and over to *summa cum laude*.

The Academic Committee suggested that a second basis of honors following the practice of other colleges might be provided combining a high average in the general course with distinction in special work. We drew attention to the stimulating effect of such a plan in that it would induce the students to take more interest in advanced courses and work of a more personal kind. The abler students of the College would thus be attracted into the post major courses to an extent that is not true today. It might perhaps be desirable to require of a student a general average of 80 per cent before she were allowed to compete for special honors.

Dean Reilly expressed the opinion of the Committee in saying that "the special honor students should not do more work in quantity but in quality." We believe that the various departments should be able to test, at least to some extent, the students' power to do independent work.

Miss Donnelly, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Honors, was unfortunately absent but judging by the discussion at the meetings, the Academic Committee concluded that its proposal for a system of special honors based on advanced work was entirely in accord with the desires of the members present.

METHODS OF TEACHING IN COLLEGES

(An extended report on this subject is given below)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRESHMEN

It is opportune at this time to draw attention to a matter which should be of immediate interest to alumnae. As many probably know, there is urgent need of having scholarships at college which may be awarded to freshmen. Scholarships are now available for members of the other classes. A properly qualified student in her sophomore year may receive this assistance. But there is no available fund whatever, to help her in her freshman year. Since the minimum charge for tuition and residence at college now amounts to \$525, it will be seen that the need for such help in certain cases cannot be questioned.

The Committee therefore suggests that the Branches of the Alumnae Association be urged to give scholarships, preferably amounting to \$300, to students coming from their own localities. These scholarships should, in our opinion, only be awarded to candidates who have obtained a stated average grade (perhaps 75 per cent) in their entrance examinations and whose need for financial assistance is passed upon by a local committee. The Branches, it is believed, would be brought into closer touch with the College by undertaking work of this kind.

President Thomas explained that the College would soon come into possession of Miss Shippen's legacy which was given for scholarships. The Committee suggested that if the College should give one-half of these proposed freshmen scholarships, the local Branches might probably be willing to raise the remainder year by year. It is almost indispensable that such help be forthcoming in the near future, so that well qualified students may not be excluded from college merely on account of financial disability.

SUPPORT OF THE ALUMNAE

Before closing its report, the Academic Committee takes this opportunity to speak of some of the difficulties which it has met during the

past year. The Committee is, of course, the official spokesman of the Association and, as far as practicable, is subject to its direction. Before taking action in any important matter therefore we seek to inform ourselves as fully as may be, regarding alumnae opinion. In certain recent matters of importance, however, we have unfortunately, been the last to be consulted.

It is clearly necessary, if we are to serve as a channel of communication between the Association and the College authorities, for the alumnae to give us their confidence and support. They must, in all fairness, realize that in failing to communicate with the Committee whenever questions of public interest and concern arise, they unthinkingly handicap their own agents. What we ask is that we be treated in fact, as we are in theory, as the representatives of the alumnae body. We may justly expect to be kept fully informed and also to be called upon to negotiate with the college before public agitation among the alumnae is contemplated. If they are dissatisfied with the conduct of business or the results of negotiation, then naturally, other members of the Committee must be chosen who will more truly represent the Association.

As an indication of President Thomas's desire to coöperate with the Committee at all times, reference may be made to a recent letter from her addressed to the Chairman of the Committee. Among other things President Thomas writes:

Would it not be possible if the alumnae were willing to vote that any question concerning the academic management of the college, such as, important changes in the departments of the college with which any group of alumnae or even any individual alumna were dissatisfied should be brought to the attention of the Academic Committee before being made a subject of agitation and that the alumnae should pledge themselves to discourage such agitation until this were done and a report had been received from the Academic Committee?

If the alumnae approve of this I should be willing, as President of the College, on my side to say that I shall be very glad to discuss in detail every question of this kind brought before me by the Academic Committee and lay all the documentary evidence before them. There is nothing that I know of in connection with the management

of the College that I personally—and I am sure that I may speak for the Directors also—am not willing to discuss with the utmost fullness with any regular standing committee of the Alumnae Association, such as the Academic Committee. Indeed, I am willing to go further and say that if it were possible for me to have the privilege of asking the Academic Committee to meet with me oftener or whenever the occasion arose, I should be glad to discuss important matters with them in advance before making recommendations to the Board of Directors. I should not only be willing to do this but I should be glad to do it as I am sure that I should find conferences on such subjects as valuable as I have found conferences with the Academic Committee extending over a number of years in regard to the subjects that have been brought before our conferences. It seems to me that it would also be of advantage to extend such discussion to the opening of new departments, such as the opening of the Carola Woerishoffer department and the department of education. If we were to make this more formal agreement I should, in a case of such importance as this, have felt at liberty to ask for another meeting of your Committee.

"If the alumnae approve of this suggestion I should wish it to be distinctly understood that it should not in any way interfere with the freedom which individual alumnae now feel of coming to me to ask for explanations of, or to talk over, things that they do not understand or think that they do not approve of. Nor should I wish to give up in any way the privilege that I now prize so highly of asking individual alumnae in whose judgment I have confidence to talk over things with me. In this connection I should be very glad if you would help me contradict a statement which, I am told, is now being made to the effect that I am annoyed by the agitation of the alumnae and do not seem to understand that even if it is mistaken agitation from my point of view it indicates deep love and devotion for Bryn Mawr. I have always felt this very strongly and it has enabled me—I will not say to welcome—but to meet such agitation much more philosophically and cordially than I otherwise should have been able to. I wish to say emphatically that I entirely agree with the more far sighted of the alumnae in believing that the future of Bryn Mawr College depends on the loyalty and interest of its alumnae and that it is far better for them to feel such interest even if it is misplaced."

This proposal of the President's was approved by vote of the Association (see minutes above) and the Committee is therefore placed in a position of much enlarged responsibility. We consider this change by far the most significant development of the year. The success of the new methods will manifestly depend, to large extent, upon the coöperation and support of the alumnae.

PAULINE GOLDMARK, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF TEACHING IN COLLEGES

METHODS OF TEACHING IN COLLEGES

President Thomas suggested this subject to the Academic Committee for study last year: "I think the critical thing is now that we are not really bringing out the mental power and ability of the students as much as possible."

The Sub-committee on Methods of Teaching has visited representative colleges in the East (Harvard, Radcliffe, Columbia, Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke, etc.), and has had discussion with presidents, deans, professors and students. We find the formal lecture system under criti-

cism everywhere, and almost everywhere strong new interest in the teaching side of education. There seems to be general agreement that the undergraduates in the academic courses do not approach their work in a sufficiently vigorous spirit—the spirit for instance that prevails in the best professional schools.

The reason manifestly, that the professional school stirs students and draws forth their best efforts lies in their sense that here they are getting knowledge that will be directly useful in their future life work. No Bryn Mawr graduate, we believe, could desire that the College should become an utilitarian institution. But there must be something wrong with the teaching of undergraduates if both students and professors feel that the present methods fail to develop sufficiently the students' thinking capacity.

So far as we can tell, this criticism does not apply to science courses to the same extent that it does to economics, philosophy, etc.,—the so-called humanistic sciences. Does this offer one clue to the reason why the lecture system is breaking down? In the laboratory the student gets (a) first hand contact with his material, and (b) a more personal relation with his instructor; in the laboratory he is using his own powers, under direction, to verify if not to discover the general laws and principles laid down or suggested in class. In short,

(I) *Criticism of the Lecture System*

seems fundamentally to be a criticism of the acquisitive as opposed to the constructive attitude of mind. The student falls into a passive state in which he may continue for days without doing any real thinking. Information is handed out and swallowed without digestion. We are here referring to the formal lecture—that is to say, a lecture carefully written, read from notes, and often repeated year after year without change. One of the Harvard faculty said: "Yes, we lecture over the newspapers, then the boys get the lectures up from printed notes before the examinations." This is equivalent to saying that examinations in lecture subjects may degenerate into mere memory tests. Such criticism brings us to the point President Thomas referred to. What are

(II). *The Possible Modifications of the Lecture System*

The Committee saw a number of interesting modifications which encourage, as the old

system did not, active participation on the part of the class; tend to make the students feel that their duty is not to "get down" every golden word of the professor but to react positively to what he has to say. The most suggestive of the new methods studied were (1) dialectic as practiced at Amherst and (2) the Langdell or case method as used at Harvard and other law schools. We wish, however, to call attention first to such lesser modifications as:

(a) A lecture in which discussion, etc., is introduced. Example: Miss Bertha Putnam's class in English Economic History at Mount Holyoke. She encourages questions and all kinds of participation by the students; sometimes, she told us, she lectures for twenty minutes, and uses the rest of the hour for discussion; sometimes she lectures for two or three hours in succession, adapting her methods to the requirements of her material. We felt that she kept up the interest of the students to a marked degree and at the same time supplied the genuine scholarly background.

(b) The division of large classes into small sections for discussion and work. We found three hour courses, for instance, given with two lectures a week and one discussion or quiz period. This means more work for the instructor of course, for he has to meet two or more quiz sections in place of the third lecture. It is, we believe, essential that the personal work be done by the lecturer himself and not by a subordinate in whose hands the discussion is likely to degenerate into mechanical routine. While we appreciate that the professor must not be unduly taxed it seems worth while to consider such an adjustment in relation to some of the courses at Bryn Mawr, as for instance, Miss Donnelly's successful experiments with the Bryn Mawr General English.

(1) *Dialectic Method.* Best example seen: Professor Hamilton's sophomore economics class at Amherst. He made the students define the terms capital and labor themselves, and in so doing pushed them into any number of corners; mixing them up thoroughly and forcing them to realize the weak points in their own logic. President Meiklejohn is especially interested in the "human mind" and the teaching side of education. His report for 1914 says: "It is just this inexactness of content, this looseness of method which gives opportunity for the genuine teacher. If the teaching be properly done boys will perceive that their own thinking is a poor, silly, inept semblance

of inactivity. They will be brought to face the fact that before the genuine human problems their information is scanty and inexact, their reasoning confused and inconsistent." The introduction into the Amherst freshman year of a new type of course called "Social and Economic Institutions" has for its purpose to stimulate mental activity and serve as an introduction to the "humanistic sciences" by making students aware of this society of which they are members. Its functions are, "a sane searching, revealing of the facts of the human situation and a showing of the intellectual method by which these situations may be understood."

(2) *Langdell or Case Method.* By this is meant the new method used in American law schools. The best explanation of it is to be found in a report made for the Carnegie Foundation by Herr Redlich of Vienna, a jurist of international reputation. The central idea of the case method is that the law should be acquired from the original material, that is to say, from the decided cases, by individual, purely personal intellectual labor on the part of the student. "Teacher and pupils then, according to Langdell's design, work together unremittently to extract from the single cases or from the combination or contrasting of cases their entire legal content, so that in the end those principles of that particular branch of the law which control the entire mass of related cases are made clear."

"The whole exercise generally moves quickly and yet with absolute quiet and with undivided attention on the part of the class. It must indeed make a strong impression upon every visitor to observe, as, for instance, in the Harvard or Columbia Law School, classes of 100 to 150 students engaged in this intensive intellectual work; all the students intent upon the subject, and the whole class continually, but to a certain extent imperceptibly, guided by the teacher and held to a common train of thought. The thing that specially impressed me was the general intense interest displayed by the whole class in the discussion, even by those who did not take part in it themselves."

Herr Redlich notes that the application of the case method would be much more difficult and less successful if there were not a great deal of personal intercourse between professor and student. Most of the professors at the Harvard Law School, he observes, place a very considerable proportion of their free time at the

disposal of students. He mentions also the "atmosphere" of fellowship, the spirit of professional comradeship that pervades the students themselves. He points out with keen discernment the defects of the old lecture system and indicates that the new method may be applicable to the teaching of other subjects beside the law. One reason that the case method is applicable in American law schools is that American law is not a collection of abstract principles but a record of the social and economic life of the community. [The Committee does not yet feel competent to discuss this question but suggests that in such subjects as economics it might seem applicable.]

(III). *The Dangers of Dialectic*

These cannot be passed over. Without a background of real scholarship and genuine teaching ability on the part of the professor dialectic may degenerate into something utterly superficial and discursive: magazine methods applied to academic subjects. While creating a feeling of vague mental stimulus class discussion may waste time and leave the student very hazy about facts. It may be as little stimulating to hard reason as a formal lecture. Unquestionably a course conducted by such methods demands of the professor greater intensity of effort as well as greater teaching ability: it is not always easy to make students talk effectively in class, especially women students. Professor Perry of the Harvard philosophical department told us he gets good discussion at Radcliffe some years and other years finds it necessary to lecture altogether. Professor Hocking insisted very much that a philosophical course should not be carried on by discussion alone; he pointed out that the main architectural outline must always be given by lectures in such subjects as philosophy.

(IV). *The Proper Place of the Lecture*

We feel with Professor Hocking that the lecture has a proper and necessary place—that of giving material; presenting large outlines and syntheses. In the best European universities the lecture has always been used as a broad, interpretative survey which should give the student the guidance and stimulus he needs. Lecturers have been men capable of seeing the correlation of subjects, men with strong original contributions to make that could not be got from books. M. Bédier at his opening lecture at the Collège de France a

few years ago, invited all "serious students" as distinguished from hearers to come to his house to arrange for small meetings around the table "where the real work of the year would be done."

Conclusion. The need of better teaching is greater to-day than ever before. The distractions and practical activities of college life grow more numerous every year. Even parents seem to feel that such activities are more valuable than academic honors (cf. a case discussed at Smith where the father of the student advised her to take the management of Senior Dramatics rather than "make" the Phi Beta Kappa).

The Fifth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation gives some suggestive criticism of American Rhodes scholars by their Oxford tutors. These criticisms seem all to point in the same direction—the failure of our system as it is adequately to train the mind; the prevalence of superficial habits of thought. "A does not care very much for the grind." "They are attractive and attracted, but restless, volatile, and never educated *gründlich*." "They seldom if ever settle down to do a long

spell of thorough work." "They come up with a curious superficiality of training and a diffuseness of interest."

Although the Rhodes scholars come from all sorts and kinds of colleges, some of them not of the first rank, this criticism has a basis of truth and a general bearing on the American academic situation. Obviously what we need is a reform in teaching method which will develop an intellectual equivalent for activity. The Committee wishes to emphasize very strongly that just as it in no sense advocates a clean sweep of the lecture system, so it in no sense advocates a return to recitations, daily lessons, coddling, and the sort of ease thus obtained in schools. What we need is greater mental power and not greater ability to store up facts. The new discontent of the student, the new desire for practical work and laboratory method is likely to increase because of the modifications in secondary education—modifications like the Gary plan and the Bryn Mawr Model School for instance, all of which tend to develop individuality, initiative, and logical thinking and expressiveness.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

For a number of years past the alumnae members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee have felt the desirability of changing the form of application blank which the candidates fill out. Several questions were vague, and in many cases misunderstood by the candidates. A meeting was called to revise the application blank early in November, 1914, by Miss Katharine Shipley, the retiring chairman of the committee. There were present Miss Shipley, Mrs. Paul Douglas, Mrs. Wm. Roy Smith and Miss Donnelly, the new member of the committee. A new blank was drawn up designed to make the information more precise. This was accepted by the college and printed in time for applications for the year 1915-1916.

Twelve sophomores applied for the Junior Scholarship, and eight freshmen applied for the Sophomore Scholarship, making twenty applications in all. The alumnae members of the committee met each of the applicants and considered the circumstances of each case in detail. Comments on the academic work of

each applicant were obtained from the professors.

The annual meeting of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was held in the President's office on April 26, 1915. There were present on behalf of the faculty, President Thomas, Dean Reilly, Professor W. R. Smith and Professor Ferguson. On behalf of the alumnae, Mrs. Paul Douglas, *Chairman*, Miss Donnelly and Mrs. Smith. The alumnae members presented their recommendations which were unanimously accepted. Thalia Howard Smith was nominated for the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship. Her grade on three semesters' work was 87.033. Jessie Mebane was nominated for the James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship with a grade of 84.200 for one semester's work.

The alumnae members were asked to remain and advise the faculty in awarding the other undergraduate scholarships.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION PARRIS SMITH,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Conference Committee met in Denhigh Hall on November 23 with the president of the Undergraduate Association, with three of the class presidents and with a representative of the Graduate Association (or Club).

The subject that presented itself to the undergraduates as of first importance was the change in the schedule from two and three hour courses to courses of five hours. The class representatives made little comment on the advantages or disadvantages of the new order, but suggested that it would cause less hardship if notice of such change were given one or two years before it should take place, as is given when a change is made in entrance requirements. Several students had been obliged to change their majors at a real sacrifice in order to fulfil the new requirements.

The question of the desirability of senior advisers for freshmen had been brought before the Undergraduate Association by the College and the arguments for and against it were given to the Committee. Those that thought it a wise plan said that older students would know the mistakes freshmen were likely to make, that they would be more approachable than the office, and that the personal interest would be an advantage to the freshmen. On the other hand those not favoring the plan, argued that the seniors would have no perspective, that they would not be responsible for the advice as the office was, that the freshmen would not have the same respect for their advice as they did for that of the office.

One suggestion was made that a combination of office and senior advisers might be a possible solution of the question. It seemed to be generally agreed that the large percentage of failures in philosophy among freshmen last spring suggested the need of some such advisers.

As to the results of the change in the Cut Rule others, I am sure, will speak. I may only say that the students were very hopeful that they would be able to prove that the present rulings were all that were necessary.

Another problem that is confronting the students is the lack of democracy in the student body, and the appearance of "castes" as they call them. The reason for such developments is very patent, but the means of preventing their too great growth are far to seek.

The difficulty of lodging their parents and guests at a reasonable rate is also troubling the undergraduates. The rates at the College Inn are high, \$5 a day I believe, and in crowded seasons they are much higher. Luncheon or tea is hardly to be had for a small sum. The need of some place where lower rates could be obtained is strongly felt.

Last fall debating was again revived at Bryn Mawr and keen interest was being shown at the time of our committee meeting, in the choosing of the teams for the final debates.

The new athletic field was reported to be a great acquisition.

The Red Cross work of this winter is being carried on very efficiently. A great quantity of bandages, dressing and other war supplies, of excellent workmanship—I know from personal observations,—has been sent to the war zone.

The great need of more class rooms was also discussed.

The representative of the graduates made a plea for sympathy and support in their desire for government quite apart from that of the undergraduate, especially as to the requirement obliging them to sign the customary statement in regard to plagiarism in the course books.

I have heard some discussion during the past months of the lack of loyalty to the College on the part of the student body. This seems to me quite a wrong impression for any alumna to have. The spirit of college loyalty is much stronger this year than last. Today as I was reading a letter from a very able Englishwoman in answer to some American criticism in which she said "we may criticise the government, we may malign our ministers but we allow no one else to do so," it seemed to me the type of loyalty at Bryn Mawr may be somewhat British; it may be of a type you do not like, it may be a type you do not think the highest. At least you cannot deny the students of Bryn Mawr the meed of loyalty. The spirit of devotion to the highest interests of the College is very strong and the spirit of criticism is contenting itself with questions of no vital significance.

Respectfully submitted,

SOPHIA WEYGANDT HARRIS,

For the Conference Committee.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Loan Fund Committee has had to meet an unusually large number of loans during the year 1915, and the general financial situation has shown itself in the small number of alumnae who have been able to make payments on their loans.

Contributions have been received from:

The Class of 1915.....	\$106.75
Miss Ethel Pew.....	150.00
The refund of one of the Simpson Scholarships.....	200.00

The principal of the Loan Fund now amounts to \$9,744.10 and the financial statement for 1915 follows:

Balance January 1, 1915.....	\$1,090.24
Thirteen payments on loans.....	1,140.00
Eighteen payments of interest.....	102.50
Three contributions.....	426.75
Bank interest.....	26.55
	<hr/>
	\$2,786.10
Loans to eighteen students.....	2,275.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 511.10

On behalf of the Loan Fund Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The class collections in 1915 amounted to \$2314.07. This is a substantial increase over the collections of 1913, but is not equal to the collections of 1914 which made a record for annual collections in ordinary years. The decrease, however, is largely attributable to the business depression which followed the beginning of the war, and it is hoped that there will be a corresponding increase this year.

The reunion classes were:

'90 with a gift of \$111 for the Endowment Fund; '95 with a gift of 140.50 for the Endowment Fund; '00 with a gift of 78.50 for the Endowment Fund and \$100 for books for the History Department; '05 with a gift of \$405 for the Endowment Fund and money for furnishing the sun parlor of the Infirmary; '10 with a gift of \$129 for the Endowment Fund; '12 with a gift of \$186 for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee.

Other gifts from the alumnae were:

'98, books for the English Department, \$300 (their reunion gift for 1913); '03, books for the Library, \$317.20; '10, rhododendron bed in memory of Mary Higginson, \$85; '11, New Book Room, \$58.50.

The following new collectors have been appointed during the year: Class of '89, Julia Cope Collins to succeed Susan B. Franklin; Class of '98, Bertha Wood to succeed Helen E. Williams; Class of '99, Emma Guffey Miller to succeed Sybil Hubbard Darlington; Class of '04, Margaret Scott to succeed Anne Selleck; Class of '16, Mary Garrett Branson.

A meeting of the class collectors was held as usual on Commencement Day.

The question of a memorial to Miss Mary E. Garrett was brought up at the meeting of the Philadelphia Branch in November and various suggestions were made as to the form it should take. The Undergraduate Association, at a meeting held shortly before, had considered the possibility of finishing the Students Building Fund, and naming the building in honor of Miss Garrett. At a meeting with three members of the Finance Committee, President Thomas expressed her pleasure that a memorial had been considered. She very definitely approved the Endowment Fund as the memorial which would meet the most urgent need and which she would prefer to have associated with Miss Garrett's name.

In December there was a conference between the officers of the Undergraduate Association and members of the Finance Committee at which all the possibilities were informally talked over. At the class collectors' luncheon, held in Philadelphia on January 8, 1916, there was full discussion of the subject, and the sentiment of the collectors was found to be strongly in favor of endowment. Subsequently, on January 11, the Undergraduate Association voted to join the Alumnae in working for the endowment of a chair as a memorial to Miss Garrett.

At a meeting of the New York Branch of the Alumnae Association, two members of the Finance Committee spoke on the work of the committee, and urged the need of increasing endowment. The Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago writes that a majority of those present at a recent meeting favored completing the Stu-

dents Building as a memorial to Miss Garrett. A strong minority thought the chair a more fitting memorial, and all were willing to be "guided by the wishes of Miss Thomas and the alumnae nearer the campus."

\$32,868.44 has already been raised by the Alumnae Association towards the next \$100,000 of the Endowment Fund.

The Finance Committee recommends that the Alumnae Association complete as soon as possible the collection of the next \$100,000 of the Endowment Fund and present it to the

College as an endowment for a chair to be named in honor of Miss Mary E. Garrett.

The Finance Committee further recommends that the class collections be continued as usual, and that, in addition, the Local Branches be asked to form Endowment Fund committees organized for special effort, and that the co-operation of the undergraduates be acknowledged and warmly welcomed.

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

The Committee on Athletics has organized the following matches during the year:

Water-polo—March 26—Won by the 'varsity with a score of 15-0.

Fencing—April 15—E. Kirkbride, '96; B. Ehlers, '09; C. Wesson, '09; defeated the 'varsity with a score of 8-1.

Tennis—June 1—E. Dunham, '14; E. Ayer '14; A. Miller, '14, were defeated by the 'varsity 3-0.

The alumnae tennis tournament and the basket-ball match were both made impossible by the rain Commencement week.

The hockey game versus the 'varsity was

November 13, and though it resulted in the usual defeat, was one of the best contests between the alumnae and the undergraduates. The team consisted of:

I. Seeds, ex-'11; M. Kirk, '10; H. Kirk, '14; A. Hawkins, '07; J. Katzenstein, '06; M. Nearing, '09; A. Hearne, '13; E. White, '06; M. Egan, '11; C. Wesson, '09; H. Read, ex'05; B. Ehlers, '09.

After the game the alumnae team was entertained at luncheon by the 'varsity.

Respectfully submitted,

CYNTHIA M. WESSON,

Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 1915

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost:

1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½% Equip. Trust 1919.....	\$976.71
5000 Chicago Railways Co. 1st 5's 1927.....	5,018.75
5000 Colorado Springs Elec. Co. 1st 5's 1920.....	4,950.00
1000 Erie Railroad Equip. 5's 1920.....	984.50
4000 Lansing Fuel & Gas Co. 1st Ref. 5's 1921.....	3,910.00
1000 Phila. Rapid Transit Co. 5's 1923.....	992.40
5000 Portland Railway Co. 1st 5's 1930.....	5,000.00
1000 Southern Pacific Equipment 4½'s 1920.....	973.32
1000 Phila. Sub. Gas & Elec. 1st Mtge. & Ref. 5's 1950.....	1,000.00
1000 Central Dist. Tel. Co. 5's 1943.....	920.00
1000 Phila. & Garrettford St. Railway 5's 1955.....	920.00

25,645.68

Subscriptions.....	2,335.00
Cash Uninvested.....	7,222.76

\$35,203.44

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to Students.....	9,233.00
Cash on hand.....	511.10

9,744.10

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost:

37 shares Stock Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co..... 3,113.48

Cash uninvested..... 1,679.95 4,793.43

Dr. J. E. Rhoads Scholarship Fund—Cash..... 186.00*General Fund Assets:*

Cash on hand..... 207.76

Total..... \$50,134.73

LIABILITIES.

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1915..... \$31,504.45

Contributions and Subscriptions during year..... 3,698.99 \$35,203.44

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1915..... 9,188.24

Donations and Interest received during year..... 555.86 9,744.10

Alumnae Fund:

Balance January 1, 1915..... 4,371.12

Life Memberships received during year..... 220.00

Income from investments and interest on bank deposits..... 202.31 4,793.43

Dr. J. E. Rhoads Scholarship Fund..... 186.00*Accumulated fund for General Purposes*..... 207.76Total..... \$50,134.73

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1915 to DECEMBER 31, 1915

GENERAL TREASURY

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1915..... \$806.22

Dues..... \$1,240.05

Interest on Deposits..... 13.32

Total Receipts..... 1,253.37

Total..... \$2,059.59*Disbursements*

Miscellaneous Expenses..... 151.98

Typewriting and Clerical Services..... 262.80

Printing..... 44.45

Postage and Stationery..... 129.91

Traveling Expenses..... 57.66

Expenses of Academic Committee..... 203.53

Expenses of Athletic Committee..... 19.02

"Quarterly" Account..... 682.48

Gift of Class of 1898, Special for Library..... 300.00

Total Disbursements..... 1,851.83

Balance December 31st..... 207.76

Total..... \$2,059.59

"QUARTERLY" ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1915.

Receipts

Subscriptions and Sales.....	\$27.50	
Donations.....	2.00	
Assessments.....	31.00	
Advertising.....	235.00	
Refund for alteration in article—month of January.....	26.80	
Total Receipts.....	322.30	
Transferred from General Treasury Acc't.....	682.48	
Total.....		\$1,004.78

Disbursements

Printing.....	600.81	
Salaries.....	352.60	
Sundries, Postage, Stationery, etc.....	51.37	
Total Disbursements.....		<u>\$1,004.78</u>

LOAN FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1915.....		\$1,090.24
Donations.....	\$426.75	
Repayment of Loans by Students.....	1,140.00	
Interest on Loans to Students.....	102.56	
Interest on Deposits.....	26.55	
Total Receipts.....		1,695.86
Total.....		<u>\$2,786.10</u>

Disbursements

Loans to Students.....	2,275.00	
Balance December 31, 1915.....	511.10	
Total.....		<u>\$2,786.10</u>

ALUMNAE FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1915.....		\$1,257.64
Life Memberships.....	\$220.00	
Interest on Deposits.....	54.31	
Income from Investments.....	148.00	
Total Receipts.....		422.31
Total.....		<u>\$1,679.95</u>
Balance December 31, 1915.....		<u>\$1,679.95</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1915 (Cash).....		\$6,343.77
Donations.....	\$2,314.07	
Subscriptions.....	20.00	
Interest on Deposits.....	172.55	
Interest on Investments.....	1,265.00	
Total Receipts.....		3,771.62
Total.....		<u>\$10,115.39</u>

Disbursements

Accrued Interest on Bonds Purchased.....	52.63	
Investments: Three Bonds Purchased	2,840.00	
Total Disbursements.....	2,892.63	
Balance December 31, 1915 (Cash).....	7,222.76	
Total.....		<u>\$10,115.39</u>

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ending December 31, 1915, and have inspected the Endowment Fund Securities and verified the cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up therefrom so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1915, and of the operations for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE

In March of last year your Committee awarded a scholarship of \$50 to Dorothy Weston (Bryn Mawr, 1914) in order to enable her to complete her year's work at the New York College Settlement. An account of this scholarship was given in the Alumnae Quarterly for July. Since making this expenditure we have thought it best not to spend the remaining fifty dollars of our last year's income at once, but to wait until we have found some one important object to which it will be desirable to contribute regularly each year for a number of years. We have not yet fixed upon a plan, but it may be of interest to report that what we are chiefly considering is a contribution to

the Training School for Women Organisers recently established by the Women's Trade Union League.

The fund still consists of \$2000 invested at 5 per cent and \$263.65 in a national bank. Mr. Hermann Ridder, who had promised a thousand dollars, has died insolvent, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of the third thousand. We trust, however, that subscriptions from the alumnae will continue to come in, and that eventually there will be a five thousand dollar fund.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET FRANKLIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY

During the year that has passed since the last report, three numbers of the QUARTERLY have been issued, namely, April, July, and November, 1915. The number for January, 1916, will appear soon, its publication having been delayed to permit the insertion of material that came in late.

Agnes Irwin, 1910, has been appointed advertising manager, and all the advertising business has been placed in her hands.

The number of subscribers outside the Association grows smaller, and is at present 52. All names, not renewed within a year from the expiration of the last subscription are

removed from the mailing list. A second notice of expiration of subscription is sent to all subscribers who do not respond to the first. If no reply comes to the second notice the name is dropped at the end of the stated time.

It might prove profitable to send circulars asking for subscriptions—and perhaps, also, sample copies of some one number of the QUARTERLY—to all former students of Bryn Mawr, not now members of the Association or subscribers to the QUARTERLY.

Respectfully submitted,
ELVA LEE.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE SUPPER COMMITTEE

This committee was not concerned with the financial or catering ends of the supper; it was concerned chiefly with the obtaining of toastmistress and speakers, and the seating of the guests.

As most of the professors known to the Alumnae were away on their Sabbaticals, or had been guests of honor at recent alumnae suppers, the choice remaining was not large. Miss Deems finally was successful in obtaining Miss Hatcher and M. Beck to speak for the faculty. Dr. Eunice Schenck, '07, was asked to be toastmistress.

The supper was held as usual on Commencement Day, June 3, 1915, in Pembroke Hall, and was exceedingly well attended. Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Patterson arranged for a delicious supper, and the Pembroke Seniors lent many of their flowers for decoration of the hall. The guests were seated informally by classes, while the speakers were seated more formally at a table of honor.

President Thomas asked to be excused from the supper itself, but came in to hear the speeches. Mrs. Kellogg, '00, as President of the Associ-

ation, presided and introduced Dr. Schenck who before calling for any toasts, announced the customary limit of "five minutes to each speech."

The various speakers represented the reunion classes, the faculty and the Board of Directors. They were as follows, in approximately the order of their speaking:—Marion MacIntosh, 1890; Dr. Kate Rotan Drinker, 1910; M. Beck; Helen Kempton, 1905; Miss Applebee; Mr. Dennis, representing the Board of Directors; Miss Hatcher; President Thomas.

Dean Reilly and Dean Maddison, Mme. Beck and Mrs. Rhoads were also seated at the speakers' table.

Between the speeches, college songs were sung and Hilda Worthington Smith, 1910, very kindly recited two of her monologues. Most of the speeches as well as Dr. Schenck's introductions are given in full in the *QUARTERLY* for July, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN R. STURGIS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

A meeting was called on January 12 to hear Miss Martha Thomas and Mrs. Dudley, members of the Finance Committee, discuss the form which the Mary E. Garrett memorial should take.

There was a report from Mrs. Pease, the Bryn Mawr representative on the Board of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. The Branch moved to continue to pay an annual contribution of \$25 to the work of the Bureau.

The Branch was then addressed on the subject of the memorial by Mrs. Dudley and Miss Martha Thomas. After a full discussion of the various plans suggested for such a memorial, the following motion was passed:

Moved and seconded that the New York Branch would like the memorial to take the form of endowment of a chair under same conditions as other gifts of endowment given. In this connection there was discussion of the Budget of the College, the financial results of the enlargement of departments and other large expenditures, in view of the limited income at the disposal of the College, and in view of the desire of the Alumnae Association to have a share in the responsibilities of the College. The discussion brought out clearly the feeling of the alumnae that they were responsible and

wished to be responsible for the welfare of the College, and as a result of this feeling the following motion was passed unanimously:

Moved that it is the sense of this Branch that since the Alumnae Association has given its past gifts to the College for the purpose of increasing academic salaries and thereby indicated its belief that the academic work of the College must be increasingly strengthened and salaries be made more adequate for such purposes, the Association should be informed through its Directors whenever the Trustees contemplate opening any new department in the College and furthermore that unless special gifts are specifically given and are adequate for such purposes, the Association should be informed through its Directors and given an opportunity to discuss the desirability of making such extension.

Another motion to provide for the fuller information of the alumnae was also passed:

Moved and seconded that the Alumnae Directors be invited to address the different Branches at least once a year, and keep them informed of the work of the Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES A. HAND.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the College for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors, preferably the Saturday of the mid-year recess.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar and fifty cents, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be seventy-five cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of thirty dollars; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. Any 25 or more members of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may form a local branch, the geographical limits to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr College who is eligible to membership in the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may be a member of a Branch Organization.

SEC. 3. Every Branch Organization shall report to the Alumnae Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not

signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meetings. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association, and shall countersign all vouchers drawn by the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the

publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall pay them out only by vouchers countersigned by the President; she shall collect all dues and assessments, shall file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall report on the finances of the Association when called upon, to the Association or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the College. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the

Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the president of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by The Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1 preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes, and when authorized by the Alumnae Association shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE IX

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME X

APRIL, 1916

No. 1

FACULTY COÖPERATION IN RE-APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS AT BRYN MAWR

It is interesting to learn at the moment of going to press that one of the subjects which the Academic Committee was asked to study during the year is already under discussion at Bryn Mawr,—namely, the question of faculty coöperation in the matter of reappointments and dismissals.

During the past year the question of academic freedom, tenure of office, etc., has been very widely discussed throughout the country. The American Association of University Professors has recently brought home to the public through its admirable reports that the present organization of our colleges and universities is autocratic—a survival of the closed corporation era which is now everywhere under scrutiny and criticism. President Thomas brought the report of this association to the attention of the Conference of Women Trustees of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in February with the recommendation that these trustees should make it the subject of study during the coming year. The same report was in January referred for study to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. A committee of this Board was recently formed to consider the question and will confer with representatives of the faculty with a view to adopting some modification of the existing system.

One of the Alumnae Directors has been appointed to this committee and the Academic Committee holds itself ready to communicate to the College any suggestions which individual alumnae may wish to contribute.

MARION REILLY AND THE OFFICE OF DEAN OF THE COLLEGE AT
BRYN MAWR, 1907-1916

Only a small number of the alumnae of Bryn Mawr have personal memory of the years when the Deanship of the College was held by Miss Thomas, and the long period from 1894 to 1907 when the office was merged in the presidency and Miss Thomas became both President and Dean has made many forget that it ever existed separately and that the appointment in 1907 of Marion Reilly as Dean of the College was not a new departure. Even for the earlier alumnae the greater length and scope of Miss Thomas's work as President have overshadowed the memory of her first service to Bryn Mawr as Dean, and to the present undergraduate perhaps only the time-honored name of her house will "bear witness if I lie."

It was at any rate with all the anxiety of meeting a new problem that after ten years of her presidency, tentative discussion began between Miss Thomas and members of the Academic Committee and of the Alumnae Association at large as to the feasibility of the appointment of a Dean; thus could be met a situation created by larger numbers of students, growing demands on the part of schools and parents for a more carefully supervised education, increasingly greater calls on the President's time and the constant addition of courses offered by the College with a correspondingly increased difficulty of choice for the student. The necessity of dividing the work of a dean's office among several busy offices, that of the President, the Secretary to the President, the Secretary of the College, and the Wardens, was a growing burden. But to create a dean's office, to collect and re-unite what had become a firm part of other

combinations, and to add besides whatever new had become necessary after fourteen years of the College's growth, was a difficult and delicate task. It was to the extraordinary satisfaction of the alumnae that announcement was made in 1906 of the appointment of Marion Reilly to the office of Dean.

Dean Reilly began her work in the following October (1907). Her first office was the present office of the Department of the History of Art in the Library, and the juniors and seniors came to her for advice. For the freshmen the arrangement of preceding years was kept and after consultation with President Thomas they came under the direction of the Wardens as assistant advisers; the sophomores continued to register with Miss Maddison and be advised by her. During the second year Dean Reilly moved her office to its present place in Taylor where she could be more conveniently reached by the college officials and the students; and she took over this year the important and difficult arrangement of courses for the freshmen in the early hours of their arrival at Bryn Mawr. They continued, however, to see President Thomas during the first two weeks of college to advise with her in regard to the general plan of their college work. Beginning with 1909, Dean Reilly directed the courses of all undergraduate students.

Already at the A. C. A. meeting in California in 1908 Dean Reilly had represented the College, she had spoken occasionally for the College outside, and in 1909-10 she regularly took President Thomas's place at chapel in her absence. Natural outgrowths of student advising were the meeting of the Dean of the

College with the Petition Committee, and the transference of the Appointment Bureau to the Dean's office, 1910-11. In 1912 she was made a member of the faculty and of the Senate. Less formal connection with student organizations and committees grew steadily. At Dean Reilly's resignation in 1916 she leaves to her successor an office carrying on a unified and definite work which touches all interests of the undergraduates.

Dean Reilly has of course given far more to the College than a valuable and efficient office, though her early resignation makes appropriate emphasis on this side of her work. She has never allowed the office to become merely a clearing house for cards or a depository of records—a temptation to which only the elect among Deans may rise entirely superior. Beyond the limits of a dean's routine work she has made a great positive contribution to the College. In the

tangled problems of community life her judgments have come to be relied on for their unfailing rectitude. The complications of human relationship she faces with unswerving honesty. All genuine effort has met her encouragement, and her disapproval—not of persons but of practices—has been manifest only in attempts to keep from the College all that was cheap, tawdry and base. No members of the student body, staff or faculty who have had “business in the Dean's office” have failed to be quickened by the fine flame of her personality. “Talks with the Dean” have sharpened perceptions and kindled enthusiasms. Her influence stands for that independence, that joy in overcoming difficulties, that close scholarship, which tradition at least connects with the romantic days of young Bryn Mawr—a tradition than which there is none pleasanter in the history of the American college.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

COMMENT ON THE FIRE PREVENTION GIFT

THE BRYN MAWR FUND

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The announcement in your columns to-day of the establishment by a group of graduates of Bryn Mawr College of a fund for the study of plans for the prevention of the loss of life by fire in industrial establishments in Pennsylvania should receive more than passing attention, more even than the sympathetic, appreciative and suggestive notice you have given it on the editorial page.

These women are college graduates, they have been 25 years out in the larger world, many of them have had exceptional opportunities of watching the progress made during this period, and of knowing the world as it is. The result has been that they believe the best return such a group of graduates can make to the college that has bred them and the community that has made their life what it is is not some means of enjoyment for college students and visitors, no matter how elevated in character, not a material and visible object, however beautiful or artistic, not a reproduction of anything from the past, but a contribution toward the solution of a present-day social problem. The things they might have chosen were good; this that they have chosen is better, and it is more typical of our age.

Their action is especially interesting to those of us who are so constantly impressed with the fact that it is not the things which are seen; but those which are unseen, which really influence the world; that it is individual character, outlook on the world, laws, institutions, opinions, judgments, likes and dislikes that are the most fundamental, substantial and influential things. In the midst of this great war which has resulted so directly from differences of habit of thought, we should none of us be blind to the influence which mental attitude exerts on history and none unresponsive to an action which shows an increasing consciousness of the importance of the non-material elements in society.

It is often said that there is nothing new. The action of these women disproves it. There is a new sense of responsibility of those who have intellectual insight and pecuniary means,

there is a new realization that it is not merely in times of crisis or catastrophe, but in usual times, that conditions need looking into; there is a new belief that the higher ideals of the community must prevail, and that no individual negligence or self-interest or shortcoming can be allowed to stand in the way of the demands of society at large; there is a new degree of humanitarian sympathy with those whose lives are more narrow and subject to greater chances of harm. It is because this foundation by this group of Bryn Mawr women embodies and strengthens these conceptions that it has an especial interest. Its importance lies not only in the help it will give in the prevention of the loss of the lives of the women and girls by fire, but in the fact that it will awaken more people to a new sense of responsibility, and will make many see clearly what we may have before seen dimly, that we have already entered into a period of higher and better social ideals.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY,

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
January 6, 1916.

THE BRYN MAWR EXAMPLE

Miss Edith Wyatt has this to say in the Chicago Herald about the Bryn Mawr fire prevention study, the recent gift to the public from members of the first four classes:

Surely this commemoration is a striking token. "The chief use of learning," it seems to say, "is to enable us to understand the gravest difficulties of the life around us and to find a way out of them."

How is a democracy to govern with a clear and absolute intent in the complication of modern conditions? How is a government of the people, by the people, for the people to unbar the door against which the dead bodies of scores of young girls lay piled in the Triangle Factory? These are some of the most pressing questions our country has to answer today.

This is the period of the year, the season of the birthdays of Lincoln and of Washington, when most of us read again the Gettysburg address, and stop for a moment in the hurry of more trivial, individual activities to realize our lives simply as a part of the life of our nation. At such a time one is glad to honor the unique commemoration of Bryn Mawr's first classes as a work dedicated to the old, beautiful resolve

expressed by our greatest leader that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

BRYN MAWR IN "WHO'S WHO IN NEW ENGLAND"

In the 1916 edition of *Who's Who in New England* the following names of Bryn Mawr graduates appear: Mrs. Annie Crosby Emery Allinson, '92, Miss Emily Greene Balch, '89, and Miss Helena Stuart Dudley '89, Mrs. Susan Walker Fitzgerald '93, Miss Nellie Neilson '93, Miss Edith Edwards, '01, and Mrs. Myra Frank Rosenau, '00. Of these Mrs. Allinson and Miss Edith Edwards are residents of Rhode Island, the others of Massachusetts. Miss Helena S. Dudley is well known as head-worker of Dennison House, Boston, for many years, Miss Balch, of Wellesley, as an economist, and Mrs. Fitzgerald as a suffrage worker. Mrs. Allinson, formerly Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin and at the Women's College, Brown University, and Miss Neilson, now professor of history at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, are listed as educators. Mrs. Myra F. Rosenau, the wife of Professor J. Milton Rosenau of Harvard University, has gained a place in the civic life of Boston and in work among Jewish women. Miss Edwards, whose best appreciated work has been along lines of social service, is one of the rising younger leaders among women in her native state.

Who's Who in New England is a carefully edited volume, and the proportion of women to men included in its pages noticeably small, so Bryn Mawr College may feel encouraged that seven of her graduates have attained the distinction of honorable mention on a par with the most successful men of the New England States.

Contributed.

A SURVEY OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS

Sarah H. Atherton, 1913, has recently completed a "Survey of Wage-Earning Girls below Sixteen Years of Age" which has been published by the National Child Labor Committee. The preface is by Mrs. Florence Kelley, who says: "This survey . . . is so far as can be learned, the first statistical investigation of its size carried on by volunteers in the United States. It is, also, the first special study of all the girls 14 to 16 years old in all the industries in one community. It is of value in two entirely distinct ways."

In the introduction Miss Atherton gives full credit to all who helped her in the work of making the survey—among those to whom thanks are given is Dr. M. P. Smith of Bryn Mawr College. Acknowledgement is also made "to all who revealed their private affairs in order to furnish the necessary facts; for their forbearance under what must sometimes have seemed an impertinence; for their courtesy and their friendliness. If they could but return the calls of their visitors, they would continue to teach lessons not to be forgotten—lessons in the art of living."

This study is important not only for its statistical value, but to as great a degree for the personal element that has entered into it. "Only after constant contact with little girls in the mills can one realize how difficult it is to make a plea for them merely impersonal and statistical. One finds in them the ever varying winsomeness of children, unaffected by their beginning industrial life so soon, and something of the nobleness which comes only with the shouldering of responsibility."

Some of the many interesting facts brought out are: that there has been a great increase in the employment of children under 16 since 1910; that "more daughters of native fathers work below the age of sixteen years in proportion to the whole number of native fathers than children of foreign-born fathers; that nearly 22 per cent of the girls from whom information was obtained left school before 14. On this point Miss Atherton says: "When almost a fourth of a population who come under a law can break it, either the law needs re-modelling or it should be better enforced."

"Necessity" is the reason most often given for leaving school; and of those reporting the disposal of their wage 79.1 per cent give their wages to parent or guardian without mention of an allowance, 3.6 per cent give wages and mention allowance, 8.6 per cent keep wages, 1.6 per cent pay board. In regard to "necessity" and varying standards of living, the report remarks: "Is there not a difference between a normal standard of living and an extravagant standard, a normal standard including what is necessary to efficiency? Does not an American family (with per capita weekly earnings \$7.00) who says it is 'necessary' for a child to work, show some flaw in its scale of values preferring present material comfort to the less obviously material future benefit resulting from education for their children? Some foreigners

having a so-called lower standard of living to begin with, still are at times willing to forego much for the sake of education."

Only 49 of 302 girls reported any other instruction than that of the public schools. "Such figures show the primary importance of the public schools. If instruction in home economy had been prescribed for all girls before leaving school, about ten times as many would have received this instruction as have since been taught anything, except music, in all other institutions and by all agencies combined. The great value of the work done by the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations, classes and clubs, can never be measured by statistics, which only lead one to wish that such activities were ten times more extensive than they are at present, although they can seldom do anything but supplement the public schools."

After a discussion of the relation of wage, age, and school grade, follows the comment: "From one point of view this might seem an arraignment of the educational system, for education is supposed to fit children to better cope with life. But when one sees how absolutely mechanical much of the work is, which girls under 16 do in the mills, one can easily understand that more education might not in the least contribute to the value of their work.

. . . If vocational training means taking a portion of the few years which these children are now allowed in school to spend in developing their minds, and teaching them instead mechanical motions in the hope of a slightly higher wage on entering industry, it is a questionable benefit. One cannot see how more than a few weeks could be filled with such instruction. On the other hand, the more idealistic advocates of vocational training say that it must show to children about to enter industry, how that industry touches life. Even if their motions are mechanical, if they have an intelligent appreciation of the great process in which they are taking part, some of that element of blind drudgery is eliminated."

A vivid picture of the lives of these young girls is given in the description of their amusements and ambitions. "The favorite amusement among girls of American parentage was moving pictures, then music; among those of Austro-Hungarian, sewing, then music; among English, moving pictures; among the Germans, moving pictures, then music; among the Irish Polish, Russians, moving pictures; with the Welsh, music." One American reported "mu-

sic, dancing, and Y. W. C. A." There is a refreshing frankness in one report: "meeting the boys." But the startling fact is that so many had no amusement—they were either too busy with home duties after work or too tired to have either will or energy for further activity. The prevailing ambition both of the girls and of their mothers for them was for the occupation of dressmaking.

Since this enquiry was finished, the survey states, the child labor law of Pennsylvania has been greatly improved. Suggestions for further improvement are: 1. More adequate provision for factory inspection. 2. Improved administration of widows' pension fund. 3. Vocational training designed not merely to increase earning capacity. 4. Annual medical examination of girls under 16 in mills. 5. Compulsory courses in home economy required of all girls before they leave school. 6. A living wage to men.

Miss Atherton's "afterword" is:

There is nothing startling or new in finding about one-third of the laboring population who have children at work not receiving sufficient wages to buy themselves enough food to keep them in health, and enough clothes to keep themselves warm. They are spending body and life in a struggle for meat and raiment, while the opportunities for some values which make life more than meat are crowded out.

There are two main removable reasons why girls work in Wilkes-Barre. Some go to the mills because their fathers do not make a living wage. Some go because their fathers have been incapacitated or killed in industrial accidents; others go because they do not like school, still others because their fathers are inefficient, partly through their own fault. No one denies that coal mining and other industries are a blessing to the community. Yet is there not a serious maladjustment when the insufficient wages of men are eked out by those of children, when the burden of industrial accidents falls upon little shoulders least able to bear it?

If we go into the factories we shall find that many children look healthy and happy, as they should, but many, far too many, do not. We know "it were better to have a mill-stone around one's neck. . . ."—yet some of them are so stoop-shouldered as to look as though they had been carrying millstones about their necks.

We can only strive for deeper insight, more persistent courage, above all, for more imagination, so that when we know the facts, wherever we are—in smoke-encircled cities, or in the quiet country—there can never be quite silenced

the hum of that machinery, the picture will not be utterly erased of hands that go back and forth through hours, days and years. These things form a burden not light, but worth the carrying.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CAMPUS NOTES

Cutting. Since the beginning of the year there have been three subjects which have occupied the attention of the student body. First in order of time came the question of cutting. On the whole statistics seemed to show that the students were controlling the cutting in a fairly satisfactory manner, but there were still some who felt no individual or collective responsibility for the situation, and who now that the check of a cut rule was removed, continued to cut in a thoughtless and care free manner. The college authorities, as a reminder to the students, have undertaken to notify all who have cut more than eight times. The students realizing the necessity for united action to uphold the necessary high standard for attendance on lectures, have agreed upon a scheme, in accordance with which each student is asked to report to her hall representatives every time she cuts. These representatives, together with the President of the Undergraduate Association, constitute a committee which keeps the student records of cutting and compares them with the office records about once a month. In cases of excessive cutting the committee has the right to ask for an explanation from the student in question. This new scheme has not been in operation long enough to enable one to state definite results.

Christian Association. The second subject for consideration by the students has been the status of the Christian Association. There has been a feeling on the part of some that this Association does not play as vital a part in the life of the College as is possible. With the end in view of discovering where the difficulty lies and a remedy for it, several of the Wednesday evening meetings have been given over to discussion and criticism of the Association as it is at present. At the first of these meetings the opinion was expressed that entering students are asked to join too soon, and that their membership may on this account be more or less perfunctory. The fact that the attendance at Sunday Evening Chapel has not been as good as might be desired while

the most popular Bible class is the one on social work, organized by Miss Kingsbury and led by experts in different lines of social work, shows that the students in general are looking for practical Christianity and are more interested in lectures than in sermons. The meetings in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Association, which took place over the week end of March the tenth, and at which the speakers were Dr. Coffin of New York, Dr. Howland of Buffalo, Dr. Barton, Miss Applebee, Elsie Deems, 1910, Hilda W. Smith, 1910, and Leila Houghteling, 1911, seem to have been well attended.

Self-Government. As early as December 16, the third subject of interest, namely the Self-Government Association, came up for discussion. At a meeting on that date the question of quiet hours was considered. The observance of quiet hours had in general become so lax that it had been suggested to abolish them. Since there was not a quorum at the meeting it was decided that the will of the Association was to keep quiet hours, and that hereafter the regulations in regard to them should be considered as important as any other Self-Government regulation. The next step in the definition of the scope of Self-Government was taken when the treasurer of the Association offered her resignation because she had indirectly obtained information regarding some misdemeanor on the part of another student. She felt that she must resign because as an individual, she would be betraying the confidence of a friend by giving the information she had thus acquired, and she could not remain an officer of the Association without reporting. The meeting which was called to pass upon her resignation had to consider whether every individual member of the Association, as well as its officers, is responsible for reporting anything which is to the discredit of the Association. The Board, carrying on the traditions of Self-Government, maintained throughout that the only strength of the Association lies in the feeling of the individual members that each one of them is responsible not only for her own con-

duct but for the conduct of the Association as a whole. After two meetings at which it was first voted that members of the Association other than the officers should not be required to report offenses of individuals against Self-Government, the resignation of the treasurer was accepted, and it was voted that all members of Self-Government be responsible for reporting infringement of rules, provided that they get their information through direct observation. An attempt to amend the resolution which provides that the Board may require testimony,—to read “with the exception of testimony gained through confidence,” was not successful.

Lectures. There have been many interesting lectures this year. Perhaps the two which were received with the most enthusiasm were the one by Mrs. Pankhurst on “Serbia and How Women are Helping the Great War,” and that by Mr. Masfield on “English Poetry.” Mr. Masfield was apparently so pleased with his reception here that he offered two prizes which he hoped to be able to award in person, and which in any case are to be awarded each year. One of these is to be given for the best short poem, the other for the best short story or play. The prize in the first instance is to consist of three volumes of Mr. Masfield’s poetry with an inscription to the winner, and for the prose three volumes of his prose with a like inscription. Mr. Masfield in the meantime has been called back to England, and the poems and stories will be judged by a committee consisting of Miss Georgiana G. King, *Chairman*, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Chew.

Music. There have been two concerts arranged for by the Music Committee, the attendance at which has seemed to indicate a genuine interest in good music on the part of the students. Mr. Ernest Schelling gave a piano recital and Mr. Bispham a song recital.

College Tea House. As a result of long-felt dissatisfaction with the College Tea Room, a committee was appointed by the Undergraduate Association to investigate conditions there. The students felt quite justly that they were obliged to pay high prices for poor service. The outcome of the investigation is that the running of the Tea Room has been taken over by three students who work there from four to eight o’clock every day. If this management proves successful, a new field will be opened to students who wish to work their way through college.

Red Cross Work. Both students and faculty

have been busy with Red Cross work during the year. Up to January 20, by their combined efforts they had sent off a box for Poland, another for Belgium, and one of magazines for the English soldiers. In reply to a request from Mme. Cons, the wife of a former Bryn Mawr professor, they are planning this semester to send bags filled with articles of clothing, chocolate, etc., to the French soldiers.

Freshman Show. The greatest excitement of the past month has been the freshman show entitled “The Nightmare.” To the older alumnae who were present the pursuit of a class animal through a maze of ballets and topical songs, which distinctly reflected the “Passing Show” as well as local traditions and happenings, presented a great contrast to the earlier type of Freshman Show based on a Virgil eclogue or a classic such as *Alice in Wonderland*, and retouched by some original and creative spirit in the class. The “Nightmare” came rolling on the stage in a Ford, and turned out to be a large green Hippocampus. Not all the audience were completely taken by surprise, as there were some, particularly among the sophomores, who had already guessed the identity of the class animal. By the way, the sophomores deserve more credit than was first accorded to them by College at large in the matter of the Parade Night song. It seems that they had discovered enough of the freshman song before Parade Night to write the words of their parody and it only remained for them to discover the tune, which they did at the last moment.

MARGARET BONTECOU.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 1-JUNE 1, 1916

- March 1 Address at Chapel by Professor Georgiana Goddard King on “The Collection of Oriental Art at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.”
- March 2 Lecture, in French under the auspices of the Department of French, by Professor Anatole Le Braz, Professor of French Literature in the University of Rennes, in Taylor Hall at 4.30 p.m., “La France et la Guerre.”
- March 3 Concert under the Auspices of the Music Committee in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m. Song Recital by Mr. David Bispham.

- March 4 Freshman Show in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m. "A Nightmare."
- March 5 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Edward A. Steiner, Ph.D., Professor of Applied Christianity, Grinnell College, Iowa.
- March 6 Address at Chapel by Miss Edna Rich, Head of the State Normal School of Industrial Training and Home Economics, Santa Barbara, California, on the work of this School.
- March 10 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. Christian Association Conference. Address by the Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, in the Chapel at 8 p.m.
- March 11 Christian Association Conference. Celebration of Sixth Anniversary of Founding of Christian Association. Meeting in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m. Addresses by Professor George A. Barton, Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, Miss E. Deems 1910, Miss H. W. Smith, 1910, and Miss L. Houghteling, 1911.
- March 12 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Murray Shipley Howland, D.D., Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York.
- March 13 Address by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, Lecturer under the London University Extension Board and Editor of the *Sociological Review*, in Taylor Hall at 4.30 p.m. "After the War, Settlement and Reconstruction." President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- March 16 Address at Chapel by Mrs. Juliette Low, President of the American Girls Scouts. "The Girl Scout Movement."
- March 17 Announcement of European Fellowships Awards. Fellowship Dinners Denbigh Hall, Rockefeller Hall. Address before the History Club, Taylor Hall 8.30 p.m., by Professor Charles Downer Hazen, Ph.D., LL.D., Author of *Europe Since 1815* and other historical works. "Gambetta and the Founding of the Third Republic." History Club Reception, Denbigh Hall, 9.30 p.m.
- March 18 Address in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m., by Mr. Laurence Housman of England, Writer and Dramatist, "Moral and Immoral influences in Modern Drama."
- March 19 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Rabbi Stephen Samuel Wise, Ph.D., Rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York City.
- March 20 President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- March 24 Gymnasium Contest, Gymnasium, at 4 p.m. Address in French before the French Club, Taylor Hall, at 8 p.m., by Professor Albert Carnoy, formerly of the University of Louvain and now Professor of Classical and Oriental Philology in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, "The University of Louvain."
- March 25 Vocational Conference, Taylor Hall at 9.30 a.m. Address under the Auspices of the Department of English, Rockefeller Hall at 8 p.m., by Mr. George Arthur Plimpton, Trustee and Treasurer of Barnard College; President of the Trustees of Amherst College, Trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy, etc., Collector of Mediaeval Text-books. "School Books used in the Time of Shakespeare."
- March 26 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Henry Hallam Tweedy, D.D., Professor of Practical Theology in Yale University.
- April 1 Address in Taylor Hall at 4 p.m., by the Honorable Mrs. Bertrand Russell. Concert under the Auspices of the Music Committee in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m., by the full Philadelphia Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Leopold Stokowski.
- April 2 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Hugh Black, LL.D., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

- April 5 Address in Taylor Hall, 4.30 p.m., by the Baroness Houard, "Conditions in France during the War."
- April 7 Address, under the Auspices of the Department of Modern Art, in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m., by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Member of the American Federation of Art, on "Gothic Art."
- April 8 Track Meet at 10 a.m. Glee Club Concert. Performance of the Mikado at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.
- April 9 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Hugh L. Burleson, D.D., Secretary of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
- April 10 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students. President Thomas At Home to the Senior Class.
- April 14 Junior Senior Supper. Sophomore Supper. Freshman Supper.
- April 15 Junior-Senior Supper Play.
- April 16 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Harris Ely Adriance, D.D., of Englewood, New Jersey.
- April 17 President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students.
- April 19 Easter Vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- April 27 Easter Vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- April 28 Address in Taylor Hall under the Auspices of the Department of Modern Art by Mr. Leo Stein at 8 p.m., "Modern Painting."
- April 30 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Charles A. Richmond, D.D., President of Union College, Schenectady.
- May 5 Meeting of Bryn Mawr Chapter of the College Equal Suffrage League. Address by the Reverend Anna Howard Shaw.
- May 6 Senior Play.
- May 7 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Robert Johnston, D.C.L., Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.
- May 12 Concert under the Auspices of the Music Committee in the Cloister Garden, 3.30 p.m., by the members of the Russian Choir of the Greek Church in New York City.
- Graduate Reception to the Faculty, Rockefeller Hall, 8.30 p.m.
- May 13 Meeting of the Science Club in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m. Address by Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.
- May 14 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Edmund S. Rousmaniere, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston.
- May 15 President At Home to the Senior Class.
- May 16 Vacation.
- May 17 Collegiate Examinations begin.
- May 21 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Charles R. Brown, D.D., Dean of the Yale Divinity School.
- May 22 President At Home to the Graduate Students.
- May 28 Baccalaureate Sermon. The Reverend George A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
- May 29 Senior Supper.
- May 30 President's Luncheon to the Senior Class. Bonfire.
- May 31 College Breakfast. Garden Party. Play in the Cloisters.
- June 1 Conferring of Degrees. Address by President Mary E. Woolley, LL.D., President of Mount Holyoke College.

AWARD OF EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

Four students have been selected by the faculty of Bryn Mawr College to receive the highest honours in the gift of the College which take the form of Fellowships of the value of \$500 and \$700, this sum to be used to defray the expenses of one year of study at some European University. These honours are open to four classes of students: first, the senior class; second, graduate students in their first year of graduate study; third, graduate students in their second year of graduate study; fourth, graduate students in the department of Teutonic Philology.

The Mary E. Garrett Fellowship, given to a graduate student in her second year of graduate study, was awarded to ELIZABETH BEATRICE DAW of Spottswood, New Jersey. A.B., Vassar College, 1909; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1910; Fellow in English, Bryn

Mawr College, 1914-15; Fellow by Courtesy and Scholar in English, 1915-16; Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellow of Vassar College, 1915-16; a student in English and Old French.

The President's European Fellowship, given to a graduate student in her first year of graduate study, was awarded to HELEN MORNINGSTAR of Columbus, Ohio. A.B., 1913, A.M., 1915, Teaching Fellow, 1913-15, Ohio State University; Fellow in Geology, 1915-16 Bryn Mawr College; a student of Geology.

The Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship is of the value of \$700. It was founded by Mrs. Woerishoffer of New York in memory of her mother and in the desire to encourage in America the study of Teutonic Philology. Miss RUTH PERKINS of Abington, Massachusetts, A.B., Wellesley College, 1912, and A.M., Radcliffe College, 1913; Scholar in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1914-15; and Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1915-16; has been awarded the Fellowship for this year.

Statistics showing the use made of these fellowships are as follows: The Mary E. Garrett Fellowship has been awarded 22 times and of the 22 winners, 14 have already the degree of Ph.D., 10 are College professors or instructors, 4 are teaching in schools, 1 is a College Dean, 3 are studying, 2 married, 1 dead. The President's European Fellowship has been awarded 19 times, and of the 19 winners 9 have the degree of Ph.D., 9 are College professors, 3 are studying, 2 teaching in schools, 2 married and 2 dead.

The Honour Students of the Senior Class, 1916, are as follows:

Magna Cum Laude

MARIAN CLEMENTINE KLEPS, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

LOIS ESTABROOK SANDISON, prepared by the Indiana Normal School, Terra Haute; Girls' High School, Oxford, England; and Willard School, Berlin, Germany.

LOUISE BULKLEY DILLINGHAM, prepared by the Short Hills School, Short Hills, N. J.

Cum Laude

EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

MARY GARRETT BRANSON, prepared by Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr.

MARGARET RUSSELL, prepared by the High School, Plymouth, Mass., and the Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

ELEANOR MARCELLA CLINTON, prepared by the Portland Academy, Portland, Oregon, and the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

EMILIE THERESE STRAUSS, prepared by the Wilkes Barre Institute, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HELEN CALDER ROBERTSON, prepared by Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, R. I.

ANNA SEARS, prepared by the High School, Framingham, Mass., and Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut.

ANNA CAROLINE LEE, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

The greatest honour—that is the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship—has been awarded to MARIAN CLEMENTINE KLEPS, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia, who has held the Trustees' Philadelphia High School Scholarship, 1912-16; the James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship and a special Scholarship, 1913-14; the Anna Hallowell Memorial Scholarship, 1914-15, and the Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, 1915-16. Her principal subjects of study are Latin and English. Her grade on all her examinations is 87.328.

There have been 27 holders of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship and of these 4 are teaching in Colleges, 8 teaching in Schools, 2 engaged in College administration, 1 writing and lecturing, 1 a government translator, 7 married, 2 have no occupations, 6 have the Ph.D. degree.

THE FACULTY

President Thomas gave an address on "College Education for Girls" before the members and friends of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston in January.

President Thomas also made an address before the Girls' Latin School of Boston in January.

Dr. Tennent has been elected President of the Society of American Zoologists for the year 1916. This is one of the foremost scientific societies of the country, and it is considered a high honor to be the president.

Dr. Marie Gertrude Rand spoke before the Science Club, March 4, on "Mental Tests." Dr. Rand is the Psychologist to the Model School, where many of her tests have been made.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

On Wednesday evening, February 16, Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago

lectured before a Wellesley College audience on "Imagination in Greek and English Poetry."

"M. Cons has just received the *Croix Militaire*, the most coveted honor in the French Army, for his bravery under fire and for the devotion with which he had successfully concluded a secret mission. Together with the order went an eight days' furlough, which he spent with Madame Cons at Lyons."—*The College News*, January 6.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

Miss Marina Ewald, a German graduate student at Bryn Mawr in 1912-13, who is now teaching in a girls' school in Berlin writes of the feeling in Germany as the war continues. She says, "Outwardly our life goes on as it always did, only that we all expect that after the war taxation will be so heavy all over Europe that it will make a very marked and material difference in the comfort we have hitherto been accustomed to. So far one feels very little, if any, economical depression or shortage of material. The two vegetarian days that shall be kept every week at first greatly excited our housewives, but they soon took to it as to any other regular habit.

"All in all it seems to me that people are getting blunter towards everything, as if one were only capable of a certain amount of emotion and, that being spent, one adapts one's self to any kind of condition without much

resentment or mental effort. So there was really hardly any joy or excitement over the quick advance of our troops in Serbia, and so one begins to pass the crippled, who aroused so much feeling in the first year, more or less untouched. I wonder whether the time will ever come when I can feel the world standing open to me, or whether America will remain to me nothing but a memory of that almost fabulous time, 'before the war.'"—*The College News*.

Caroline Austin Duror, holder of the President's European Fellowship for the present year, was killed on March 26 by a train which struck her on a curve on the shore of Devil's Lake, Baraboo, Wis. Miss Duror was studying at Chicago University this year and was to be assistant in Geology at Barnard College next year, with the hope of using her European Fellowship in the future when conditions in Europe were favorable.

SARAH BERLINER RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Two Sarah Berliner Research Fellowships, each of the value of \$1000, have been awarded for the year 1916-17. One goes to Dr. Erdmann for work in biology, one to Dr. Maury for geology. Dr. Maury expects to carry on her research in San Domingo. In 1917-18 Dr. Erdmann is to have a teaching position in Yale University, and Dr. Maury one in Cornell University.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell spoke at the Bryn Mawr Club of New York on March 8, on "Changes in Industrial Occupations of English Women Due to the War."

On November 4, President Thomas spoke to over forty members and a few guests; and on December 29, at a luncheon for the undergraduates, fifty-three members and guests came to meet Miss Anne Morgan and to hear the war experiences of Madame Laura de Turczynowicz, a Polish refugee.

For February the Committee has arranged a series of three lectures on the drama by Professor Stark Young of Amherst. The charge for the course is five dollars, and the responses at the moment indicate that the expenses will be covered.

The monthly teas have been given with considerable regularity on the first Wednesday

of the month. The attendance usually is from four to eight people beside the receiving members.

It is difficult to make an exact financial statement of the entertainments, because the expenditure for them is necessarily involved in the housekeeping account. However, the general statement may be made that the entertainments during the year have been a little better than self-supporting. The margin of profit on the luncheons goes to make up the cost of printing and postage and the incidental expenses of teas, and leaves a slight surplus to the Club.

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh is offering an entrance scholarship of \$200 for Bryn Mawr next September—open for competition to any girl who receives her preparation in that district—i.e., Allegheny County or its neigh-

bors. Girls who prepare with a tutor may compete. It makes no difference where the entrance examinations are held, or where the girl's home is—she must be prepared in that district. This scholarship is given in reality to encourage the local schools to prepare girls for Bryn Mawr. The Club hopes to continue the scholarship for five years. The money is raised entirely by subscription. There is one subscription of \$50 from an anonymous friend of the College, and the other subscriptions range from \$3 to \$25.

MADISON

The Bryn Mawr alumnae at Madison, Wisconsin, have recently started a very informal Bryn Mawr Club—without by-laws or officers—whose only activity thus far has been to meet for tea at each other's houses. The local A.C.A. has undertaken to furnish a house in which women undergraduates may live cheaply by paying nothing for rent or heat and doing co-operative housekeeping. Various groups of college women have been asked to furnish some one room in the house, and the Bryn Mawr Club will doubtless furnish the library.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible.

The following names were registered at the annual meeting of 1916:

1889
Anna Rhoads Ladd, Sophia Weygandt Harris, Julia Cope Collins, Ella Riegel.

1891
Jane B. Haines.

1892
Frances B. Harris Brown.

1893
Louise Fulton Gucker, Lucy Lewis.

1894
Margaret Hilles Shearman.

1895
Julia Langdon Loomis, Marianna Janney.

1896
Mary Crawford Dudley, Caroline McCormick Slade,
Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, Katharine Innes Cook, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Clara E. Farr, Georgiana Goddard King, Harriet Mather Brownell, Abigail Camp Dimon, Pauline Goldmark, Gertrude Heritage Green.

1897
Katrina Ely Tiffany, Frances Fincke Hand, Laura Niles, Clara Vail Brooks, Agnes Howson Waples, Anna B. Lawther, Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Mary E. Converse, Emma Cadbury, Jr., Sue Avis Blake, Grace Albert, Mary Peckham Tubby.

1898
E. Nields Bancroft, Helen E. Williams, Leila R. Stoughton, Mary Githens Calvert, Anna D. Long, Martha Tracy, Bertha G. Wood.

1899
Elizabeth A. Andrews.

1900
Lois Farnham Horn, Maud Lowrey Jenks, Mary Kilpatrick.

1901

Corinne Sickel Hardy, Jessie P. Pelton, Laura Fowler, Evelyn L. F. Gould, Marion Parris Smith, Marion Reilly, Elizabeth F. Hutchin.

1902

Helen B. Trimble, Eleanor James, May Yeatts Howson, Edith T. Orlady.

1903

Virginia T. Stoddard, Fannie I. Brown, Eleanor Deming, Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant, Ida Langdon, Emma D. Roberts, Elizabeth Snyder, Elsie Lowrey, Margaret E. Brusstar.

1904

Bertha Brown, Margaret Ross Garner, Gertrude Buffum Barrows, Helen Howell Moorhead, Ruth Wood De Wolf, Helen Army Macan, Patty Rockwell Moorhouse, Margaret Scott.

1905

Elma Loines, Gertrude Hartman, Esther Lowenthal, Ethel Bennett Hitchens, Mabel Austin Converse, Edith Forsythe Converse.

1906

Mary Richardson Walcott, Margaret Blaisdell.

1907

Helen Smitheman Baldwin, Annie A. Gendell, Esther Meredith Reinhardt, Edith F. Rice, Annabella E. Richards, Virginia Hill Alexander, Ellen Thayer, Emily Cooper Johnson.

1908

Grace A. Woodelton, Helen Schmidt, Lucy P. Carner, Rose Guthrie Marsh, Eleanor Ferguson Rambo.

1909

Mary T. Nearing, Shirley Putnam, Mary M. Goodwin, Emma White Mitchell, Barbara Spofford Morgan, Lillian Laser Strauss.

1910

Jeanne B. Kerr, Hilda W. Smith, Frances Hearne Brown, Dorothy L. Ashton, Elsa Denison Voorhees.

1911

Mildred J. Ashbrook, Ruth Wells, Agnes Wood, Ellen Esther Pottberg.

1912

Christine Hammer, Beatrice Howson, Louise Watson, Mary Gertrude Fendall, Marjorie La Monte Thompson, Leonora Lucas, Elizabeth C. Hurd, Helen S. Lautz.

1913

Eleanor Bontecou, Katharine Page Loring, E. Y. Maguire, Helen Lee, Florence C. Irish, Nathalie Swift, Gladys Jones, Alice Patterson.

1914

Dorothy Weston, Carolina E. Newton.

1915

Lucile Davidson, Myra Richards Jessen, Mary Arleville Lobdell, Zena J. Blanc, Elsie H. Steltzer.

Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D.

PH.D.'s.

Marie Reimer has leave of absence from Barnard and is going to carry on chemical research in the University of California.

1889.

Frances Garrett, ex-'89, was married recently to Mr. Foulke, father of Rebecca Foulke Cregar (Mrs. N. C. Cregar), ex-'98.

1893

Ethel Andrews, daughter of Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews), was elected a member of the *College News* Board as a result of 1919's competition. Miss Andrews is also the Self-Government representative for 1919.

1894

Elizabeth Guilford Prestley (Mrs. John L. Prestley), is doing important work as the president of the western Pennsylvania organization of the National League of Women Workers.

Emma Bailey Speer (Mrs. Robert Speer), ex-'04, was elected National President of the Y. W. C. A. this winter.

Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. Randall N. Durfee), is President of the Fall River Branch of the A.C.A. She recently distributed to every girl in the Fall River High School a little pamphlet giving the expenses for board and tuition in all the colleges for women in New England and in a few others (Bryn Mawr among the number). The following is taken from this pamphlet: "With a very small

amount over and above the amount necessary for college expenses proper, any self-respecting girl can go to some college. The spirit of all colleges is one of coöperation with the earnest-minded girl who desires a college education. No matter what her future, the average girl will be better fitted for every day living because of the developing process of higher education. Not only will her personal happiness be increased through a better knowledge of her individual powers for service, but the home and community should gain by her deeper culture, balanced judgment, and broader horizon. . . . The world has need of the trained mind and heart, as well as hand."

Mrs. Durfee is also very busy with the Day Nursery conducted by the Fall River Branch of the A.C.A. In this nursery the aggregate attendance for last year was 8157.

Ethel Walker's school at Lakewood is very flourishing this winter—with the largest number of boarding pupils it has ever had.

Blanche Follansbee Caldwell (Mrs. Brown Caldwell), with her little daughter, Elizabeth, visited in Pittsburgh during the winter.

Helen Middleton Smith (Mrs. Thomas Smith) is living in Pittsburgh. Mr. Smith is an instructor in the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mary Breed has been in New York several times this winter—partly on business and partly "for music and the theatres."

1896

Ida Ogilvie is giving a graduate course in Glacial Geology in Columbia University this semester. There are fourteen students in the course, more than half of whom are men. The only other women who have given courses in the regular sessions of Columbia are Miss Gildersleeve and Miss Maltby.

Faith Mathewson Huizinga (Mrs. Arnold Huizinga), ex-'96, with her husband and daughter, is spending the winter at 300 West 109th Street, New York City.

Helena Chapin McLean (Mrs. Alexander E. McLean) died suddenly of acute Bright's disease at her home in York, Pa., on March 27.

1897

Frances Fincke Hand (Mrs. Learned Hand) is one of a committee of seven appointed to organize a conference, to take place in New York in April, to which women active in public life in the Eastern States will be called to

consider the question: "Shall women organize for possible service in the coming political campaign?" At the preceding conference on this subject the issue of preparedness was discussed and it was decided that women were called upon to take part in an election which promised to be so important.

Mrs. Hand has been elected president of the Women's City Club of New York.

1898

The following concerning Agnes Perkins is from the *Wellesley College News* of January 27: "Miss Perkins was the speaker at the second of the Magazine Board's informal teas. . . . She told most vividly of her English work with Armenian, Russian, Bulgarian, Greek and Turkish girls in the American College for Girls in Constantinople, mentioning the kind of work undertaken in each year of the college course, and emphasizing particularly the eagerness and able thoughtfulness of the students."

1899

Margaret Hall spent February in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. On her way home she met Laura Peckham Waring (Mrs. Edward H. Waring) and her husband in Havana.

After three weeks in Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, too, went to the Isle of Pines.

1900

Kate Williams has been doing volunteer work as secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity in Salt Lake City. "It has been a labor of love and unremunerated financially. To accomplish so large a task and one so exacting is worthy of very special honorable mention."

Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. R. S. Francis) recently spent two weeks at Pinehurst.

Helen MacCoy is doing volunteer friendly visiting in the Society for Organizing Charity in Philadelphia, and taking a course in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

1901

Edith Edwards served as Chairman of the State School Committee and member of the State Central Committee for Rhode Island in the Nation-Wide Baby Week Campaign held throughout the United States during the week of March 4-11.

1902

Fanny Cochran attended the annual luncheon

of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia in January.

Helen Nichols Estabrook (Mrs. Mansfield Estabrook), ex-'02, having left her two sons with a trained nurse, has been accompanying her husband on his business trips to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and the West.

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. D'Arcy H. Kay) is living with her two children in Leamington, England. Her husband, Captain D'Arcy H. Kay, was ordered to the continent last July. He has been in active service in France since last October.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. Robert Belknap) has taken a house in New York City for an indefinite period.

Marion Balch has been visiting in Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The article, "Swinburne and Carducci," by Beulah Brylawski Amram (Mrs. David W. Amram), ex-'02, which appeared in the January number of the *Yale Review*, has received most favorable comment. Mrs. Amram is at present very busy with preliminary work in connection with the Philadelphia Civic Exposition Committee of which she is a member.

Mary H. Ingham is organizing a Woman's Department in the Philadelphia branch of the firm Wm. P. Bonbright and Company. It is Miss Ingham's object to built up an investment business among women, giving opportunity to such as manage their own affairs to understand business methods and the principles of finance.

1903

Ruth Strong McMillin, ex-'03, was married to Mr. Samuel Erwin Strong on Thursday, March 2, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ethel Hulburd Johnston (Mrs. Hugh McBirney Johnston) has a second daughter, born in June, 1915.

Linda Lange is Instructor in Pathology in the University of Wisconsin and is working under Dr. C. H. Bunting both in research and teaching.

Alice Lovell Kellogg (Mrs. Lee Olds Kellogg) announces the birth of twin daughters on March 8.

1904

Amy Clapp has been appointed Head of the Department of Mathematics in the Southern High School for Girls. This high school is one of the new sectional high schools opened last February in Philadelphia.

Esther Sinn is a volunteer visitor for the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York City.

Leda White is doing secretarial work in New York City this winter.

Mary Christie Nute (Mrs. William Lawbach Nute), ex-'04, with her little son, has returned from Tarsus and is now at New Britain, Conn.

Gertrude Klein is teaching German in the new Southern High School of Philadelphia.

Adola Greely Adams (Mrs. Charles L. Adams) lost her only son in December. Alleyne Greely Adams was born August 24, 1914, and died in Washington December 21, 1915. A correspondent writes: "His sweet plucky nature won him friends at every turn."

1905

Owing to the efforts of Avis Putnam Dethier (Mrs. Edouard Dethier) and her mother, over 200 light comforts have been sent abroad for use on soldiers' stretchers. Edith Ashley, ex-'05, and Martha White, '03, have helped, among others, in making them.

Emily Shields enjoys her work as instructor in Latin at Smith.

Theodora Bates is teaching in Florida.

Helen Read, ex-'05, recently suffered slight loss by fire in her home in Landsdowne, Pa. No personal injury was sustained.

1906

Mary S. Lee is teaching Latin and French in the West Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Ida Garrett Murphy (Mrs. J. Prentice Murphy) has a son, Campbell Garrett Murphy, born August 17, 1915, at Winchester, Mass.

Alice Colgan Boomslicer (Mrs. George P. Boomslicer) has a son, born October 24, 1915, at Urbana, Ill.

Josephine Katzenstein attended the annual luncheon of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia in January.

1907

Clara Lyford Smith is Instructor in Biblical Literature and Comparative Religions at Goucher College.

Elfrida Rossmässler, ex-'07, is living in Ardmore, Pa.

Helen Smitheman Baldwin (Mrs. Allen T. Baldwin) has moved from Lakewood, Ohio, to Elizabeth, N. J. Her address is 418 Chilton Street.

Mary Ferguson attended the annual luncheon of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia in January.

The Chicago papers speak in the following terms of the play, *Overtones*, by Alice Gerstenberg, ex-'07, which is now being played in vaudeville: "A singular and audacious composition—is one of the most interesting of American short plays." "The play is a masterpiece." Miss Gerstenberg says: "My sketch 'Overtones' has jumped from an art theatre into vaudeville. It is now on tour on the Orpheum circuit booked for Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. When through with the West it will probably go East. . . . I hope some of my college friends in distant cities will watch the vaudeville advertisements and dare to go to see my child and perhaps send me a clipping or two from their discarded newspapers. As the vaudeville powers are trying to raise the standard of vaudeville I shall be most grateful for attendance that proves it possible. We played to sold out houses here."

1908

Sarah Minier Sanborne was married to Mr. Walter Gerald Weaver February 9, in St. Marks Episcopal Church in San Antonio where her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Minier, are spending the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver will live in Alice, Texas.

Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. John R. Reilly) has a second son, Dunham Reilly. She and her sons have been spending the winter in Redlands, California.

Anna M. Carrère has been visiting Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) in Madison, Wis., and Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) in Evanston, Ill.

Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford) has moved from Cleveland to Winnetka, Ill.

Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) has a son, David Balmer, born December 31, 1915.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) has a daughter, Elizabeth Anne Montgomery, born February 12, 1916.

Melanie Atherton Updegraff (Mrs. David Updegraff) has a daughter, born in February.

1909

Marnette Wood was recently married to Dr. James Chesnutt.

1910

Dorothy Ashton visited Margaret Shearer at Varick House in February.

Helen M. Bley has a position in Washington as translator in the Department of Agriculture.

Irma Bixler Poste (Mrs. E. P. Poste) has a son, Edward Albert, born January 30.

Dorothea Cole has recently visited Gertrude Erbslöh Müller (Mrs. R. O. Müller), ex-'10, and Jane Smith.

Elsie Deems is teaching English in St. Mary's School, Garden City, L. I.

Ruth Babcock Deems (Mrs. Charles P. Deems) announces the arrival of Margaret Deems on March 28.

Madeleine Edison Sloane (Mrs. John Eyre Sloane), ex-'10, has a son, born March 4.

Zip Falk is Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia.

Hildegard Hardenbergh Eagle (Mrs. Henry Eagle), ex-'10, is living at Sands Point, Port Washington, L. I.

Josephine Healy visited Ethel Chase Kirkpatrick (Mrs. G. De W. Kirkpatrick) and Zip Falk in Washington.

Frances Hearne Brown (Mrs. R. B. Brown) spent the Christmas holidays in Wayne.

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein (Mrs. Elias Sunstein), ex-'10, has a daughter, Ann K, born November 5, 1915.

Katherine Liddell is Instructor in English at Wellesley.

Frances Lord is doing social work in Boston.

Lucie Reichenbach is tutoring in Laurel, Miss.

Emily Storer, ex-'10, is spending the winter in Bermuda.

Izette Taber de Forest (Mrs. Alfred V. de Forest) is living in Hartsdale, N. Y.

Julie Thompson, ex-'10, who has had a studio in New York, has gone home and her studio is now occupied by Beth Hurd, ex-'12,

Mary Wesner is tutoring in Cambridge, Mass.

1911

Helen Tredway was married January 29, in Dubuque, Iowa, to Dr. Evarts Ambrose Graham.

Helen Emerson is President of the College Equal Suffrage League of Rhode Island and Vice-President of the Equal Suffrage Society.

Margaret Friend has announced her engagement to Mr. Lowenstein of Cincinnati.

Leila Houghteling is a probation officer in Chicago.

Margaret Prussing has been producing for the Paramount Film Company.

Norvelle Brown, ex-'11, has been visiting 1911 in Chicago.

Isabelle Miller and Helen Emerson attended the Suffrage Convention in Washington.

Alpine Parker is coaching basket ball at Goucher College.

Harriet Couch, ex-'11, was recently married to Mr. Robert Coombs.

Aristine Field was recently married to Mr. Martin Dodd.

Phyllis Rice was recently married to Mr. Charles MacKnight.

1912

Mary Peirce has returned from a month's visit in Panama.

Carmelita Chase has announced her engagement to Mr. Sebastian Hinton of Chicago. Mr. Hinton is a graduate of Princeton and is now practising law in Chicago.

Margaret Garrigues Lester (Mrs. J. A. Lester) ex-'12, has a son, born December 5, 1915.

Maisie Morgan Haupt (Mrs. Walter C. Haupt) has a son, Alden Morgan Haupt.

Catherine Terry has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Marjorie Walter Goodhart (Mrs. Howard L. Goodhart) has been spending two months in Augusta, Ga.

Catharine Thompson is teaching in the Ossining School.

1913

Florence Irish and Ruth Manchester are doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr this year.

Yvonne Stoddard has gone back to Oxford to complete the work she started last year with her European fellowship.

Lucinda Menendez is visiting in Porto Rico.

Agatha Deming is teaching domestic science at Wallcourt, Aurora, N. Y.

Cecile Goldsmith has announced her engagement to Mr. Julian Simsohn.

1914

Frank Capel was married in Pittsburgh on February 17, to Mr. Charles Christopher Smith.

Dorothea Bechtel has announced her engagement to Mr. John Marshall of Charlottesville, Va.

Dorothy Godfrey was married recently to Mr. Charles Wayman.

1915

Marie Keller was married to Mr. Herman Frederick Heyl in Philadelphia, March 4.

Helen McFarland has announced her engagement to Mr. Donald Elliot Woodbridge.

Phyllis Collins is studying music at the Cincinnati School of Music.

Laura Branson will return to Rosemary Hall next year as head of the department of mathematics.

Mildred Justice, Hazel Barnett and Margaret Bradway took the Board of Education examinations in Philadelphia, March 11.

The Class of 1915 gave about \$108 to the Loan Fund as their class gift.

Mary Morgan, ex-'15, is about to begin volunteer work at the Southwark Settlement House of Philadelphia, which is supported by the Ethical Culture Society.

Florence Hatton has announced her engagement to Mr. Edwin Coit Kelton, a lieutenant in the Engineers' Corps of the United States Army.

Lillian H. Mudge, ex-'15, has announced her engagement to Mr. Casper Thompson.

1916

Lois Goodnow, ex-'16, was married in February to Mr. John VanAntwerp MacMurray, first Secretary of the United States Legation in Pekin.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

SOCIAL FREEDOM. By Elsie Clews Parsons.
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Social Freedom is a study of group consciousness and of the replacement of "status desires" by "personality desires." The author describes her purpose in these words: "I wish merely to describe a habit of mind, a psychic tendency, that predisposition to classify which may be the source of disastrous failures as well as of great achievements." Then follow discussions, with frequent reference to primitive customs, of the social categories of age, sex, kin, caste, place, and friendship. The most interesting is on "place fellowship" and the possibilities of substituting for it, in its narrower sense, a fellowship "determined by objective realities, by the world as it is, rather than by a sense of subjective mystical union, a union regardless or contemptuous of natural facts or conditions."

The book is iconoclastic—demanding the breaking of images such as the ideals still existing—for many—in our imperfect visions of the brotherhood of man and of friendship.

However, without being willing to follow step by step in the path the author indicates, we may join her in looking forward to the goal suggested: "The freest possible contact between personalities will be recognized as the *raison d'être* for society, and to the developing of personal relationships will be turned the energies spent in the past upon blocking and hindering them."

NOTES

The Unpopular Review, in the January-March number, has an article, "On the Distaff Side," by Anne Emery Allinson (Mrs. Francis G. Allinson).

The poem by Mary Rachel Norris, *Pax Beata*, which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, was reprinted in the 1915 *Anthology of Magazine Verse*.

In the *North American Review* for February is an article on Stephen Phillips by Edith Wyatt, which is distinguished by critical acumen and by that special charm of sincerity and originality which characterizes Miss Wyatt's prose as well as her poetry.

In the April number of the *North American Review*, Miss Wyatt has an article entitled: "Henry James: An Impression."

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant has a review of Miss Lowell's *Six French Poets* in a recent number of the *New Republic*. She also gives a description of the Phebe Anna Thorne Open Air Model School in an article "What's in a Pagoda?" in the *New Republic* of April 1.

E. P. Dutton & Company are publishing *A Guide for Shakespeare Production and Pageants* by Dr. Orie Hatcher, formerly Associate Professor of Comparative and Elizabethan Literature at Bryn Mawr College.

Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D., had an article in the last number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* on Greek vases.

Georgiana Goddard King has written a paper on "The Horse-shoe Arch in Spain," and one on "An Unknown Church and Two Others," abstracts of which will be published in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Institute of America*.

Edith Fahnestock, Ph.D., has published her doctor's thesis, "A Study of Sources of Old French *Lai d'Haveloc*." Miss Fahnestock mentions her indebtedness to M. Foulet of Bryn Mawr and Helen Sandison, '06.

Kate Chambers Seelye (Mrs. Laurens Seelye) has had her translation of *Aspects of Islam* by Ignaz Goldsiher published by the Yale University Press.

Bertha Cornelia Norris will read a paper at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in Chicago, April 21-22.

NOTICES

COURSE IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union offers through its Appointment Bureau and Research Departments a year's course in Vocational Guidance equivalent to graduate work. The course aims to fit women of adequate preliminary training to become vocational advisers in public, grammar and high schools or social agencies by providing them with a knowledge of industrial conditions and methods of industrial investigation and use of statistics; and by supplying such other training as is essential, including some practical application of principles and methods studied.

The course covers an academic year, and begins September 20, 1916.

Tuition is \$100, payable one-half at the opening of the course in September, one-half the 1st of February.

Application must be made in person to the Director of the course, or her representative.

For the year 1916-1917, the class will be limited to six women who have had experience in teaching or social work, and who in the judgment of the Director seem especially fitted to profit by the training offered.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE

Under each of the following divisions of the course, and in addition to the class work, special lectures, expert in their particular field, will present the subject from varying aspects.

I. EDUCATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

1. Affords training in securing information on conditions and opportunities in industries.
2. Develops power to secure knowledge of conditions in the home.

II. STATISTICS

Affords training in methods of handling and interpreting data.

III. ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION OR ECONOMICS

Supplies elementary training when required on account of lack of previous study.

IV. APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Affords training in analysis of the ability and limitations of the child in relation to industry.

V. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OF MINORS.

Study of laws relating to child labor.

VI. PRACTICE AND METHODS

1. Study of methods in use in the United States and Europe.
2. Lectures and discussions upon the theories of Vocational Guidance.
3. Observation and practice in commercial and charitable employment agencies and in vocational bureaus.
4. Observation and practical experience in selected industries.

For further information address Miss FLORENCE JACKSON, *Director*, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

BOTANICAL COURSE AT THE NANTUCKET MARIA MITCHELL ASSOCIATION

The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association was founded in 1902 to purchase and maintain the birthplace of Maria Mitchell in Nantucket. Soon the scope broadened and scientific work was started. Now there is an Observatory which has already become a recognized station, a museum of Nantucket specimens, which includes a large herbarium and a reference library containing standard books on astronomy, botany, and general science. One outgrowth of the natural history department has been a course in botany each year given by a competent instructor. In 1916, Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews of Cambridge, Mass., will have charge of this course.

Mr. Mathews, who is the author of several popular books on botany—*Field Book of American Wild Flowers*, *Familiar Features of the Roadside*, etc., needs no introduction, but the Association is desirous that the fact of his coming should be widely spread, so that as many as would desire it may have the chance to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity. The course will be an informal one, consisting of talks and field trips, on the general subject of: "How to Identify Wild Flowers by Form and Color and in Conformity with Botanical Principles." Although it is intended primarily for beginners in botany, there will be much to interest more advanced workers as well. Mr. Mathews expects to be in Nantucket from July 14th to 31st. He will give a lecture on "Wild Birds and their Music," illustrated by his own

water colors. This will be followed by the botanical course proper.

To members of the Association the course will be free, to non-members a charge of one dollar for the course and twenty-five cents a lesson will be made.

Nantucket is a peculiarly attractive place in which to carry on such study, for its climate is cool and healthful and its flora unique, as here are found many rare plants. For several forms it is the northern limit, other forms are not found between here and the southern states, while some others, like the Scotch heather are found in but few other parts of the United States.

Board and lodging at reasonable rates can be obtained near the Memorial. For full particulars of any kind, address: Miss Alice Albertson, *Librarian and Curator*, 3940 Brown St., Philadelphia, or, after June first, 1 Vestal St., Nantucket, Mass.

THE COLLEGE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

Graduates of Bryn Mawr College and those who have successfully completed one year of the regular academic course are eligible for membership in the College Club, 1300 and 1302 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The annual dues are \$10 for resident, \$5 for non-resident members. The entrance fee of \$10 is remitted to those who apply within one year of graduation.

Anyone who would like to apply for membership or who wishes information about the Club is asked to write to

ELIZABETH V. WILSON,
New Members Committee.

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE VOA- TIONAL RALLY

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations held a vocational rally on March 11, in New York, for the purpose of stimulating the interest of college women in its work. Seats were set aside for each of the nine colleges affiliated with

the Bureau. These were all taken and a generous overflow of guests and late-comers almost filled an adjoining section of the hall.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, president of the organization, opened the meeting and introduced the speakers. Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard gave a most interesting and forceful talk on the relations of college training and the work to be done after college. Mr. Henry Bruère then spoke on "Women in the Public Service." He said that in the government departments there was a large field for women where their fresh view-point, enthusiasm, and high standards would be infinitely valuable. He felt that women have not realized their usefulness in this direction and have not as yet prepared themselves for public service except in small numbers. He urged the Bureau to consider the possibilities in this field and to form the nucleus of a group of college women who would interest themselves in it.

The last speaker was Miss Mary Snow, research secretary of the Bureau. She spoke on the work that is being done, especially with recent graduates and with undergraduates. The number and variety of inquiries from the latter alone indicate the importance of an organization like the Bureau. Hundreds of graduates every year are eagerly seeking their place in the world, and most of them go at this task utterly bewildered by the difficulties they encounter. To these young and inexperienced women the Bureau offers the advice of an experienced and sympathetic staff, and information collected and classified by experts, besides finding the all-important, elusive "job."

The Bureau has this year re-organized its financial basis. Funds are now to be provided for by individual membership subscriptions. The Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students are urged to become members and thus continue the support Bryn Mawr has previously given the Bureau. Information and subscription blanks may be obtained at the offices, 130 East 22nd Street, New York.

KATHARINE ECOB.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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No. 2

THE FACT OF LIFE

ADDRESS GIVEN BY PRESIDENT MARY E. WOOLLEY, OF MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE,
AT THE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 1, 1916

*"Male and female created he them; and
blessed them, and called their name Adam,
in the day when they were created."*

It is a very old book from which I have quoted these words, a book doubtless familiar to my hearers. Lest any one should think that this occasion has been confused with another and a text taken for a Baccalaureate sermon, let me say that the words have been chosen simply as a starting point, an ancient rendering of a modern thought. The second verse of the fifth chapter of the book of Genesis is not infrequently quoted in these days, for other purposes than those of Biblical criticism, but generally the emphasis is on the first part of the verse,—“Male—and female, created he them.” I should like to place stress on the second part of that verse,—“and blessed them, and called their name Adam, in the day when they were created.” And called their name Adam—the Hebrew word for man used in its generic sense carrying with it the thought of the human being, rather than that of the differentiation of sex.

It is not probable that the chronicler of this ancient story was much concerned with critical questions and I feel almost as if an apology were due for dragging him into a modern controversy, but in an audience of scholars, whose main business is doing just that thing, perhaps I am justified in drawing my own deductions from his words.

It is on the hypothesis that a woman is first of all a human being that I wish to build and at the outset I frankly admit my indebtedness to Jane Harrison for her suggestive and convincing support of this assumption in “Homo Sum.” In other words, it is a grave mistake to *over* emphasize sex, the over-emphasis instead of mak-

ing for physical health, social soundness and intellectual sanity, working against all three. We have already realized that truth in the realm of the physical. When I was a little girl, little girls were encouraged to roll croquet balls around gently on a greensward, not a very great assistance to physical development except as it did keep them out in the fresh air. It is without doubt a confession of the flight of years, to admit that one remembers when the more strenuous game of tennis became common among American girls, followed by hockey and basket ball and later by swimming and even by baseball, very different in their demand from the ladylike croquet of thirty-five and forty years ago. That is, in planning gymnastics and sports for the girl of today, the primary question is not—What is most appropriate and becoming for her to do as a young woman, but what is best for her physical development as a human being?

In the social realm, there has been as significant a change within the recollection of many of my audience, from the time when it was womanly neither to know nor attempt to remedy existing social evils. Even in the realm of religion, the difference is marked. In my girlhood it was considered womanly to fill the pews, to receive the consolations of religion, but not to give them, at least in public; to work, year in and year out, for the support of the church, but to have nothing to say with regard to its government. I have a vivid recollection of the one woman in my father's congregation who occasionally spoke in prayer meeting and of the uncomfortable feeling which we all had when she arose, not that she ever said anything that would really justify that fear, but that, being a woman, there was no telling what she *might*

say! That is, we were not far in advance of the clergyman who opposed allowing the women of his church to hold a separate missionary meeting and when permission was granted, declared his intention to be present, as "there was no telling what those women, if left to themselves, would ask the Lord for."

It is a far cry in the education of women from the days when the little girls of Hatfield, Massachusetts, sat on the doorstep of the school house to gather what crumbs of intellectual sustenance they could from the recitations of their little brothers inside said school house and when the town fathers of Gloucester directed the school master to "begin his school from the first day of April to the last day of September at eight o'clock in the morning and close at six o'clock in the afternoon, or any eight hours in the twenty-four as shall be thought most convenient, but that two hours, or a proportionable part of that time, be devoted to the instruction of females—as they are a tender and interesting branch of the Community, but have been much neglected in the Public Schools of this town," but I know that it is not necessary to remind this audience that the end is not yet.

The crisis through which we are passing, puts a great responsibility upon America, which is but another way of saying upon us all. "America first" is a slogan worthy of us only when it is interpreted from an unselfish point of view; America first in service to the world, in what it can do to conserve and promote, to help the world onward again, not in the sense of taking advantage of the world's extremity to further its own selfish interests. There is a contribution to civilization which this country must be prepared to make, prepared as never before, and that is the contribution to scholarship, scholarship defined in its widest and most inclusive sense. It is not a new thought that this tragic war is squandering not only the material wealth of the world, but also its intellectual treasure. Scholars, historians, scientists, investigators, discoverers, inventors, patient, laborious seekers after truth, those who possess the genius of hard work, the young men who would have enriched the world of tomorrow, the older men who were enriching the world of today—laying down their lives by the thousands; a tragic outlook for civilization, save as the New World takes up the work which the Old World is madly unfitting itself to accomplish. And when the call comes to the youth of America, to the "picked million" as Dr. Jor-

dan calls them, "It is for you to take the places those men should have filled, to stand in the ranks of constructive workers for civilization," the "you" means young women as well as young men. It means human beings who have opportunity, opportunity to dig for intellectual treasures, not found in the surface, not to be had simply for the asking, the treasures which come from research and investigation and which make a real contribution to the world's wealth of learning.

That women are ready to enter into their human heritage, as far as inclination or desire is concerned, is undoubted. They are not lacking in "the desire for knowledge," or "the instinct of curiosity" which Jane Harrison calls one of the "two great forces" or "master passions" opposed to the individualism of sex. The whole history of higher education for women, the struggle for educational opportunities equal to those offered to the other half of the human race, is a proof of the strength of this "master passion." There are women in this audience—I do not need to name some of them to you—who know by experience the meaning of the words "I myself intensely desired freedom to learn; I felt it to be the birthright of every human being." And these women, with eyes open to the greatness of today's opportunity—even more, the greatness of today's need—would emphasize more strongly than ever before this birthright of humanity.

Out of great tragedy often comes great inspiration—out of the world tragedy must come a new inspiration for service, service in scholarship as well as service in other seemingly more practical lines. And in the call for service, in the time of its supreme need, the world does not stop to ask whether the response comes from man or woman. Who can supply the need, is already becoming in every phase of life the one question. In the belligerent countries, women are not only allowed in lines of work from which less than two years ago they were debarred, but are thrust into them. That is, in times of extremity, life is more true to the fact. Conventions, customs, traditions, prejudices, are consumed and realities emerge. The strong human being stands out as the ideal of nature, the end and aim of creation. "Who shall set a limit to the influence of a human being?" is only another way of saying. "Who shall set a limit to the power of the human being?" The question comes as a challenge and as an inspiration to the woman as well as to the man, the

conviction that nothing is impossible for her as a human being, with human mind and soul, that "May be wildest dreams

Are but the needful preludes of the truth."

This touch of inspiration is the first essential for the woman of today, the inspiration which comes from belief in her power to achieve, power to achieve the highest intellectually as well as morally and spiritually, of which the human mind and soul are capable. "They can, because they believe they can" said Virgil of the winning crew. "No one shall say to the waves of human understanding 'Thus far and no farther'" are Galsworthy's words.

And this touch of inspiration, this confidence in the power of the woman, as a thinking human being, must go far beyond the realm of mere acquisition—it must enter into the realm of originality, invention, discovery, that realm which makes a real contribution to the world's wealth, not merely reshapes what it already possesses. It may be that some of my audience are ready to part company with the speaker at this point; although not unwilling to travel amicably with her along the highways marked "Freedom to learn," "Ability to acquire,"—halt and hesitate, at the steep inclines, with their finger posts "The Way to Invention," "The Hill of Discovery." But listen to so eminent a guide as Professor Royce:

"Only heredity can account for the very wide difference between clever men and stupid men, or explain why men of genius exist at all. But the minor and still important inventiveness of the men of talent, the men of the second grade, is somehow due to a social stimulation which sets their habits varying in different directions. And this stimulation is of the type which abounds in periods of individualism . . . Inventions thus seem to be the results of the encouragement of individuality."

For the application of these words "to the question of the relative inventiveness of the sexes," I am indebted to another psychologist, Doctor Thompson, who reminds us in. "The Mental Traits of Sex" that

"Boys are encouraged to individuality . . . trained to be independent in thought and action . . . expected to understand the use of tools and machinery, and encouraged to experiment and make things for themselves," and that on the other hand, "Girls are taught obedience, dependence and deference, . . . made to feel that too much independence of opinion or action is a drawback to them—not

becoming or womanly. A boy is made to feel that his success in life, his place in the world, will depend upon his ability to go ahead with his chosen occupation on his own responsibility, and to accomplish something new and valuable. No such social spur is applied to girls."

In the thirteen years since these words were published conditions have changed and it is not true today, in the same degree, that no such social spur is applied to girls. But it is true that not yet is there given to girls sufficient incentive to inventiveness. Encouragement to original thought, to ability of a particular order, even to a *tendency* toward such ability, should be as general as is the encouragement to an artistic gift.

On the one hand is needed incentive, inspiration, the teaching that all things are possible; on the other hand, stress upon the truth that there is no royal road to learning. It ought not to be difficult for women to acquire in intellectual pursuits "the strength of drudgery well done." Here again, truth to the fact compels admission that the need of stress upon soundness, thoroughness is not a matter of sex discrimination. Occasionally slang is very illuminating as to the popular point of view and no recent colloquialism has thrown more light upon the educational ideals of a portion of our scholastic constituency than the expression "to get by." No institution or individual which admits that as the educational ideal is likely to achieve scholastic supremacy. If "an infinite capacity for taking pains" denotes the genius, at least a finite capacity for hard work is an indispensable qualification of the human being, man or woman, who would join the ranks of the scholar. The word *thoroughness* carries with it a significance which even *thoroughness* lacks, and is a word which the American, with his natural emphasis upon quickness and smartness, needs to take to heart. The greatest danger in the doctrine of education along the lines of least resistance lies in the formation of wrong habits of work, the inclination to skim the surface, to acquire easily, the disinclination to probe to the depths, to dig for that which comes hard.

An article in a magazine of the current month on "Rowing at American Universities," quotes the following remark by a man who had been a crew captain in his undergraduate days—

"As I look back on my career at Yale, the four years of intercollegiate rowing stand out as

the greatest thing that Yale did for me. When things have messed themselves up into the sort of tangle that makes for discouragement, when affairs have pressed and burdens have seemed almost too heavy to be borne—at such times the thought has come: 'You've got to keep at that stroke of yours until you get it right; for *there is* a right way which you haven't hit,' or, 'Now we are abreast of the Navy Yard; two more hard miles to go. Stick it out; keep fighting; *never quit*.' What I learned at the sweeps is what made me."

No one can deny the value upon life and character of a sport entered into and carried on in that spirit, but "there *is* a right way which you haven't hit," or "Stick it out; keep fighting; *never quit*," should be—and not always is—as characteristic of the classroom as of the race course.

Truth to the fact of life gives no excuse for the theory that there should be one intellectual standard for the man and another for the woman. We have passed beyond Dr. Johnson's point of view; woman's work today must stand the same test of quality that is applied to the work of man. And in order to stand that test, her preparation must be as rigorous in its demand upon mentality. Not that all women should pass through the same educational mill. That would be as illogical as to insist that all men should have an identical training, a lack of logic readily grasped in the second case, not always so clearly apprehended in the first. A sometime visitor to Wellesley College—a Harvard man, it happened to be—said to the President of Wellesley, her own Alma Mater, "When are you going to announce a course at Wellesley College that will fit a woman for the business of being a woman?" She answered, without hesitation, "When the President of Harvard University announces a course that will fit a man for the business of being a man." Differences there will be, among women as well as among men; the conception of all women after one pattern is contrary to fact. Certain fundamental educational principles can be, should be, laid down, but in the main they have to do with the education of human beings as such. There is not one multiplication table for a man, another for a woman; logarithms, as far as known, are guiltless of sex; paradigms turn an unchanging face to the sister and the brother; only logic is interpreted according to the sex under consideration!

It is hardly fair to dismiss this side of the

question without recognition of the fact that there are many conscientious people, educators, as well as fathers and mothers and friends, who fear that intellectual development and physical well-being are in a sort of see-saw relation to each other, that as the one goes up, the other goes down. But their fears may well be allayed. No one sets a higher value upon the importance of the physical than the busy woman of today, who knows by experience what a factor it is in the success of her life work. "Courage, patience, enthusiasm and vigorous health," the qualifications which a woman in science recently enumerated as essential for women entering her profession, would be seconded by scores of others who believe that physical soundness and mental sanity are at least first cousins.

Truth to the fact demands recognition of the power which is acquired by doing and being expected to do. Men have been long in the business of intellectual leadership, inventing, discovering, blazing a trail for others to follow; it is less than a century since women began to blaze a trail for themselves, and it would be strange if they had as yet learned all the lessons of which experience is the best teacher. Singleness of purpose in the midst of a multiplicity of demands, the power of concentration, of choice, of elimination, the "perseverance of the saints"—necessary from the intellectual as well as from the spiritual point of view, definiteness of aim with catholicity of attitude—it sometimes seems as if the reconciliation of the irreconcilable were the first doctrine to be learned in this age of ours, by the scholar as well as by the earnest worker in other lines of life.

A few weeks ago, in a lecture before the students of the University which is your near neighbor, David Starr Jordan, quoting William Stead's characterization of the college men of Great Britain, "the picked half million," said of the college men of America:

"They are the men who must think for themselves, and the man who can think should be the man who can act. To this potent group the men before me belong. . . . It is your right and your duty to see things as they really are, with the eye of a scholar rather than of the partisan. It is your privilege and your duty to help others to see them so. The scholar should know the things that abide in human affairs and to distinguish them from those that are temporary and illusory.

"Never in the history of the world was the need of wise leadership greater than now, never

were the stakes so great, never was blind action more futile. . . . Hence the need for strong effort, for clear-headed, uncompromising wisdom, and the possession of such wisdom is the birthright of the educated man."

Never in the history of the world was the need of wise leadership greater than now—hence the need for strong efforts, for clear-headed, uncompromising wisdom, and the possession of such wisdom is the birthright also of the educated woman. "To think clearly is to act rightly," adds Dr. Jordan. What the world needs in this crisis, "the greatest crisis of the civilized world," is human beings who can think and think clearly. "What is my relation to the great problems of today?" should be the question of each one of us. "Am I using every opportunity to develop the power of clear and profound thought by rigid discipline and unremitting application, that I may be prepared to do my part in the solving of problems, in the disentangling of the entanglements of life?" How can we be content to live on the surface in these days, days that are to decide whether law or war shall govern the world, whether might is right or right is might, not alone in the political relations but also in the commercial and industrial and social relations of humanity?

The world needs thinkers as never before; it needs also the dreamers of dreams, the seers of visions. "Dare to be an idealist" is its challenge to its children. "Be yourself, but be your

best self." We are so afraid of not being practical, in this age, so afraid that we shall be called visionary, forgetting that "where there is no vision, the people perish." "Where there is no vision"—with what awful accuracy the wise men delineated life, not the life of centuries ago only, but of our own day and generation! Dare to be a visionary, a seer of visions, for your own life, for the life of the community in which you live, for the life of the nation of which you are a part, for the life of the world. We cannot shut the world out if we would. And even in the midst of these tragic days, we are to keep the vision.

"Who can set a limit to the influence of a human being?" Who *can* set a limit to influence, to the influence of a life that is thoughtful and earnest and idealistic, a life that finds its foundation in truth to the fact of life, its circumference not in the contracted circle of its own selfish interests but in the world-wide circle of human welfare, whose center is not self, but the Master and His service. Efficiency and vision, usefulness and beauty, dogged determination without sacrifice of the finenesses, the refinements of life, conviction without dogmatism, confidence with humility, the will to succeed with courtesy and consideration, strictness for one's self and liberality toward others, stress upon the intellectual without losing sight of the spiritual—this is the kind of character and service for which we, as college women, must aim.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

BY PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS, JUNE 1, 1916

It gives us great pleasure today to welcome you to our twenty-seventh commencement and the close of the thirty-first year of our college work. For our graduates, bachelors of arts, masters of arts, and doctors of philosophy today marks a beginning. In the picturesque old phrase our graduates are now "commencing" their lives as educated women in the outside world. For the College itself today marks the completion of only one of many years of good and honourable work that we can see stretching on and on into the indefinite future. It is easy to overestimate, or underestimate, the gains or losses of any given college year. What may look like a retrograde movement may really be only the momentary backward rush of the current before sweeping away an obstacle. What may seem near at hand like progress may be

only a blind alley quite apart from the onward flow of the main stream. It is true that a college like a man or woman must be judged by the total achievement and by its relative accomplishment as compared with other colleges but the perspective is greater. It is harder to judge it fairly.

I may be mistaken—but there seems to be good reason to believe—that when sufficient time has elapsed for them to fall into their proper place in the ebb and flow of Bryn Mawr's progress the four years covered by the college course of the senior class graduating today will show the greatest advance we have made since those first wonderful years of our birth as a college from 1885 to 1889.

What did Bryn Mawr achieve in those four years in the eighties now a quarter of a century

ago? And what has she achieved in these last four years? In 1885 like the Athene of our college hymn she sprang fully armed into the academic world and inspired women's—and I venture to add men's—colleges by her "torch divine."

Bryn Mawr, first of all colleges, had unrestricted students' self-government and still has it in its completest form.

Bryn Mawr, first of all colleges, gave graduate fellowships and scholarships to women—and even yet gives more of them than any other college. She is at present the only college to award annually ten competitive graduate scholarships to British, French, German, Swiss, and Scandinavian women.

Bryn Mawr was the second college in the United States to introduce the group system of college work now adopted by most colleges and the first to elaborate this system in complete form. It is now in fuller operation at Bryn Mawr than at any other college.

Bryn Mawr was the first college to disregard text books and use the unadulterated lecture system for undergraduates—with most wonderful results.

Bryn Mawr was the first college—and is still the only college—to require sight reading of French and German for graduation, and (except for those few candidates who substitute Greek for one or the other) is the only college to require the sight reading of French and German for admission.

Bryn Mawr is the only college that conducts all its lectures on French and German literature *in* French and German.

Bryn Mawr was the first of all colleges to call to its professorships and teaching posts the best equipped teachers irrespective of sex, or, in the case of men, irrespective of youth, or marital condition.

Bryn Mawr was the first college to make no distinction between men and women in salary, position, or advancement and at the present time carries out this principle more consistently than any other college.

Bryn Mawr was, I believe, the first college in the United States to realize that the most sacred duty of a college is to teach its students by the most inspiring teachers in the most inspiring way. Bryn Mawr still stands first among colleges in fulfilling courageously this great trust.

So much for Bryn Mawr in the early eighties!

Bryn Mawr in the four years from 1912 to 1916 has added to its heritage from the eighties

certain new and very much needed things and has tried to get back again certain very desirable things that it seemed to have lost partially during the last quarter of a century. During the past four years then Bryn Mawr has been busily setting its house in order and, like all thorough housecleaning, the process has been somewhat unpleasant for those of us who live in the house. Indeed some of our linen that we ourselves did not know was dirty has been washed on the housetops for us and a wilderness of skeletons that we did not know were housed in our many college closets have been persuaded to stalk abroad horribly clanking their chains. But after all the only thing that really matters for the college is to have our sheets clean and smelling of lavender and our closets full of sun and air. And that is, I believe, what has been accomplished during these four years.

During these four years we have found that our lecture system was no longer working right and we have scrapped it. We have broken up our big classes into sections. We have introduced more discussions, more drop quizzes, more written work. We are still at work on this problem. I hope that we shall next try the "case system" of instruction. Something is wrong with all teaching. We are trying to find out what it is.

During these four years we discovered that our students were no longer attending our classes so industriously as formerly but *were* attending various other (from our point of view) not equally desirable functions, such as house-parties, home reunions, weddings, etc. In justice to our students it should be said, however, that in general, they were staying away from classes from a mistaken idea that they could study better *without* than *with* our assistance. This discovery brought about the "cut rule" of last year concerning which so many unsympathetic things were said in the newspapers, which also met with the disapproval of the students and many alumnae. I believe that no one of the faculty—certainly not the president of the college—thought that this "cut rule" was a permanent solution. It was a means—the only effective means we knew—of calling attention to an impossible situation. For one year students and faculty knew what it was like to have all the students attend lectures. During the current year by request of the students themselves the responsibility of attendance has been placed on them with all the assistance the faculty can give them and the result has been truly splendid. Two years ago our attendance at classes—or rather the lack of

it—was the worst of any college. This year I am confident that it is the best. We owe a great debt of gratitude to our student body for this wonderful result, and especially to our graduating class, and more especially to one of its members who as president of the Undergraduate Association formulated and carried out the coöperative action which is working so admirably. I believe that attendance at classes, this most difficult of all academic problems, is solved at Bryn Mawr—and solved by voluntary student action.

Also our teaching is already feeling the good results of regular attendance at classes and will feel it more each year. Inspiring teaching meets with infinitely greater recognition, and indifferent teaching with infinitely more severe condemnation, when all the students are present than when many of the students are absent. Under universal cutting a high standard of teaching cannot be maintained. Our critics of a year ago—whether alumnae, students, or newspaper reporters—should perhaps have reserved judgment and given the faculty of Bryn Mawr College the benefit of the doubt.

We are today immensely stronger in our teaching and in our morale as a college than we were two years ago when we passed the cut rule. Laxness in one important matter like attendance at classes comes to mean in time lack of conscientiousness in all other college matters. This year our two great students' organizations, the Self-Government and the Christian Association, have felt the quickening of life in the student body. The students see the need of greater devotion to their earlier ideals, and are attacking their problems also. I believe that this healthy spiritual and intellectual revival could have been fostered in no other way so well as by the faculty cut rule of 1914-15. If I am right *it was worth all it cost*.

During the past five months, from January to June, Bryn Mawr has been working out a new plan for the government of the college. This plan is now in operation. It is the result of repeated conferences between the full professors, associate professors, associates, some members of the staff, the deans of the college, the president, and the directors. It represents the furthest limit to which we can go harmoniously, and will, we believe, with such improvements as experience may suggest, make Bryn Mawr a leader in the new and triumphant movement of social democracy toward ever closer coöperation between the people who control great institu-

tions and the people like us of the faculty who devote our lives to their service. We are confident that this coöperation will not lower but will raise the high standards of teaching and research which Bryn Mawr so proudly upholds in women's education. Other great experiments have succeeded at Bryn Mawr against prophesy and general expectation. Why not this greatest of all modern experiments in American college education?

In our earnest endeavor to do the right thing we have not been precisely assisted by all the Philadelphia papers which have never before failed to hold out a helping hand to Bryn Mawr College but I am thankful to say we have not been seriously hindered. Our Alumnae Association in all its different organized Branches, its Board of Directors, its Academic Committee, and its various Clubs, and our resident student body have stood loyally by in silence and allowed us to work out our own salvation. I am sure that our new plan of government can count on their fullest support.

And if—as I am told is the case—the public offering up of the president of the college to newspaper attack has served to quicken the sense of responsibility to their Alma Mater of Bryn Mawr's graduates throughout the United States and to stir them deeply enough to make them care for her welfare as her spiritual children should, all that has happened has happened well.

In this connection it should be recalled that in the past year our alumnae have been drawn much closer to the administration of the college by the new functions assumed by their Academic Committee which make their connection with their college closer than that of any other alumnae I know of.

During the past four years Bryn Mawr has made what I believe is a great advance in her social service to the community by opening the two graduate professional departments of education and social research. These two fields of work—teaching and social service—are selected by very many of our graduates, both by those who earn a living and by those who do not. Study, research, and advanced training along these lines superimposed on an honest college education will be Bryn Mawr's contribution towards the professional training of women. I believe that she can do as much here as she has already done in undergraduate and graduate academic teaching.

The opening of these two departments of graduate work during the past four years seems to me of happiest moment. Bryn Mawr's action has already met with the most cordial approval of teachers and social workers and has drawn the college very close to the community which it exists to serve. Both of these new departments were endowed by legacies of women who rendered great service to their day and generation—Phebe Anna Thorne, and Carola Woerishoffer, one old in years and one very young. Both are continuing their work through Bryn Mawr College. Women must endow women's colleges if they are to endure. I can think of

no better substance for a codicil to the wills of the women in this audience than a gift to broaden and enlarge the work of these two departments.

I hope that you may feel, as I do, that Bryn Mawr's growth during this last college generation covered by the years of study of our present graduating class has been truly satisfactory and augurs well for the future of the new Bryn Mawr. This future lies not only in the hands of the directors and the faculty but in your hands, friends, and alumnae of the college, and in your hands, today's bachelors, masters, and doctors. Let us all work together so that Bryn Mawr's daughters may rise up and call her blessed.

THE NEW PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

In January 1916, the "Report on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure" issued by the American Association of University Professors was unanimously referred by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to its Executive Committee for study.

At a meeting in March President Thomas presented to the Board the following letter addressed to her by thirteen full professors:

BRYN MAWR, PA.,
March 29, 1916.

DEAR MISS THOMAS:

The present method of making and terminating appointments of members of the teaching staff at Bryn Mawr College has for several years excited much unfavorable comment which has been detrimental to the best interests of the College.

It seems to us that some remedy is needed, and that this would in some measure be provided if we might adopt the "Practical Proposals" approved on January 1, 1916, by the American Association of University Professors and printed on pp. 40-42 of its *Bulletin*.

In particular, we believe it highly desirable that a standing committee of five senior professors, to be elected by the professors and associate professors, be consulted before any official action is taken on the reappointment or refusal of reappointment of members of the teaching staff, and that no action be taken contrary to a four-fifths vote of this committee.

We also believe it very desirable that representatives of the Faculty, to be nominated by the professors and associate professors, be given a seat and a vote on the Board of Directors.

[Signed] CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT
GEO. A. BARTON
JAMES H. LEUBA
F. DE HAAN
ARTHUR L. WHEELER
HENRY N. SANDERS
WM. B. HUFF
WILLIAM ROY SMITH
TENNEY FRANK
D. H. TENNENT
CARLETON BROWN
THEODORE DE LAGUNA
H. W. GRAY

The Directors then "appointed Charles J. Rhoads, Arthur H. Thomas, Thomas Raeburn White, Miss Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, and Rufus M. Jones, a committee to consider the suggestions therein contained and to report to a future meeting of the Board."

On May 19 this committee reported as follows:

The Committee to which was referred the request of the Full Professors of Bryn Mawr College addressed to President Thomas under date of March 29, 1916, report:

That they have had conferences with all the full professors, and a committee thereof; with all the associate professors and associates; with members of the Alumnae Academic Committee;

with Dean Reilly, Dean Maddison, and with several other members of the teaching staff as well as with the President of the College.

The Committee recommend adopting measures granting in principle the following rights to the Faculty:

1. Representation at meetings of the Board of Directors.

2. A committee elected by the Faculty to make recommendations to the Directors as to reappointments and terminations of appointments.

3. Provisions safeguarding the tenure of office of full professors after a certain number of years of service.

The Committee submits herewith a plan embodying the above principles and recommends that it be adopted to go into effect at once with the expectation that experience may demonstrate the necessity of modifications in details from time to time.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, RECOGNIZING THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FACULTY IN ACADEMIC MATTERS AND IN THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AMONG ITS MEMBERS, AND WISHING TO EMPHASIZE THIS RESPONSIBILITY AS WELL AS TO PROMOTE CLOSER COÖPERATION BETWEEN THE DIRECTORS, PRESIDENT AND FACULTY, HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING PLAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

I. THE PRESIDENT

The President shall be the executive of the College and shall represent it on public occasions.

The President shall be the presiding officer of the Faculty, Council and Senate, and at all conferences with the Committee on Appointments or Conference between that Committee and Committees of the Board of Directors or the Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association. In the absence or inability of the President of the College to act as such presiding officer, the Dean of the College shall act in her stead, or in case of her inability to act, the Recording Dean, or in case of her inability to act, the Senior Professor of the Faculty.

The President shall bring business from the Faculty and from the College before the Directors, except insofar as this may be presented in written communications from the Secretary of the Faculty.

II. THE FACULTY

a. Constitution

The Faculty shall consist of the President, the Deans and all officers of instruction holding positions above that of instructor.

b. Functions

The Faculty shall have power over all matters pertaining to admission requirements, to undergraduate curriculum, instruction (including attendance), examination, and recommendation of candidates for the degree of A.B.

The Faculty shall forward to the Board of Directors nominations for fellowships and scholarships in accordance with the regulations.

The Faculty shall be consulted before an academic department is established or discontinued.

The Faculty shall have the power to elect committees on Library and Laboratories, and these shall have power to confer with and to make recommendations to proper committees of the Board of Directors.

The Faculty shall have power to elect its Secretary and to elect and constitute whatever committees may be desirable for the conduct of its business and to determine all matters pertaining to its meetings.

The Faculty shall report in writing all important actions to the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Faculty Representation on the Board. The Faculty shall elect from among the Full Professors and Associate Professors after their first term of appointment a committee of three who shall hold office for three years, except that two members chosen at its first election shall hold office for two years and one year respectively. Members of this committee shall not be re-elected at the end of any three-year term until after one year shall have elapsed.

This Committee shall have the right to attend and take part in the discussion at all meetings of the Board of Directors (unless by special request of the Board) but shall have no vote.

Committee on Appointments. The Faculty shall elect a standing Committee on Appointments consisting of five members, at least three of whom shall be Full Professors; two may be Associate Professors after their second term of appointment; the members of the committee shall hold office for five years, except that the first election shall be respectively for one, two, three, four and five years. Members of this committee shall not be re-elected at the end of any

term until after one year shall have elapsed. It shall be the duty of this Committee to become familiar with the teaching of the Faculty and staff, to advise with the President, and in general to keep in touch with the academic work of the College.

The President shall consult this Committee before making any recommendations to the Board of Directors on reappointment or refusal of reappointment of officers of instruction. In all such cases the recommendation of this Committee and the vote taken shall be reported in writing to the Board of Directors. Before taking action the Committee shall consult with the departments concerned and with the Dean of the College.

If the case of a member of the Committee is under consideration, the other members of the Committee may appoint a substitute of like rank to consider that particular case.

Whenever practicable this Committee is to be consulted as to initial appointments.

III. THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

a. Constitution

The Council shall consist of the President, Deans, and all Full Professors and Associate Professors after their first terms and all Associate Professors who are heads of departments and who have been connected with the College for three years.

b. Functions

The Council shall have power over all matters pertaining to higher degrees, and shall have charge of the learned publications of the College.

It shall have power to elect and constitute whatever committees may be desirable for the conduct of its business, and to determine all matters pertaining to its meetings.

The Council shall report in writing all important actions to the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

IV. THE SENATE

a. Constitution

The Senate shall consist of the President, Deans, and all Full Professors who have been connected with the College for three years.

b. Functions

The Senate shall have sole power to impose the more serious penalties, including the sus-

pension and expulsion of students for all academic offenses.

The Senate may make recommendations concerning student activities which affect academic work.

It shall have power to appoint whatever committees may be desirable for the conduct of its business and to determine all matters pertaining to its meetings.

The Senate shall report in writing all important actions to the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

V. OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

The grade in the teaching staff shall be as follows:

- (1) Professors
- (2) Associate Professors
- (3) Associates
- (4) Lecturers
- (5) Instructors

Appointments may also be made of Demonstrators, Assistant Demonstrators, Assistants and Readers.

VI. TENURE OF OFFICE

Professors shall be appointed for indefinite terms, except in the case of the appointments of Professors not previously connected with the College, in which case the initial appointment shall be for three years, and if renewed shall be for an indefinite term.

Associate Professors shall be appointed for terms of three years until after the third appointment, when the appointment shall be for an indefinite term.

Associates shall be appointed for terms of two years or more.

Other officers of instruction shall be appointed for terms of one year or more.

The foregoing appointments shall respectively cease at the expiration of the several terms agreed upon, but notice of reappointment or non-reappointment shall be given in writing by the President of the College, in case of Associate Professors in first term of appointment, Associates and those of lower rank, on or before the first day of March of the year in which the appointment terminates; and in case of a Professor or Associate Professor after first term of appointment, on or before March first of the year preceding that in which the appointment terminates; in the event of a decision by the Directors not to continue the appointment of, or

to remove, a Professor or Associate Professor, leave of absence, at the option of the Board, may be given to such Professor or Associate Professor by the Directors for one year with full salary. All appointments are subject to regulations covering the retiring age.

Professors and Associate Professors, appointed for indefinite terms, shall be removed only after a conference between the Committee on Appointments and a Committee of five Directors, at which conference the President of the College shall preside, and only after a written report of the findings of said conference shall be made to the Board of Directors for consideration and action by it. All teachers of the above groups shall be entitled to have the charges against them stated in writing and to have a fair hearing on the charges before this Conference before its findings are reached.

VII

All actions taken by the Faculty, Council or Senate are subject to review and determination by the Board of Directors.

These regulations supersede all previous regulations of the Board of Directors which may in any way conflict with the provisions herein contained.

The foregoing plan may be altered or amended by joint consent of the Board of Directors and

the Faculty, or by the Board of Directors alone after due notice to the Faculty, and after giving the Faculty an opportunity for a conference between committees of the Board and the Faculty to consider the proposed amendments or changes.

On May 24 the Faculty elected as its representatives to the Board of Directors:

Arthur L. Wheeler, for the one year term

George A. Barton, for the two year term

William B. Huff for the three year term

and the following Committee on Appointments:

James H. Leuba, to serve one year

George A. Barton, to serve two years

Arthur L. Wheeler, to serve three years

David H. Tennent, to serve four years

Charlotte A. Scott, to serve five years.

ANNA RHOADS LADD.

QUESTION ANSWERED BY PRESIDENT THOMAS

Thanks to the unfailing courtesy of its editor I am able to answer through the pages of the *ALUMNAE QUARTERLY* a question which has been asked me very often recently by many Bryn Mawr College Alumnae.

Question. Why do you approve of the New Plan of Government for the College when Bryn Mawr has been so successful under the old plan?

Answer. Because I believe in the closest possible coöperation between those of us who, like presidents and professors spend our lives in working for a college and those who, like trustees, are responsible for its financial management, and through the selection of

its faculty for its academic instruction. Coöperation is the right way, and the modern way, and the way that must be made to work if democracy in any true sense is to succeed.

Because the old star chamber methods of secrecy and one man power are passing away and should pass away.

Because when we learn how—and the sooner we learn how the better—mutual advice and counsel will be found to be infinitely better than solitary action by even the best equipped, most single minded person in the world.

Because during the past twenty years I have experienced great benefit from being able to consult the trustees

and directors in regard to college problems. The privilege that I am to have during the next few years of consulting the professors who will serve on our new appointment committee will, I believe, be even more beneficial.

Because democratic control of all great things is coming and is right. If at present and for a little while it means *less efficiency* the sooner we try to find out where the difficulty lies and to make it mean *more efficiency* the better for us. Of course there must always be leadership and higher leadership than ever before will be needed in democratic control but even at first I believe that what we may lose in efficiency we shall gain in mutual understanding and loyalty.

Because finally, if I may end with a reason based on my personal experience as dean and president of Bryn Mawr College, the new Plan for the Government of the College seems to me to ensure Bryn Mawr's future over which I have been increasingly concerned.

Ever since I have been president I have tried by every means known to me to act for the best interests of the college and I am confident that in all important matters, such as recommending to the directors new appointments, promotions, reappointments, non-renewal of appointments, etc., I have not allowed myself to be influenced by any other consideration than the good of the college. I have tried to act in such matters after consulting, and obtaining the approval of, the members of the departments concerned and during the past nine years I have always had the benefit of the judgment and approval of the dean of the college also. Nevertheless the misrepresentations made by many instructors who have not been re-

appointed or promoted and by their friends, often culminating in personal abuse and in slanderous attacks on the executive of the college, and sometimes even on the individual members of the executive committee of the directors, have been truly terrible. It is easy to understand why very few colleges in the United States refuse to reappoint unsatisfactory instructors and consequently why our college teaching is in its present desperately unsatisfactory condition.

The next president of Bryn Mawr College cannot be, as I have been, a pioneer in women's college education and, therefore, she cannot be expected to have the peculiar kind of courage that is characteristic of pioneers. We were all of us born so and deserve no special credit for it. It is the way we function. We care so much for the object we have been born to work for that we are willing, and glad, to bear anything that comes to us in trying to serve it. It has been only a great happiness to me to do what I could to maintain Bryn Mawr's high standards of research and teaching in spite of what might look like the personal sacrifice involved, but I have been increasingly afraid that no other woman who was not a pioneer could be found to enjoy the job of president of Bryn Mawr College—and of course no man could be expected to endure being pilloried for the sake of women's higher education. Men cannot possibly care at present about educating women as women care and I doubt if they ever will care in the same way.

The Report of the American Association of University Professors on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure seemed to me as soon as I read it to offer a solution of Bryn Mawr's difficulties. I regretted that we had not had the imagination and vision to work out

such a plan for ourselves. In January an advance copy of this report was referred to the executive committee of our directors for study. In February I secured more advance copies and brought the report for discussion before sixteen women trustees of colleges where women study and had the report made the order of business for the next meeting. In March thirteen professors of the college wrote me asking for closer coöperation between the faculty and directors which letter I presented with my cordial approval to the directors at a special meeting I had asked to have called, and a special committee of five directors was appointed to confer with the faculty.

While we were thus busily engaged in reforming ourselves three weeks after the appointment of the directors' special committee came the *Public Ledger's* attacks on the college. Fortunately for

the college the directors did not allow themselves to be turned aside by these attacks but went steadily ahead. Our new Plan of Government for the College is the happy result. I believe that it will solve most if not all of our problems. In future the faculty will be familiar with, and will share in, the financial and administrative management of the college as they have never before been able to. A flood of light will be thrown on all matters that in the past have been seriously misunderstood although in reality there should have been no cause for misunderstanding. By responsible people grow to meet responsibility. I am confident that the alumnae need not fear any lowering of Bryn Mawr's academic standards through the coöperation of a faculty like ours devoted to the highest standards of teaching and research.

COMMENTS AND LETTERS

[The following articles are printed at the request of President Thomas]

THE CONTROL OF A COLLEGE

The administrative changes authorized by Bryn Mawr pass the bounds of that quiet and scholarly college and become of interest to the whole academic world. Its plan of reorganization admits to the sessions of Bryn Mawr's directors three members to be chosen from and by the faculty. This inclusion of professors in the councils of the governing board stands as an almost unprecedented innovation in the management of American colleges. Since the representatives of the faculty will not be empowered to vote, the change will depend for its actual results, however, on the amount of deference shown to the professors' opinion by the other members. Yet if the faculty members exhibit real vigor of individual thought and opinion, and the other directors refuse to be influenced by it, they will have opportunity to precipitate debate over the issues involved before the whole college body, faculty and alumnae included, in a way hitherto as impossible as it was unknown. They may not have

votes, but they will have a very large power. Similarly Bryn Mawr has taken a singularly important step in its agreement to submit to a committee of the faculty all questions having to do with the discharge of members of the teaching force, and, whenever practicable, of the selection of new faculty members. Again, the power conferred is only advisory, but none the less this change is directly in line with the recommendations offered by the American Association of University Professors after they had deliberated long and hard as to the best means of protecting professors' tenure in office. Such changes as Bryn Mawr has adopted open an entirely new era in the responsibility of collegiate faculties for the administration of their institutions, and as such they will be closely watched in all quarters.

Boston Evening Transcript, May 23, 1916.

LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS RAE BURN WHITE

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir:—In justice to the committee of the directors of Bryn Mawr College, of which I

am a member and to the board of directors which appointed that committee and to the president of the college, I thought I ought to call your attention to the incorrect statement appearing in your article of this morning that this committee was "appointed to investigate the charges of arbitrary and dictatorial conduct lodged by the faculty against President M. Carey Thomas." This statement is incorrect. The committee was appointed to consider and report on propositions made by certain full professors of the college to the effect that the faculty should be given a larger voice in the government of the college, especially in questions relating to the appointment and removal of professors, and should have representation on the board of directors.

The committee has been considering these questions for some months and will make a report upon them soon. No charges have been "lodged by the faculty against President M. Carey Thomas," nor has this committee any authority to consider any matter of that character.

T. R. WHITE.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1916.

The Public Ledger, May 14, 1916.

PRESIDENT THOMAS'S REPLY TO THE
"PUBLIC LEDGER"

The president of Bryn Mawr College is indebted to the courtesy of the *Public Ledger* for giving her an opportunity to correct from the point of view of the administration of the college some of the not unnatural misunderstandings under which the *Public Ledger's* news article appears to have been written.

It is the old story of the autocratic and arbitrary college president, over whose devoted head breaks all the storms of abuse of successive generations of discontented alumnae who wish the college in which they studied happily 20 or 30 years ago to remain forever unchanged; of discontented students who are forever insisting on change; of discontented professors whose teaching is not appreciated and whose salaries do not equal their own opinion of their merits. Whatever is done or left undone, it is the poor college president who is blamed for it. In all other professions except the teaching profession a man's failures are his own. It is only the college professor who is so happily situated as to be able to attribute his failure to the president of his college, with

none to say him nay. And so we college presidents all have to take our turn in the pillory—President Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University; President Van Hise, of Wisconsin; President Butler, of Columbia; not to mention some of my confrères in Pennsylvania institutions nearer home.

It has long seemed to me that the unfortunate situation of the American college president is due to our system of American college and university management, which is only less faulty, in my opinion, than the English, French or German systems. During the three years that I spent in German University circles I lived in an atmosphere of bitter discontent and jealousy, in the midst of quarrels between junior and senior professors and between senior professors and all-powerful ministers of education. But in the United States it is the defenseless college president who is the centre of all this natural and human dissatisfaction.

Whole system radically wrong

The whole system is radically wrong. Professors should be made to share our burden with us. Trustees and college presidents should no longer shoulder alone the responsibility of maintaining the teaching and research of any given college at the highest possible level. Pedagogues who cannot teach and lazy scholars who have gone to seed have no place in a live college. Let their fellow professors help to turn such misfits into less harmful activities. I confidently believe that the college professors of the country would rise to these responsibilities if they were placed on them. It is my hope that at Bryn Mawr we shall be able to solve this most difficult problem of all college administration in a way adapted to our individual needs. For many years Yale has been trying to work it out in its own way with both good and bad results. The University of Pennsylvania is putting another plan in operation this year. It is a thoroughly modern movement in college education—and I believe a right one.

In this connection I should like to correct one misunderstanding of the *Public Ledger*. Bryn Mawr had begun to consider reforming itself long before the *Public Ledger's* attention had been called to the so-called Holbrook and Crandall cases. It was at the January meeting of the board of directors that the report of the American Association of University Professors dealing with the whole question of

coöperation between trustees and faculties was referred to our Executive Committee for study. This was not done on the initiative of the alumnae or faculty, but by the board itself. It was in February that the president of the college brought this same report before a conference of 16 women trustees of colleges where women study, which was held in New York, and led the discussion for an hour and a half, asking to have further study of the report made the order of business at the next conference.

Letter from Professors

It was more recently, toward the end of March, that some of the professors of Bryn Mawr College addressed a letter to the president of the college, asking to be more closely associated with the management of the college. This letter was presented at a special meeting of the directors of the college called March 30, at the request of the president of the college, with a statement that she entirely sympathized with the general movement and a committee of five directors was appointed to confer with the full professors.

The president of the college wishes to explain that at present all academic matters, such as new appointments, failure to reappoint at the end of engagements made for a limited term of one, two or three years, are first fully discussed in the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and then, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, each case is voted on by the full board. It is extremely rare for any measure not to be passed unanimously, and the progress of the college is due in great part, the president of the college believes, to this harmonious and carefully supervised action.

M. CAREY THOMAS.

The Public Ledger, April 12, 1916.

DR. M. CAREY THOMAS ANSWERS HER CRITICS

During her address at the commencement exercises of Bryn Mawr College, on Thursday, President M. Carey Thomas paid tribute to the press for the recent publicity in connection with the affairs of the institution of which she is the active head.

Much of this criticism was leveled directly at Dr. Thomas. And, in view of her—shall we call it “good sport” attitude?—two thoughts anent the whole occurrence present themselves.

These are, first, that Dr. Thomas is a big woman in that she is willing to admit that she was partly at fault and is willing to take the necessary steps to repair the gaps in her own fences; and, second, that whatever criticisms the various newspapers concerned uttered of her were, in most instances, of a friendly and constructive order.

All this is as it should be. Bryn Mawr College is an extremely important institution. Its affairs are largely a matter of public concern and interest. There is no person, however strongly endowed, who may not make mistakes. Bound within certain limits, pursuing the same round of duty day after day, it is hard to keep a clear vision and to prevent oneself from getting into a rut. Dr. Thomas has shown that she understands this. We agree with her that it is true that “after all, the only thing that really matters for the college is to have our sheets clean and smelling of lavender and our closets full of sun and air.”

We congratulate Dr. Thomas on the fact that conditions have been improved and upon her own personal attitude toward an incident now so happily closed.

Editorial from the *Press* of June 3, 1916.

BRYN MAWR'S REFORM

President Thomas is right. Bryn Mawr College has set its house in order. The skeletons that but lately stalked and clanked their chains about the campus have been laid to earth. Bryn Mawr's sheets are clean and smelling of lavender, and its closets are full of sun and air. The college has achieved a triumph in changing from an autocracy which Miss Thomas, at length, herself condemned to a social democracy in which the president moves as “equal among equals,” all represented in the institution's councils.

When the *Public Ledger* began its investigation of Bryn Mawr's troubles it noted that the gravamen of the charges preferred against Doctor Thomas centred in the reported fact that the college for a long period of years had been regarded by its president as a proprietary institution, to be managed as she, the proprietor and controller of its board of trustees, saw fit. She was the sole medium of communication between the faculty and the trustees, and could report back to either body whatever she chose, withholding information which might be pertinent to subjects of complaint or appeal. Finally, it was charged that the president's

habit of dealing arbitrarily with the careers of members of her faculty had produced a state of intimidation in the college in which no one dared speak in protest, and that members of the faculty felt that their opportunities for a wholesome, untrammelled, sound and progressive academic career were menaced. The presentment of such charges seemed to warrant this newspaper in making an investigation, in which it has been cordially aided not only by friends of the faculty and alumnae, but by the president and the trustees of the college.

Cleared of personalities, it was found that the faults of the situation lay principally in the college régime. That is the belief of the directors, whose committee, formed to draft a radically democratic constitution, has done its work effectively. Under the new rules it is extremely unlikely that the arbitrary will of one person can again seal the fate of any

deserver or undeserver in the faculty or among the students. The tenure of the professors has been strengthened. They need fear no longer to air their grievances, which may be settled before they grow serious.

The housecleaning, President Thomas intimates, puts the institution in a leading position in the government of American colleges. The example of Bryn Mawr's reform, as Professor Dewey advised during the investigation, could not but be salutary in numerous cases of other colleges which the American Association of University Professors was and is investigating. We sincerely trust that this institution for young women, which a great woman has built up and bowed her spirit in submission to strengthen, will continue in the forefront of the nation's progress.

Editorial from the *Public Ledger* of
June 2, 1916.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS

1916-1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice-President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (MRS. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (MRS. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT, '98, (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, '03, *Chairman*, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89, 33 Central Park West, New York City.

ANNA B. LAWTHER, '97, 239 Seventeenth Street, Duquesne, Ia.

GERTRUDE HARTMAN, '05, The College Inn, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

SUSAN FOWLER, '95, 420 West 118th Street, New York City.

PAULINE GOLDMARK, '96, 270 West 94th Street, New York City.

ELLEN D. ELLIS, '01, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

WORK OF THE FIRE PREVENTION STUDY

At least one splendid achievement already stands to the credit of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Fire Prevention Committees. On April 3 the Committees sent out a letter, accompanied by a statement, to the editors of the Pennsylvania papers calling attention to conditions existing in a Philadelphia department store (the name to be released later), and asking that the editors warn their readers that "a disaster surpassing in loss of life all our other great disasters . . . is threatened under the conditions

that have arisen with the growth of great department stores." The statement gave in detail the fire dangers of the particular store referred to, gave the action in respect to the store (in all cases without effect) of the City Fire Marshall, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Bureau of Municipal Research. It also set forth the danger to the whole city and the special fire-hazard of adjoining property owners, and closed with this indictment:

"The Committee report the obvious causes of the potential crime to be: The conflict in men's minds between personal and public interests, and an appraisement of property as of greater value than human life."

On the 8th of April, resolutions were adopted at a joint meeting of all the Committees asking Gimbel Brothers (the proprietors of the store in

question) "to take such action as will correct existing super fire hazards, thus reducing city conflagration risks, removing insurance surcharge and protecting the lives of their employees and their customers." A reply within two weeks was requested. None was received. The Philadelphia papers refused to allude to the subject.

A circular letter was sent out on April 26 to the Bryn Mawr alumnae residing in Pennsylvania stating these facts and asking for help in bringing them before the public. The results of this energetic and determined action are given thus in an editorial of the *New Republic* of June 24:

"Coöperative action has scored another triumph. Gimbel Brothers, charged with flagrant violation of the Fire Marshal order in their Philadelphia store, resisted the petitions of citizens until the city, at the instance of the Bryn Mawr Committee on Fire Prevention, brought suit. Undismayed by city solicitor and auxiliary counsel the firm was ready to go into court until, prompted by the Committee, a number of Bryn Mawr alumnae simultaneously withdrew their accounts, some even returning invoices of goods. Unconditional surrender resulted. Gimbel Brothers have agreed to begin construction on fire-walls and other safeguards not later than July 16."

WORK OF JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK

"A 'brief' of two thick volumes, with a total of a thousand pages, seems like a contradiction in terms. That, however, is the name given to a work as interesting and human as it is voluminous and learned that was presented to the Supreme Court on April 10. It is part of a great structure that will remain for a long time as a defense of what has legally been called 'the inalienable right to rest.'"

" . . . there is in process of construction in the United States an edifice of industrial liberty. And the brief presented to the Supreme Court on April 10 is one of the stones in the building.

"When . . . an Oregon law to protect women from overwork in laundries came up for decision in the courts, a brief was prepared which did not argue the principles of law at length (for these were well established) but which did set forth at great length the conditions of labor for women and the physical ef-

fects of such labor. The facts were gleaned from all over the world, and were substantiated by citations from scientific authorities. . . .

"This brief won the case for the women in the Oregon court, and, enlarged and amplified, won it for them finally in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The preparation of that brief was mainly the work of Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' League. In putting it into legal form for presentation to the courts she acted in coöperation with the prominent Boston attorney, Louis D. Brandeis.

"But that law protected only women. Now there is before the United States Supreme Court an Oregon law for the protection of men from overwork. In preparing the case for the Supreme Court, Attorney-General Brown, of the State of Oregon, had the statesmanship to avail himself of the same services that had proved effective in the women's case. So Miss Goldmark collected facts and statistics and the opinions of experts from all over the world bearing upon the effects of overwork and fatigue, and again she had the coöperation of Mr. Brandeis. When, however, Mr. Brandeis was appointed to the Supreme Bench, he of course at once withdrew from the case. His place was taken by Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at Harvard University. It is this brief—prepared by Miss Goldmark and Professor Frankfurter—that we have spoken of as a new stone in the structure of industrial liberty.

"The point of the brief is that it has long been accepted by the courts that dangerous trades can be regulated by statute, and that it can be shown by evidence that any occupation which causes excessive fatigue is a dangerous trade—dangerous alike to those engaged in it and to the whole community. So these volumes proceed to show, by piling up the evidence, that overwork causes fatigue and that fatigue is poisonous to the bodies of men, to their morals, and to the well-being of the Nation.

" . . . This accumulation of scientific testimony can be answered only in kind, and there simply does not exist competent scientific authority to refute the main facts here set forth. We cannot, of course, anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter, but, whatever its decision, this brief is certain to remain part of the texture of future industrial freedom."—*The Outlook*, April 26, 1916.

AN OMISSION

The contributor who sent in the Bryn Mawr names from *Who's Who in New England* wishes to add the name of Bertha Putnam, '93. "So we are now eight—instead of seven!"

NOTICES

To all admirers of the Soldiers of France, the Defenders of Verdun.

Do you not wish to contribute to the comfort of the men at the front and more especially of those men from the invaded regions who have now been for twenty months cut off from their families, without letters, without comforts of any sort, with no one to take a personal interest in them?

Four dollars a month will send two good packages of food to a man, relieve the deadly monotony of boiled meat day in and day out, and make him feel that he still has a friend in the world.

This is not a luxury. After twenty months of the same menu the appetite becomes jaded, especially during the hot summer months, and a little variety is imperative. Think that these friendless men see their more fortunate comrades receive packages and letters week after week, while they can only sit and think of their families within the German lines, perhaps scattered, perhaps dead—who knows?

Will you not give one of these men the joy of receiving a package! Think of it—the *first* package—after twenty months!

Money should be sent by draft on a Euro-

pean bank (preferably the Paris branch of the American Express Company) to

Madame Louis Cons,

36 rue Geoffroy-St. Hilaire, Paris, France. Mme. Cons will take pleasure in personally acknowledging all contributions, and will, when possible, have the soldier for whom the money is spent send a letter of thanks to the donor.

NOTICE TO BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE AND STUDENTS WHO HAVE ADOPTED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Miss Hollingsworth has now given new instructions for the sending of packages for soldiers:

Each package should have two covers, the outside one addressed to

The American Girls Aid,
330 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

the inside one to

Madame Louis Cons,
36 rue Geoffroy-St. Hilaire,
Paris, France.

with the address of the sender, and the name of the soldier for whom it is intended.

Letters should be sent to me at my Paris address.

Marraines are asked to remember that during the summer months while they are taking their vacations the soldiers of France will be working hard to drive out the invaders. Do not forget your soldiers! Let them have your support, moral and financial. This is the crucial moment. Stand by them!

JEANNETTE CONS.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

COMMENCEMENT

The thirty-first year of Bryn Mawr College closed on the morning of June first with the conferring of degrees. Seventy-two students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, six the degree of Master of Arts, and three the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Addresses were given by President M. Carey Thomas, and by President Mary E. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College.

The Gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the College and friends and relatives of the seniors.

After the exercises closed luncheon was served for the friends of the Senior Class, on the campus outside Radnor Hall.

The directors and faculty and friends of the College were invited to luncheon at the Deanery by President Thomas to meet President Woolley.

CAMPUS NOTES

A late spring and an unusually early Commencement made the last few weeks of the college year go very quickly. We waited long for the warm days to come in order that we might picnic on the campus or sit out under the trees in Senior Row. Then suddenly the finals were upon us, and there was no time for such leisurely occupations, even though at last the weather permitted.

Lectures. During the last half of the semes-

ter there were many interesting lectures on every subject. Among the most interesting was one by Mr. Leo Stein on the futurist movement in art. In the course of his lecture Mr. Stein, who is a personal friend of Matisse, Picasso, and other modern painters, characterized the whole movement as one of sociological rather than of artistic interest. The largest and most enthusiastic audience gathered to listen to the Reverend Anna Howard Shaw who spoke with great wit and conviction on the subject of "Suffrage in 1850 and 1916."

Plays. Following the successful policy of last year, the Glee Club again substituted for its annual concert the performance of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Mikado," and was quite as successful as in the previous year. In addition to the Junior-Senior Supper Play, Wilde's "Ideal Husband," and the Senior Play, Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," both of which were as convincingly acted and staged as is possible where the gentlemen must wear the present day uncompromising masculine costumes, there was a performance of "As You Like It" given in the cloisters by the pupils of Miss Irwin's school, who had been coached by Mr. King. The second half of the program that same day consisted of a recital of old English songs by the Fuller sisters, and some English folk-dances by members of the freshman class. The proceeds from these performances and from the supper which was served afterwards under the trees outside Denbigh and Pembroke were given to the Undergraduate fund for the Garrett Memorial.

The Undergraduates have been indefatigable in their efforts to raise the \$10,000 which they have pledged for that fund. They have already raised a little over \$5000. This they have done by charging extra admission to their plays, by blacking boots, preparing Sunday morning breakfast trays and picnic lunches, by serving milk lunch every morning in Denbigh, by mending clothes and trimming hats. In short they have endeavored to satisfy every undergraduate or graduate want at a reasonable profit.

Concerts. Early in the year Mr. Stokowsky, the leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, expressed a desire to give a concert in the gymnasium. Needless to say his desire was gratified and the resulting concert gave great pleasure to many outside guests as well as to members of the College. The last concert of the year was given by the choir from the Russian cathedral in New York. There could have been no more

beautiful close to the series of musical entertainments than was given by this wonderful rendering of Russian church music. The picturesqueness was somewhat spoiled by the fact that the choir sang in Taylor Hall instead of in the cloisters as was at first planned.

Cutting. It seems that the threat of a cut-rule which has for the past few years hung over the heads of careless undergraduates needed to be definitely carried out in order to have really satisfactory results. When the cut rule of 1914-15 was rescinded, everyone waited with interest to see whether the good resolutions made by the undergraduate body, after a year's restriction of cutting, would last. The results of the year just past have justified the contentions of the most optimistic. President Thomas and the faculty report themselves thoroughly satisfied with the undergraduate method of regulating attendance at lectures.

Chapel. In response to a request from the Undergraduate Association there has been a change in the service at morning chapel. In order that the students may have more share in the service, responsive reading from the Service Book of the Christian Association has been substituted for the customary reading from the Bible and the Lord's Prayer is included in the usual prayer by the chaplain.

Commencement. On all special occasions this spring the weather has been most propitious. Such was the case at the time of the usual May Day celebration when the sun rose most actively at seven o'clock and continued to shine on every May pole for the rest of the day; also during the Shakespeare revels, when the cloister was almost too warm and the ice-cream cones vended by the class of 1918 for the benefit of the Garrett Memorial were most welcome; and lastly, at the most important time of all, Commencement week. The campus, owing to previous rains and cool weather, looked as fresh and crisp as in the first spring days. The Deanery garden, strung with Japanese lanterns, was opened every night, weather permitting, so that seniors, alumnae, and their friends might imagine themselves transported to fairyland for the time being. And the weather permitted each time. Garden Party was not marred by the usual morning shower, and the sophomores and their guests could sit down to College Breakfast with no sickening doubts as to the outcome of the afternoon. To be sure it was a little chilly sitting in the cloisters that evening as one listened to Mme. Yvette Guilbert who,

in varying and gorgeous costumes, gave a most interesting recital of English and French songs. On Commencement day the academic procession marched to the gymnasium in a blaze of sunlight to see the seniors receive their degrees, and to listen to an address given by President Woolley of Mount Holyoke. Again, this year, the daisy chain was missing, but not because of rain. The undergraduates, remembering perhaps the joys of a late sleep on last year's Commencement morning, had earlier in the year decided to abolish the daisy chain forever.

The abolishing of the daisy chain was the least important innovation of the past year. Perhaps the most important are two in number, namely, the change in the requirements for entrance examinations, and the reorganization of the government of the College along more democratic lines. Hereafter the entrance examinations may be taken in three sections, and after 1919 physics and ancient history must be presented for the entrance science and history. In general the new plan for the government of the College gives the members of the faculty more voice in appointments to and dismissals from their ranks. MARGARET BONTECOU.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF

Professor Florence Bascom, Professor of Geology, Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly, Professor of English, and Professor Karl Detlev Jessen, Professor of German Literature return after one year's leave of absence.

Professor Tenney Frank, Professor of Latin, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1916-17 to hold the appointment of Visiting Professor in the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome.

Professor Carleton Fairchild Brown, Professor of English Philology, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1916-17.

Professor Richard Thayer Holbrook, Associate Professor of Italian, term expired.

Dean Marion Reilly, Dean of the College, resigned.

Professor Marion Parris Smith, Associate Professor of Economics, promoted to be Full Professor of Economics.

Professor Agathe Lasch, Associate Professor of Teutonic Philology, has been granted leave of absence until the end of the war.

Dr. Grace Mead Andrus deLaguna, Associate in Philosophy, promoted to be Associate Professor of Philosophy.

Dr. Regina Katharine Crandall, Director of English Essay Work and Reader in English, promoted to be Associate in English.

Miss Edith Orlady, Secretary of the College, granted leave of absence for the year 1916-17. Miss Anna Bell Lawther, Secretary of the College from 1907 to 1912, will act as her substitute for 1916-17.

Professor Kate Gordon, Associate Professor of Education, term expired. Has accepted Professorship of Education in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Professor Matilde Castro, Phebe Anna Thorne Associate Professor of Education and Director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, promoted to be Head of the Department of Education and elected Full Professor of Education, beginning work the year 1917-18.

Professor Arthur Russell Moore, Associate Professor of Physiology, term expired. Has accepted Professorship of Physiology in Rutgers College.

Dr. Eunice Morgan Schenck, Associate in French, promoted to be Dean of the College and Associate Professor of Modern French Literature.

Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew, Jr., Associate in English Literature, promoted to be Associate Professor of English Literature.

Dr. Howard James Savage, Lecturer in English Literature and Rhetoric, promoted to be Associate Professor of Rhetoric and Director of the Work in English Composition.

Dr. Olive C. Hazlett has been appointed Associate in Mathematics.

M. Charles Vatar, Licencié-ès-Lettres and Licencié-en-Droit of the University of Rennes, has been appointed Associate in Modern French Literature and Italian.

Dr. Pierre François Giroud, Non-resident Lecturer in French, term expired.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Wallis, Lecturer in Geology as substitute for Professor Florence Bascom, term expired.

Charles Clinton Bramble, Lecturer in Mathematics as substitute for Associate Professor James Ryals Conner, term expired.

Dr. Oscar F. W. Fernsemer, Lecturer in German Literature as substitute for Professor Karl Detlev Jessen, term expired.

Dr. Thomas De Coursey Ruth has been appointed Lecturer in Latin as substitute for Professor Tenney Frank.

Dr. Howard Rollin Patch has been appointed

Lecturer in English Philology as substitute for Professor Carleton Fairchild Brown.

Dr. Edward Henry Schrt has been appointed Lecturer in Teutonic Philology as substitute for Professor Agathe Lasch.

Mary Jeffers, Reader in German and Oral Examiner in French and German, resigned.

Dr. Edna Aston Shearer, Reader in English, term expired. Has accepted Instructorship in Education in Smith College.

Dr. Ida Langdon, Reader in English, term expired. Has accepted Instructorship in English in Wellesley College.

Clara Whitney Crane, Reader in English, term expired. Has accepted Instructorship in English in Wellesley College.

Elly Wilhelmina Lawatschek, Reader in German, as substitute for Mary Jeffers, term expired.

Helen Huss Parkhurst has been appointed Reader and Demonstrator in the History of Art.

Angie Lillian Kellogg appointed Reader in Social Economy and Social Research, to be promoted to be Associate as soon as her dissertation is printed.

Dorothy Ochtman, Demonstrator in the History of Art, term expires.

Cynthia Maria Wesson, Assistant to the Director of Athletics and Gymnastics, resigned.

Helen Reed Kirk appointed Assistant to the Director of Athletics and Gymnastics. Miss Kirk is a Bachelor of Arts of Bryn Mawr College, 1916, and has been teaching Athletics and History in the Holman School, Philadelphia, since 1914.

THE FACULTY

President Thomas was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York.

Professor George A. Barton was elected President of the American Oriental Society at the annual meeting held in Washington, April 24 to 26. Dr. Barton's new book, *Archaeology and the Bible*, is published by the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia.

Mr. Rhys Carpenter wrote the Phi Beta Kappa poem for the Columbia Commencement in June.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

Dr. E. C. Wilm, who was Professor of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr last year, is to give a course in modern philosophy at Wellesley next

year in addition to his regular work at Boston University.

Professor William Neilson of Harvard gave an address at the University of Wisconsin on April 28, on the subject "Shakespeare and Religion."

THE FELLOWSHIPS

The following are the fellowships not given in the April number of the *QUARTERLY*:

A Special European Fellowship from an anonymous donor (value, \$500) was conferred upon Louise E. W. Adams, of New York.

Resident Fellowships: Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship, Lillian Rosa-noff; Latin, Marion Edwards Park; English, Charlotte D'Evelyn; German, Hilda M. Raetzmann; French, Eunice S. Chapin; Semitic Languages, Beatrice Allard; History, Margaret Woodbury; Economics, Florence K. Middaugh; Philosophy, Louise Young; Psychology, Mary R. Almack; Archaeology, Eleanor F. Rambo; Carola Woerishoffer Fellow in Social Economy and Social Research, Hazel G. Ormsbee; Mathematics, Marguerite G. Breckenridge; Chemistry, Marion P. Black; Geology, Margaret C. Cobb.

Foreign Scholarships: British; Jane Marion Earle, Gwen Ann Jones, Dorothy Everett, Mabel Vaughan Kitson.

German: Maria Alexandra Stappert.

THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER DEPARTMENT

The Carola Woerishoffer Department in Social Economy and Social Research has issued a pamphlet describing the plan of the work and the courses offered. In the pamphlet nine programmes are suggested in preparation for work: in the field of social relief and family care, in the field of social guardianship, for work in child welfare, in the field of social education, in the field of public health and safety and medical social service, for propaganda in social and industrial welfare and for work in the education of the industrial classes, in the field of vocational advising and placement or occupational direction, in social finance and legal aid and protection, in the field of social and industrial research. These programmes "are presented in order to afford the student a panoramic view of the work which is open to her, the agencies which carry on work in each field and the types of positions open in the various agencies."

The Department has also issued a special

announcement of the following fellowships and scholarships: The Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Resident Fellowship in Social Research of the value of \$525; Several Resident Scholarships

in Social Research of the value of \$200; The Susan B. Anthony Scholarship of the value of \$450; The College Settlements Association Joint Fellowship of the value of \$525.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG, *President of the Alumnae Association*: Unlike the old lady in the trolley car it gives me great pleasure to see so many alumnae here tonight. You may remember that old person? She was traveling out to Cambridge in a trolley car one spring with a young and enthusiastic granddaughter. The car was rather crowded. Suddenly the girl exclaimed "Oh! Grandma! I believe this car is just full of alumni!" "Gracious sakes!" exclaimed the old lady, sniffing, "I do believe it is; I don't see why you don't open the window and let some of it out."

Now, I do not feel that way a bit. On the contrary, I am delighted to see you here for two reasons; first, because it is our duty to show our loyalty to Bryn Mawr by our presence here, and, secondly, because it is a great privilege to come back to our Alma Mater, for then we understand her, her difficulties and her policies far better than those who are compelled to rely on gossip and rumor for their information.

This is the age of Efficiency. That doctrine is preached not only by the marvelous war machine of the Germans, but by industrialism and commercialism and now by patriotism and Americanism in this country. Whether we are Pacifists or Advocates of Preparedness, we are all realizing that to accomplish we must "get together" for the secret of efficiency, and therefore of success, is coördination and coöperation.

That is what we, as alumnae, need, and that is what I believe we have been accomplishing of late through the medium of the Academic Committee. Probably few who have not been in close touch with that committee realize the self-sacrifice and devotion with which its members, especially of late, have devoted their time and their energy to further the good of the alumnae and of the college directly along this line of coöperation. We owe them a debt of thanks.

There is a second goal to strive for, which appeals to us all. Do we not feel every one of us that a belief in freedom and a strong sense of intellectual integrity were two of the most valuable influences we had in our college life? We who are counted among the older alumnae recog-

nize, I know, that these high standards and this inspiring point of view were President Thomas's great and vital gifts to our college [applause], and these are the characteristics of our Alma Mater which we believe that time will never dim.

We have been passing—Bryn Mawr has been passing—like all the rest of the world—through a period of storm and stress, but out of it I am sure we shall get results that will be a wonderful development of two diverse traits, each great in itself. They are the two traits which have roused the admiration of the world in this great war; the freedom of England and the efficient coördination of Germany.

We are proud to think that we have a faculty which has shown such a broad spirit of coöperation in meeting the situation, and such fine initiative in suggesting and working out the plans for reorganization. We are indebted to them especially for introducing this new era of Democracy.

With a faculty, with trustees, with a president such as ours, we may feel confident that each problem will be attacked with the ability, with the foresightedness and the cordial enthusiasm that will overcome all obstacles, and we may be sure that Bryn Mawr will ever shine with increasing lustre, pointing out the path for other colleges to that Unity which is Strength—that intellectual and moral freedom which is true liberty.

It is the height of absurdity to present the Toastmistress to any of you tonight for she is as well known as she is universally beloved—Dean Marion Reilly.

DEAN REILLY: Madam Presidents of the Alumnae Association and the College, and members and friends of the alumnae: There was a learned society in Italy at the beginning of the last century and their business was to conceive and weed out the Italian language and make it perfect for their own use, in order to facilitate which they thought they could symbolize their occupation of conceiving and weeding out and make it the finest Italian language. They had constructed a room and in this room there was

a hopper, which was the place for the directors; the speakers sat upon a mill-stone, and the members of the society on upturned baskets, and back of each basket were the shovels used to take the bread out of the baking ovens. They seemed to thrive intellectually and produce results which they were not otherwise able to get.

Now all of us who are gathered here are affected to a certain extent by a college, or colleges, and we are all working in a college or colleges, and we are to that extent a learned society and perhaps to fulfill more truly our functions, we ought to surround ourselves and our minds with that which means to us our occupation, to help us toward it.

Just as we learned here at Bryn Mawr, the environment makes the individual, and the individual to a certain extent makes her own environment. If we could change Pembroke Hall; change our chairs and tables what would be our dominant idea that would direct such a change? Now it seems to me it is our function—it is almost the duty of our speakers this evening to give us some idea—that may change at will the table, the chair, the light, or the whole structure of the whole room, but we expect them to change the idea and give us an idea of something that will give us a greater impulse and a clearer-sightedness, in the gathering of this great assemblage here tonight.

The first speaker here tonight I am going to give an attribute myself. If I remember correctly (I never studied art) I think it was St. Barbara who always came bearing a torch in her hand. President Woolley has built up Mount Holyoke College, and I present President Woolley to you as the maker of the maker of colleges. [Much applause.]

PRESIDENT WOOLLEY: Madam President and members of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae. As I face you tonight I feel very much in sympathy with the man from Maine who, having been taken to task because he had not traveled more, answered, "Wall, I haint been nowhar, I don't know nuthin', but I'd ruther be whar I be than be whar I haint."

The pleasure in being with you this evening comes partly from the charm of the place, which weaves the spell of its enchantment about us all, but more than that, it comes from the inspiration of being with this great body of college women. Today, if ever in history, the world needs the strong, standing shoulder to shoulder, ready to meet its demands and to

no place has it a right to look with greater assurance than to the college.

I have often wished that I were able to express the gift of the college to her daughters; today I have caught the secret from you in the words which you sang this morning: "Thou Gracious Inspiration." The college gives much; it gives equipment for work; it gives companionships and friendships to treasure as long as life lasts. It gives a score—a hundred gifts—but after all its great gift is the gracious inspiration to living. And it is a gift which you all share. Wherever you go—into the home, into the profession, into society, you carry it with you, and what is even more, you hand it on to others. That is the greatest beauty of this gift of the college, that it is not limited to her daughters, but through her daughters is passed on to the world outside. You do, indeed, light a torch and thus consecrate it eternally, consecrate it for others as well as for yourselves and for the college that is dear to you.

DR. IDA OGILVIE: Madam President: When Rip Van Winkle returned to the scenes of his youth it was not surprising that he found everything changed; and when 1916 comes back in 1936 it is to be expected that there will be new buildings, new professors, some of whom, no doubt, are now, perhaps, being put to bed by their nurses, and new and delightful young students will doubtless guide your tottering steps and sing your class song for you; perhaps they will even write a new song for you which, in their opinion, would be better than anything you can do for yourselves. Change is the natural order of things and it is to be expected, since everything that is really alive changes, that Bryn Mawr, too, shall change, and if the time ever comes when Bryn Mawr stops changing it means that it will die. It is not the habit of the class of '96 to deplore changes. We were the class that introduced basket ball, and are the first alumnae class to march in the Commencement procession. So it is not in the spirit of Rip Van Winkle regretting changes that I am here to speak tonight, but rather in the spirit of Robinson Crusoe returning to his island—for Bryn Mawr is an island in a happy sea—cut off from the world.

There is the greatest contrast between this isolated life on the most beautiful campus in the world and the place where I have spent the greater part of these twenty years. Twenty years is a large part of one's life work; for me these twenty years have gone in keeping alive

the spirit of research in the heart of a large city. The rush and confusion which surround us at Barnard College all the time is a great contrast to the isolation of Bryn Mawr. In my days at Bryn Mawr we used to speak of the great world outside. It was a familiar phrase. At Barnard College we are a part of the world—we are in the world—the life of New York is our life.

With such contrasting environments one would expect that the main lines of interest of the students would be very different, but the surprising thing is that they are precisely the same; social service and economics are the great lines which our students follow, as you do here. There is something stronger than environment and the spirit of social service seems to be the keynote of the age, out of college as well as in it. This means that women are beginning to take the place in the world that is rightfully theirs, and if their efforts are to be guided by logic and not by emotion, the colleges must provide social service training. The city is a great disadvantage for work in college but in that one line, I think, it is a great advantage. New York is like a huge laboratory. Our classes can go to factories and see people at work; our students can do actual research work. More than one hundred of our Barnard undergraduates hold positions, paid or unpaid, in social service lines; that is, more than one hundred of our students are doing real work in addition to their college work and correlated with it to a great extent. I am inclined to think that this wave of social service has gone too far; I think that it has too large a proportion. There is a certain temperament which is meant for social service; it is a contrast to the literary temperament, and again, to the scientific. Students are drifting into social service work today without trying to discover whether that is what they are best fitted for. They choose lines because their friends choose them, or because their professors are favorable to those lines. They choose major subjects without saying to themselves "What is my particular place in the world? What particular place may I aim to fill?"

It is in the hope of steering each student into the course best for her that we started in Barnard College a few years ago what we called the Faculty Adviser System. This is still in the experimental stage but its value increases as openings for women multiply and diversify. In brief, in this system each student has a fac-

ulty adviser and it is the adviser's duty really to know a student and to help her. There are certain free spirits who will break rules, no matter what those rules may be, and it is a part of our duty to be friends and circumvent these breakings before they happen, but our principal business is in the selection of courses, and there, I think, our success is important. On the whole, I think, we can recognize those qualities better than the students can themselves. It is not always possible to tell whether a given student will gain more from studying Greek or Mathematics, but we can talk over the beauties of both and turn the student towards thinking seriously of her future. Of course they are not forced to accept our advice, but, on the whole, they are very kind and courteous.

A little incident happened this winter: a distinguished professor who occupies a chair in Barnard College, a somewhat absent-minded person, on one occasion made the mistake of thinking it was Tuesday—the day of his class—instead of Wednesday—and it so happened that the class of history was in his class-room and it also happened that the professor of history was not there. It is this professor's habit never to look his class in the face but when he is lecturing to look out of the window, at the blackboard, or at anything else, not the students, and so he did not realize it was not his own class he was talking to. The hour was nearly over when he finally looked them in the face, and they had patiently sat there all that time. I asked one of the students why they had done so and she said: "Why the poor old dear was so interested in what he was talking about we really could not bear to interrupt him." And that represents on the whole their attitude towards us; they realize we are doing the best we can; they recognize our infirmities and they bear with us, and after all, that is all we can hope for.

A kindly atmosphere is one of the first requisites of a successful college. President, trustees, faculty and students have a common end in view; the goal they are all working for is much further off if there is friction between them; it means so much energy lost, so the spirit of coöperation and coördination is what all who are working in college should seek for.

DR. JAMES LEUBA: I welcome this opportunity of speaking to former students of mine. I am in the happy situation of having had practically every Bryn Mawr student in one or

several of my classes, and, if I have the misfortune of forgetting their names, I do not forget their physiognomy. One of the first questions which comes to my mind as I meet former students is, I wonder how much this person remembers of her psychology and I wonder how much good it has done her? And I sometimes wish I could submit you to a test to see what has remained of my teaching, but I have not found a way, so there is no need to worry about it.

I should like to put before you an ideal for Bryn Mawr College; it is, I know, the ideal of a great many of us. There is hardly any more interesting question I could discuss before you. If some of you recognize that I broached such a subject here some years ago, you will also remember that successful advertising involves repetition. One hears on every hand loud complaints of the attitude of students toward their work. It is said that they are not interested in their courses; they don't discuss intellectual topics when out of their classes; their whole interest is in outside affairs—social affairs, athletics, and the like. I remember reading a passage in "The Harbor" which saddened me much. You may recall remarks in it devoted to the life of the student in college. I was told that the college referred to was Princeton. It was stated in that book that the discussion of any serious topic in college was taboo, that if you wanted to queer yourself with your fellows it was sufficient to discuss any of the great questions before the public today. That is dreadful to think of for an instructor who is spending his life teaching young men and young women.

You may have heard this morning our President cite a number of changes which have taken place at Bryn Mawr College. Several of them were necessitated by the lack of intellectual interest of which I speak. I know myself from experience how topics that seem to me interesting, and which to me appear to be interesting to the class, are dropped absolutely when the students pass the class-room door until they come again before me the next day or a week later. That is one of the ominous signs of something wrong in the higher education of this country. What is the cause of this situation? I should rather ask what are the causes, for there are many of them. I shall mention but one, probably the chief cause. It is, broadly stated, that at present it has become fashionable to come to college. Years ago only those who had a real

yearning for knowledge and culture came to college. Today they come for every other purpose and occasionally for mental training and knowledge, for, they say, the atmosphere must be improving! No wonder that listlessness and disinterestedness have crept in. When colleges wish to count two, three, four, five and six thousand students, it is a difficult process to select carefully, but Bryn Mawr counts hardly four hundred, and it is our desire not to increase that number. All the circumstances of Bryn Mawr College indicate that it should devote itself to this specific function: the education and the preparation for life of the best young people. There is not a college, unless it be Bryn Mawr, that makes this effort. I should like to see Bryn Mawr go much further than it goes toward making itself a college of the elect. One hears a great deal of the education of the defective. We spend a great deal of energy devising methods for the weak-minded, but very little is done for the superior person—the superior person suffers from an enforced association with the mediocre and occasionally the deficient student. That is not right. There should be a place where one especially gifted would be sure to receive the attention merited. Why should not Bryn Mawr take that as its ideal? All circumstances indicate that that is its mission. Are there not in the United States four hundred young women of great ability who wish to attain an education and mental training in college? I am sure there are vastly more than four hundred such persons.

The presence in a college community of four hundred especially gifted and enthusiastic persons would create an atmosphere that would carry everything before it. I do not know whether you know how depressing it is to teach a class of mediocre students. It is extremely trying to me to face day by day a large number of students of mediocre intelligence. I don't mean, of course, that they are all mediocre, but merely that there are too many such. If you would have the instructor at his best, give him students who can respond with enthusiasm and work with ardor. Bryn Mawr has a distinguished graduate department. To be kept fit for work in the graduate school, an instructor must not only have some leisure, but his teaching should be a stimulus and not a handicap to research. He does not get that stimulus where he has to come down to the level of low classes. I think the importance of this influence is not sufficiently realized.

The problem is how to select. We have entrance examinations which are supposed to be difficult. My personal opinion is that any dunce who has patience enough and who is sufficiently well coached can enter Bryn Mawr College. I should not, nevertheless, advocate more difficult examinations, but I should like to see the faculty of Bryn Mawr College much less lenient and less considerate of the weaklings in Bryn Mawr, who have shown they are not fit to produce the results which we naturally would expect of our students. We hear a great deal concerning mental measurements, and the day is coming fast when we shall have reliable ways of measuring the intellectual ability of students; and I hope Bryn Mawr will lead in making use of these methods as it has in so many ways when once they have proved their worth. For the present, it seems to me this selection should be done at the beginning of the college life of the student; *the test of fitness for college is college work itself.*

But why do I speak of this to you here who are out of college? It is because of your influence upon the college. I have sometimes doubted the interest of some of you in this ideal. I think motherhood is the natural enemy of an institution such as I speak of; for the natural instinct of mothers is to take care of and fondle the young, however unfit to live he may be. I have heard, for instance, the strong ones in college pleading for the weaklings in most touching tones. There is serious danger to us in this instinct of motherhood. Let me hope, nevertheless, that Bryn Mawr College may properly assume the task of educating and preparing the especially gifted and that the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College will help to formulate a public opinion which will tend to a realization of that ideal.

DR. HELEN SANDISON: I should like in one moment to voice a suggestion that has of late been forcing itself on me—the suggestion that we alumnae may well do something to foster among the future alumnae, the undergraduates, a spirit of what I might call intercollegiate-ism as distinct from collegiate-ism. In these days when Nationalism is proving so questionable a creed, we can well think of the dangers of any collegiate-ism that is not intercollegiate-ism.

What the need of this spirit among us alumnae is not what I particularly wish to emphasize tonight, partly for the reason that I have not time, but chiefly because if that need exist among us we have correctives in the coopera-

tive fellowship of University clubs, academic circles, and of other work that brings the college alumnae together; and likewise in the work of the Academic Committee exemplified in the recent admirable report of the sub-committee on methods of teaching in colleges. But I do wish to emphasize the point that we might well encourage among the undergraduates in their formative years, a sense that Bryn Mawr is one individual in a group of co-workers, each with much to learn as well as with much to give; a sense that strength comes from coöperation—not from separation, from emphasis on differences and distinctions. What I have in mind is an application to other fields of the point of view so readily adopted and so splendidly maintained by the Self-Government Association in regard to the inter-collegiate conferences. For example: It seems to me Bryn Mawr will maintain its standard not by resting securely and unquestioningly in it, but by seeking ever for new suggestion, new light, from the group of seekers of which it is a member. What but retrogression can there be if such a point of view gains the ascendancy as is naively expressed in a letter recently written by a Bryn Mawr student, officially representing a student organization, in reply to a request for information from the corresponding organization in another college? I quote the spirit and not the exact words:

Bryn Mawr has never had such a system as your letter suggests, and in fact, I see no reason why it should have. We find the present arrangement quite satisfactory.

To us of Bryn Mawr at Vassar it was a great disappointment that it was impossible for the Bryn Mawr students to be represented at the Intercollegiate Student Conference marking the fiftieth anniversary of Vassar, which brought together members of some thirty colleges—colleges for men, colleges for women, and co-educational institutions and which proved to be a unique opportunity for illuminating interchange of student experience and opinion. Then, too, many of us, I think, would look with favor on interchange of student publications between Bryn Mawr and other colleges. Granted that unfortunate publicity now and then results from the exchange system, still to my mind, at least, it is beyond question that what the students gain in a real and steadily nourished comprehension of what other colleges have to offer amply offsets any discomfort brought them by publicity—seldom more than flippant comment in sister, or, more often, in brother periodicals.

And this is to say nothing of the inevitable unpleasant impression that Bryn Mawr's non-exchange system leaves with colleges eager to exchange.

Altogether, it seems to me that by a stronger spirit of intercollegiate striving, Bryn Mawr women can live up in an even worthier sense to the meaning of our motto, which we have already so splendidly realized, "I have chosen the truth."

MR. RUFUS JONES: I feel quite thankful for one thing. I don't have to characterize the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College—that has already been done by two speakers. I should have surrendered at once, if that were assigned to me, for I should have as soon gone to Verdun as to have said what Dr. Leuba did about Bryn Mawr women. The last thing that ever entered my head would have been that there was anybody mediocre here, and I am speaking as a Quaker—with absolute honesty.

About a hundred years ago there was in New York City, a very distinguished Friend, spelled with a capital "F," who had a conviction that it was wrong to build the Erie Canal and on all occasions he opposed the building of this canal. At the time of the great Quaker gathering in New York he delivered a powerful address against this undertaking and warned everybody present not to invest their money in its stock and never to use it when it was built. He gave many arguments why it should not be built, culminating with the statement that if the Almighty had wanted a water communication between the lakes and the Atlantic Ocean He would have made a river there himself. He sat down in the midst of the great hush which lasted some length of time and then an old man, who sat in the back of the room, arose and said, "And Jacob digged a well!" which plainly indicated that some things on the planet were not quite finished when the Lord got through with it after the six days.

I remember—as some of you in this room doubtless also remember—the way this Bryn Mawr hill-top looked, when the Lord got through with it and before men and women got at it. I wandered over these fields many times during the four years of my student life at Haverford and I have seen every building, except two, built. I remember the wave of enthusiasm that swept over us when the great group of trustees was created. I remember the wave of enthusiasm that swept over the Society of Friends and swept over the whole community when Dr.

Rhoads and Miss Thomas were selected as the heads of the college. I remember when that first wonderful faculty was selected, and I remember wandering around here before any alumnae were born—when the alumnae were in the condition of those dear little babes in Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird*—awaiting to be born—some eager and expectant.

These then—the trustees or directors as they now are, president, faculty and alumnae—form the builders of Bryn Mawr College. I have lived to see this double creation built—the visible Bryn Mawr and the invisible Bryn Mawr. I have brought a great many visitors—especially English visitors—here to see the visible Bryn Mawr, and they are always profoundly impressed when they see it. They had never dreamed there was anything like it in the western world. But no less real and certainly no less beautiful is the invisible Bryn Mawr—the Bryn Mawr spirit and the Bryn Mawr ideal. It is the invisible Bryn Mawr that has the primacy. It is always that that draws from the far states and from over the seas the students who come here. That is the priceless treasure of Bryn Mawr. Whatever else we lose, whatever else may be damaged, that must always be guarded as a priceless heritage and jewel.

In the past the creative work of building the visible Bryn Mawr and the invisible Bryn Mawr has been in a degree concentrated, and we can never tell what we owe to the one great creative personality whose life has been built into Bryn Mawr like the pillar in the temple, never to go out, no matter what happens—never to go out! But, in future, as we now all plainly see, all the four sets of builders must coöperate if the work is to go on to its greatest completion. We must work together—directors, president, faculty and alumnae. We must trust one another, and in order to trust one another we must understand one another; we must not have cold shoulders against one another, but we must have the understanding heart and understanding spirit and that coöperative spirit like that love in the New Testament which "suffers long and is kind" and understands.

You may remember that old stage coach story, how an American traveler wanted to take the stage coach in London to a certain point and the driver asked him whether he wanted to go first-class, second-class or third-class. Looking into the coach he saw there was only one compartment in the coach and he said he

would go third-class, and paid a third-class fare. Everything went all right until they got to a hill and then the driver stopped the coach and got down from his seat, opened the stage door and called out: "First-class passengers remain seated; second-class passengers walk, and third-class passengers push."

We, all four groups of us, must be third-class passengers; we must get together and push, and we must all do our part. I was going to say every man of us—it is so easy for a mere man to fall into that kind of English language. We may be able, however, in some real sense, to use those great words of Rupert Brooke as he went forth—"Now God be thanked. Who has matched us with his hour!" But to the end of time, if you want a great college you must always have a great personality at the center of it. No matter what coöperation you have; no matter how great the other opportunities may be, you must have that. No great principle can be kept alive, no great intellectual spirit can be wrought out and made mighty unless you have great ideals, and unless these ideals receive a great incarnation, in a living personality there.

KATE CHAMBERS SEELYE: We are turning to Turkey now with wonder, with a little fear, but with a great deal of hope. What is going to be the future of Turkey? What of her two chief nationalities, the Turk and the Armenian? Many of you have heard the remark, "Let us get rid of the unspeakable Turk." One of the first men to be killed in Van, Turkey, was an "unspeakable Turk" who gave refuge to an Armenian. My father stood beside a Turk in a Turkish city watching thousands of Armenian refugees go by. With tears running down his cheeks, the Turk said, "There may be a few Armenians who have revolted against the government, but these women and children are innocent and their blood will be on our heads." Some people say, "What is the use of helping a race that will be all wiped out? Let us help something that is more constructive." Such people do not realize that those who have not been killed may live. We do not hear of those who are being saved by relief work. I count myself a missionary and I have worked among the Turks, and there are others, Americans and representatives from other countries, working in Turkey in what seems a hopeless work, and yet we have not given up hope. Whatever the flag or flags under which Turkey may be at the end of the war; whatever the government

or governments which may be governing Asia Minor, our hope is that those who rule finally may give the Turk and Armenian a chance. The Turk has a best side and so have the Armenians, but they have never had a chance. Our hope is that Asia Minor may again become one of the beautiful and fruitful spots of the world. As a student of religions and one especially interested in the study of Mohammedanism, I sincerely hope that the Armenians who have been so brave, may through their suffering combine the very best of Mohammedism with the very best of Christianity, and that Asia Minor may join the ranks of useful Christian nations.

DR. C. G. FENWICK: Just about one hundred and twenty years ago our first President, Washington, in his farewell address bade us beware of international entanglements. The ocean was not then so easy of passage as it is in these days; likewise we had no sympathy with the European system of alliances and the despotic governments and their policies; but today that situation is changed. We are faced with an entirely new world. Europe in the last hundred years has become for the most part democratic, and the great advantage of being three thousand miles away has come to mean what five hundred miles would have meant in those days, or considerably less. We have got to face a new issue in our history now, and we should have done so before, had we had due foresight. The question is now what attitude are we going to take today in the face of the international situation? There are two attitudes open to us: One is the attitude of self-preservation by a system of partial preparation for defense at home, relying in general upon the fact that Europe is so much in trouble that no one power can do us much harm. That is the idea in keeping with our traditions. Our foreign policy for the last ninety years has been based upon the Monroe Doctrine and in the eyes of Europe it has been nothing less than impertinent. They have all been afraid to move against us for if one moved the others would take advantage of that move and attack our opponent, and so we have been safe. The question now is, shall we continue trying to enforce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine, which Europe is against but which Europe has accepted because the powers could not act in concert? Or, shall we take a new attitude in the world?

The second attitude would be the attitude of active coöperation in the affairs of the world. To give up our ideals of isolation; to realize

that we are one of the nations of the world; that we are sharing in their welfare and sharing in the disasters that come upon them. We must make up our minds whether we shall stand for international law, or stand for the international anarchy which has hitherto existed. What shall we do on this vital question?

There has recently been a meeting in Washington, which I attended, and that is why I was requested to talk on international politics. It was a conference of the League to Enforce Peace. This conference is important because it has gathered together people from all over the country; people who are interested in peace; who want to do something constructive; who want to set the world right again; who want to make international law take the place of international anarchy. Now, the objects of that League I cannot give to you in detail, and doubtless you are familiar with them. Its chief proposal is to distinguish between the disputes that arise between nations and to set aside disputes of a technical character for decision by a judicial tribunal; other disputes which relate to policies and which it is difficult to frame in definite terms are to be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing and recommendation, pending which submission no hostilities must be committed. The members of the League pledge themselves to take joint action against any state violating these provisions. It is an attempt on the part of all nations of the world to settle the disputes that arise between any two. The advantages of the League are sufficiently obvious. The chief difficulty is it may tie us up and commit us to policies that are contrary to the ideals of this country; it breaks down our policy of isolation and makes us one of the nations of the world; makes us one in all their interests and in all their troubles. It commits us to undertake a punitive war in cases which we have hitherto considered outside the scope of our national interests. It is a very serious matter and before we go into it we must make up our minds what the United States is going to stand for; what is to be our foreign policy. Heretofore we have not paid much attention to it. It has never been discussed much in the newspapers and until recently it was not taught in our colleges except in some of the largest universities. We have always dealt lightly with subjects relating to foreign affairs.

The United States is entering upon a new policy of increased military and naval power.

What are we going to do with our new armaments? Is it true that the stronger we are the more secure we shall be? Have we any definite idea of the use to which our power is to be put? It is the most important question before the country today. It is absolutely no use to arm yourselves unless you tell your neighbor what you are going to do with your arms. We have never armed ourselves against Canada. We have three thousand miles of undefended border between Canada and the United States. We clearly don't need to arm ourselves against Canada. The whole question when you arm is what are you arming for? And will others stand by and see you arm without arming too? If they do not know what you are arming for they will be afraid of you and will arm in turn.

The whole basis of friendly feeling between the United States and Canada is confidence. It is the same feeling that keeps us bound together as States: We have a friendly understanding of one another's purposes, and that friendly understanding is the whole basis upon which we have to build. The nations will never come to live at peace until they come to a general understanding of one another's purposes. We must, then, make known what we are arming for. If you are going along a road at night and you meet a man who carries a big stick, it makes the greatest difference whether he is a policeman or whether he has his hat pulled down over his eyes. In the one case you have confidence, in the other you prepare to make a fight. We speak of preparation for self-defense. It must be more than that. We have been called to take our place among the nations of the world and we must make known what we are going to do with our newly acquired military force, and it is for each and all of us to try to make our foreign policy better known and to make up our minds what we stand for in the world, and if I didn't see my five minutes were up I would like to outline some of the questions before us. I will at any rate say that the thing for us to do is to discuss these questions and try to bring them before the whole American public, define what we are going to stand for, and then the nations of the world will not fear us but will coöperate with us. Isolation is no longer possible. Coöperation is the only basis of international relations, and we stand or fall with it. Coöperation will entirely depend upon the freedom with which we discuss our foreign policy and what we stand for in the world. And

the great advantage of the League to Enforce Peace is that it gives time for discussion; it brings the nations of the world together and lets them make up their minds what policies they stand for and in that way they learn to know one another better. Practically every nation now at war has been fighting against its present allies in the last century; Russia and Japan; England and Russia; Germany and Austria; and so on. It was England's fear of Russia in 1878 which made her adopt a policy which helped to bring on the Balkan war of 1912. These wars were brought about because the nations conducted their diplomacy in secret and the people at large did not know what they were fighting for. Shall we follow that policy of secret diplomacy or shall we make our foreign policies as open and above board as our domestic policies?

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Madam Toastmistress: I wish I were worthy to occupy your golden chair, but I shall sit in it because you ask me to and because you are Toastmistress and must be obeyed. Although you are our presiding officer I shall not permit you to deny me the privilege of trying however imperfectly to express what we all feel tonight—our deep regret for Bryn Mawr's loss in that its Dean for the last time occupies her official position. Only those of us who have worked with Dean Reilly and have seen what she has done for the College during these past nine years can realize how great this loss is. Reviving the office of dean after it had been quiescent for many years she has created it anew and has made of it a great educational position. Our only consolation must be our belief that the devotion of Dean Reilly to Bryn Mawr is so deep that although she will no longer be our dean she will surely not forget us. I for one am confident that she will serve her alma mater as devotedly and as well in the future as she has served it in the past while filling her high office. It is peculiarly difficult tonight, I think, to put into words our gratitude, but I am sure that she knows that in the hearts of everyone present is a very vivid realization of our loss.

What I have to say to you this evening is closely connected with the two eloquent addresses which you have heard from President Woolley and Professor Jones. President Woolley has told you of the inspiration that she believes each one of our alumnae owes to Bryn Mawr College, and I like to think that this is true. I am sure that it is true of the alumnae of Mount Holyoke and I like to believe that it

is true of the alumnae of Bryn Mawr. When I look at you on occasions like this, I often wonder what it is that you got from your course of four years at Bryn Mawr that remains with you as your most permanent possession and makes you as Bryn Mawr women different from other college women.

During the newspaper attacks of the last two months I have received a great many letters from Bryn Mawr alumnae. Many of you have tried to console me by telling me how much Bryn Mawr has meant to you. If I could read you these letters I think that you would find that what Bryn Mawr has meant to each of her graduates is as different as is the difference between the writers of the letters. One letter especially showed me that however we may try to give our students a well balanced education each one of you selects for herself the kind of education and inspiration that she most needs. This letter said: "Dear President Thomas: I have forgotten all the substance of my lectures at Bryn Mawr" (I was amused as well as chagrined to remember that I had taught her general English five hours a week for two years), "the only thing I remember when I look back on my college life is you standing in chapel talking to us about your faith in women." I was glad to know that forgetful as she may have thought herself of our teaching and discipline faith in the achievements of her sex remained with her to inspire her.

Now, of course, what a college education means to each of you cannot possibly be summed up. It means everything put together and it means this for women of mediocre ability as well as for women of extraordinary ability—which many of you are. Often when I meet you to talk over subjects that we both care for, when I hear you speak, when I read what you have written, or when I watch you match yourselves against other women and men, I wonder that so small a college should have been the nursing mother of so many women of excellent ability. Whether you belong to this class, or to the class that we have heard this evening characterized as "the dunces who get into Bryn Mawr," somehow or other you Bryn Mawr women manage to do your work a little better than most other women—and I think that this is all that we can ask. I believe that it is quite impossible to select out the dunces in their freshman year. How often have I seen our Bryn Mawr dunces catch fire in their junior year or senior year! One cannot put forth

one's best until one finds out what one cares to do, and finds it ready at hand to do—and this great adventure comes to some of you later than to others.

Now for all of this you owe your college a debt of gratitude. You can, and do, show it in many ways, but I am going to point out to you one special way of repaying this great debt. Miss Reilly has asked me to occupy a golden chair tonight and from this chair of gold I intend to ask you for gifts of gold to your alma mater to enable her to carry on her shining work. No good college work can be done nowadays without an adequate endowment. Every alumna should clearly understand that ample endowment is necessary if colleges are to do their best work. The students' committee on the endowment of a professor's chair in memory of Miss Garrett came to see me a few days ago to tell me that they had raised \$5000 in three months for this fund. This is a very wonderful achievement for less than four hundred undergraduates in only three months but the devotion shown by the students in asking for this gift means far more to the College than the \$5000 itself. The committee told me that the students felt that they had not only been successful in raising the money but that in order to raise it they had been compelled to try to express to their parents and the other friends who had contributed what Bryn Mawr means to her students and that they thought that their people now understood the work of the college as they had never understood it before. The little student chairman said to me wistfully: "President Thomas, *when* will Bryn Mawr's endowment be finished?" And I answered, "Never! As long as you are a loyal alumna of Bryn Mawr you will have to go on begging all your life for more endowment."

All colleges depend on endowments that must increase as their needs increase. Privately endowed colleges must receive ever increasing gifts and legacies. State universities must receive ever ampler state appropriations. Our privately endowed colleges are a very important part of our America educational system. Privately endowed colleges like Bryn Mawr are able to respond to changing conditions far more quickly than the more cumbrously organized state universities. We are on the firing line; we try out all educational theories; we find out in advance whether they are good or bad, and if proved good they become the common heritage of all colleges and universities. Whenever

a privately endowed college is founded in a city or in a state a great impetus is given to the intellectual life of all neighboring educational institutions. The founding of the great privately endowed University of Chicago converted by healthy competition the state universities of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin into great modern universities. The founding of Leland Stanford Junior University endowed with thirty millions changed the University of California from a high school into a great sister university. The founding of Johns Hopkins brought scholarly inspiration to all the private and public universities of the United States. We like to think that the founding of Bryn Mawr College has helped all our sister colleges in Pennsylvania and has made a distinct contribution to higher education in the United States.

All privately endowed institutions must appeal to their alumnae for support and to this appeal you have nobly responded. I know of no other body of alumnae so small in numbers as you who have given so generously as you to their alma mater. The class collections which you started in 1908 augur well for the future. There are twenty-seven classes now annually collecting money in this way for the endowment fund. In 1910, as you know, everything was turned over to the Directors for endowment and this endowment has enabled us to enlarge and greatly improve our work. Since 1910, your class collections alone have amounted to \$33,868. The class collections for the current year have amounted to \$12,392. This year's undergraduates have raised \$5000, which makes a total of \$50,260 toward the memorial professorship. Think what this annual collection fund will mean to the College as time goes on and class adds itself to class and class collection to class collection. If you feel as I do that that endowment is the one great need of the College, I want to ask you to throw your influence in the classes to which you belong to have all class collections given for endowment and *for nothing else*. More and more endowment will be needed to meet the ever increasing cost of maintenance and the ever new demands of teaching and research. If you are able to raise this new memorial endowment of \$100,000 within the period you have set yourselves, I think that the alumnae and directors together can appeal with great hope of success to the General Education Board and ask them to double your gift. What would it not mean to Bryn Mawr to have an

additional endowment for professors' salaries of \$200,000! I am sure that what you have already given to your college is only a beginning. You will come back to your alma mater year after year bearing in your hands golden gifts, and your alma mater year after year will return you your gifts of gold by giving an education beyond all price to your daughters, your granddaughters and to many generations of women yet unborn.

I wish to close by adding my most cordial endorsement to what Professor Jones has said of

our new Plan of Government for the College and saying that the future of the College looks to me infinitely bright. By close coöperation, by a united "push" by directors, faculty, alumnae, and students we can accomplish far more than by working separately, each in our own department however intelligently and well. I hope that this new plan may mark only the beginning of our perfect mutual understanding and our common progress toward the realization of the ideals of the college that we all love. [Vigorous and prolonged applause.]

REUNIONS

1896

The Class of '96 celebrated its Vicennial Reunion on Tuesday, May 30, by a supper in Radnor Hall at which thirty-two members were present. Two other members, who could not be at the supper, were at the luncheon given by Cora Baird Jeanes, and one appeared in time for the Commencement procession, making an attendance of 35 out of a class which entered 56 and has a total membership of 74.

The class began to gather on Sunday at its headquarters in Radnor Hall, where many of its members had lived as freshmen and sophomores. On Tuesday Cora Baird Jeanes gave a charming luncheon for the whole class at her country home at Devon.

The supper speeches were all most informal as each member was called on in turn to give an account of herself and her interests. The first were in remembrance of four members of the class who have died since the last reunion. Georgiana King told of the years spent by Ellen Giles in Sardinia, where Mrs. Giles is still working over the notes which Ellen accumulated. May Jewett spoke of Helena Chapin and her busy life in York. Mary Hopkins explained the present status of the fund in memory of Elizabeth Blauvelt and Tirzah Nichols spoke of Lillian Mappin.

The class baby, Mary Scattergood Hoag, who is to enter Bryn Mawr next autumn, then came in to receive a gift of spoons for her college tea-table.

Abba Dimon acted as showman for a large collection of magic lantern pictures which included many of '96 as freshmen and seniors and in class plays, as well as at the present day, and in various thrilling moments of their lives. The class was especially impressed with the good looks of its children.

Ruth Furness Porter as class collector announced that the reunion gift to the Endowment Fund already amounted to over \$1200 in cash and promises.

Those present during the reunion were:

Cora Baird Jeanes, Stella Bass Tilt, Lydia Boring, Mary Boude Woolman, Elsa Bowman, Harriet Brownell, Clara Colton Worthington, Elizabeth Cadbury Jones, Hannah Cadbury Pyle, Katharine Cook, Abigail Dimon, Ruth Furness Porter, Pauline Goldmark, Anna Green Annan, Gertrude Heritage Green, Mary Hill Swope, Josephine Holman Boross, Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson, Mary Hopkins, Mary Jewett, Hilda Justice, Dora Keen, Georgiana King, Elizabeth Kirkbride, Eleanor Lattimore, Rebecca Mattson Darlington, Caroline McCormick Slade, Charlotte McLean, Mary Mendinghall Mullin, Tirzah Nichols, Ida Ogilvie, Edith Peters, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Marion Whitehead Grafton, Effie Whittredge.

From among the interesting letters of the absentees we are tempted to quote part of Edith Wyatt's:

"I had inflicted poems and stories on the public before; but I had never published any essays, nor had any idea of studying and presenting any factual situation until 1910, when Mr. McClure asked me to go to Cherry, an Illinois town a hundred miles south of Chicago, to write an account of the heroic rescues made in the Cherry mine disasters.

We had supposed that it would be difficult to find readily in Cherry informed persons who would talk of their experiences—where experience had run so deep and poignantly. But when we had reached the town we found that the presence of a great common calamity had driven away reserve. It seemed a little, an almost impossible thing in those days. It was my first knowledge of how freely truth is given in any vital situation. Vague at first, its outline grows clearer and clearer in different persons' accounts, until at last you reluctantly stop seeking out and listening to their stories,

and more reluctantly choose among their chronicles those that present the most truthful synthetic narrative you can obtain. Writing any special article is like reading *The Ring and the Book* from real life. It is a great privilege; and has a unique attraction which was quite new to me in existence. I suppose because this manner of work is peculiar to our day.

I wish I might tell you about all my efforts and adventures in this field—especially about Norah Hamilton's and my ten-mile walk down Halsted Street; and the evenings I used to spend on the East Side in New York collecting Working Girls' Budgets, and exploring various trails blazed by Pauline and Josephine Goldmark; and about some tales I have been hearing only yesterday from a Coast-Guard Captain who has been boarding Lake wrecks for the last twenty years. But I think I might weary you out; and I realize besides that you do not wish to read a diary, but a more speedy record.

In the fall of 1912, my friend, Harriet Monroe, founded a periodical called '*Poetry, A Magazine of Verse.*' As a member of the staff I wrote frequent brief critiques for this publication: for long before, I had been much interested in the subject of literary criticism in this country: and from that time on, I began to read in a more directed manner and to write critical essays for weekly press editions, and for other periodicals. I have attempted to return to the disciplinary processes of our freshman days when we had to read all the works of an author before writing about him. While I cannot say I have been successful in always making myself do this, the effort has already led me into paths stranger I am sure than Miss Kirk ever contemplated for us."

The class was well represented in the alumnae procession and at the college breakfast on Wednesday where Elizabeth Kirkbride spoke. As the oldest "re-union" class, '96 set a new precedent by marching in gowns and hoods in the academic procession on Commencement day and by having reserved seats on the floor of the Gymnasium. Most of the class stayed over to attend the alumnae supper, at which Ida Ogilvie, Professor of Geology at Barnard College, was the speaker for '96.

The Class statistics are: membership, 74; married, 37; number of children, 74—66 living.

1906

The return of the comet to Bryn Mawr for its tenth reunion may not have "exceeded all in

glory," for 1906 admitted with much mirth they made no effort at all along that line, but it was a most delightful reunion none the less. All who could come were there to attend the class dinner in Rockefeller.

An impromptu production of "Pyramus and Thisbe," with a cast of old and new stars, was so funny that even the wooden owls on the staircase outside burst into hoarse hoots of laughter. As for the costumes for the parade, 1906 contentedly hung a few wisps of blue tulle upon their persons—in addition to their usual clothing, surmounted their coiffures with white straw hats and felt that nothing more could reasonably be asked of them..

No one could say that 1906 struggled to make an impression but the communal soul of 1906 was happy—happy to be reunited, and most happy to be again at "beloved Bryn Mawr."

H. W. S. B.

1911

The class of 1911 held their fifth reunion in Denbigh Hall from Saturday, May 27 until Thursday, June 1. The following members of the class were present at some time during the reunion:

Will Alexander Browning, Norvelle Browne, Mary Case Pevear, Kate Chambers Seelye, Charlotte Claflin, Marion Crane, Emily Caskey, Angela Darkow, Catherine Delano Grant, Emma Forster, Helen Emerson, Ruth Gaylor, Helen Henderson, Margaret Hobart, Leila Houghteling, Carol Justice, Henrietta Magoffin, Isabelle Miller, Elsie Moore, Helen Ott, Alpine Parker, Frances Porter, Ellen Pottberg, Margaret Prussing, Helen Ramsey, Phyllis Rice McKnight, Isobel Rogers, Elizabeth Ross, Louise Russell, Marion Scott, Anna Stearns, Iola Seeds, Margery Smith Goodnow, Anita Stearns Stevens, Elizabeth Taylor Russell, Mary Taylor, Helen Tredway Graham, Ruth Wells, Constance Wilbur, Mary Williams Sherman, Agnes Wood.

Amy Walker (Mrs. James Field) was kept at home by her two months' old son, and Dorothy Coffin (Mrs. Samuel Greeley) by her two months' old daughter. In their absence Leila Houghteling presided and Norvelle Browne acted as secretary. Mrs. Greeley sent the class a telegram reading "Greeley thirty-seven keeps Greeley eleven from Bryn Mawr and heaven," and Mrs. Field sent a beautiful basket of flowers for the class supper, and a letter which was read at the supper. Other members of the class also sent letters and telegrams.

The class supper was held in Merion on Saturday night. Marion Scott was toastmistress and Louise Russell filled her old position of songleader. Speeches were made by Leila

Houghteling, Isobel Rogers, Catherine Delano Grant, Elizabeth Taylor Russell, Margery Smith Goodnow, Kate Chambers Seelye, Louise Russell, Margaret Hobart, Margaret Prussing, Helen Henderson, and Ruth Wells. Helen Ott did a very amusing "stunt" called "Antony and Cleopatra," and Leila Houghteling, Marion Scott, Ruth Wells and Frances Porter acted a skit called "Come along with me to the Moving Picture Show," which sent the members of the class into gales of laughter and which was repeated by request at the class picnic on Monday. The walls of the dining room in Merion were adorned with pictures of the class husbands, babies, occupations, etc. The astounding statement was made that the class had two hundred and thirty-six babies, but this seemed more credible when it was understood that Charlotte Claffin as health officer in Newark claims two hundred, and Leila Houghteling has adopted one child. This exhibit was later transferred to Denbigh and was daily surrounded by eager mothers setting forth the rival points of their children, and by interested and sympathetic classmates. On Monday evening there was a class picnic in the Pyramus and Thisbe hollow, and on Tuesday a few of the class took a "hike" to Valley Forge. Many stayed for commencement and for the alumnae supper.

1911's reunion costume consisted of awning skirts, striped green and white, white waists, and openwork basket hats with green bands and peacock feathers.

Two class meetings were held. The committee on a class bookplate submitted a sketch made by Dorothy Coffin Greeley which was unanimously accepted. The bookplate is to be etched and printed, and then turned over to the wedding-present committee who will see that all the married members of the class receive bookplates for the books already received as wedding-presents. The reunion gift of the class is to go to the Garrett Memorial Fund. The committee could not make a complete report since the reunion gift fund will not be closed until August first. At the meeting of the class held on Monday, Miss Kirkbride explained the need of endowment and the purpose of the Garrett Memorial Fund. At the same meeting the class voted to send to President Thomas the following letter:—

MY DEAR MISS THOMAS:

At yesterday's meeting, the class of 1911 unanimously voted that we send to you our thanks for your offer to establish a crèche for

1911 babies in the Deanery. We are honored by your thoughtfulness and find in it an occasion for expressing to you our continued and loyal regard.

Yours sincerely

MARION DELIA CRANE,
LEILA HOUGHTELING.

Bryn Mawr College

May 30, 1906

The members of the class dispersed after a very happy time to re-unite again in 1919 for an eighth reunion.

1911 IN 1916

WILLA ALEXANDER (MRS. JAMES H. BROWNING): Graduate student, Bryn Mawr, 1911-12, Married, January, 1913. Ruth Blowning, 1911's class baby, born October 11, 1913.

JEANNETTE ALLEN (MRS. FRANK M. ANDREWS): Married, 1914. One child.

SOPHIA BLUM (MRS. HENRY N. ARNOLD): Married, 1914. Daughter born autumn 1915.

NORVELLE BROWNE: Student, and teacher of music in Music School Settlement; student of Eurythmics. "Made a tour of the Middle West this winter aiding Leila Houghteling in her detective work and Dottie Greeley in her domestic work."

ISABEL BUCHANAN: Died, 1913.

VIRGINIA CANAN (MRS. JOHN H. SMITH): Teacher, Miss Cowles' School, two years. Married, 1913, Ensign John Harold Smith, U. S. N. "Occupation, being a navy wife whose sole business is to pursue her husband the length of the Atlantic coast from Havana to Portsmouth."

FRANCES KING CAREY: Died, 1912.

MARY CASE (MRS. FRANK PEVEAR): Married, 1910. Daughters, Catherine and Maria.

EMILY CASKEY: Settlement and missionary worker. "Am a missionary secretary (children). I sit in executive sessions, or happen into a missionary meeting anywhere around Philadelphia, find small children or large with various wants. Or I live in settlements, doing whatever will help. . . ."

KATE CHAMBERS (MRS. LAURENS H. SEELYE): Graduate student, University of Pennsylvania, 1911-12, Columbia, 1912-15. A.M., Columbia, 1913. Ph.D., 1915. Major, History of Religions; Minor, French and Arabic. Dissertation to be published in 1916, a translation from the Arabic. Translated Goldzeher's *Vorlesungen über den Islam*, published by the Yale University Press, 1916. Teacher of French in Miss Cruice's Classes, Phila., 1911-12. Travelled in West with Dorothy Wolff Douglas summer of 1914. Married, October, 1915, to the Rev. L. H. Seelye, pastor of the Congregational Church at Chatham, N. J. Speaks on Turkey "on demand."

ALICE CHANNING: Left Bryn Mawr 1909. B.A., Radcliffe, 1911. Graduated, Boston School for Social Workers, 1913. District Secretary of the Boston Associated Charities.

JULIA CHICKERING: Agent for State Charities Aid Association, 1911-12. Correspondent with D. Appleton, Publishers, 1912-13. Financial Secretary, New York Dispensary, 1913-16. Organist in a downtown church.

CHARLOTTE CLAFFIN: "Teacher of Infant Hygiene, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Newark Board of Health. Occupations since 1911 social work, verging lately on medical.

In Boston, 1911-12, investigation. In New York, 1912-13, organized charity. In Newark, 1913-16, infant hygiene. I have no husbands or degrees, but of babies about two hundred at present. Avocations, writing for the *Lantern* (see *Lantern* 1912-13-15) and the *New York Tribune* which has printed half a dozen letters of mine, and filing press clippings. Study, Italian. Convictions, preparedness and the Allies. Member of the National Security League, College Equal Suffrage League, Intercollegiate Socialist Society."

JESSIE CLIFTON: Demonstrator in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr, 1911-12. Secretary, Recorder's Office, University of Penna., 1914-16.

DOROTHY COFFIN (MRS. SAMUEL A. GREELEY): Studied decorative design, Art Institute of Chicago. Married 1913. Children; Samuel A. Greeley, September, 1914, Anne Hathaway Greeley, March, 1916.

BLANCHE COLE: "Travelled in the West and Canada. Student, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; settlement worker in Chicago; 1914-15 worker-in-charge of the Polish Children's Club in West Philadelphia. Now—at home—doing everything under the sun that has no official title connected with it, and social work in Chester."

ELIZABETH CONRAD: A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1909, A.M., 1910. Taught a year at Tome Institute. Since 1911 at Earlham College, first as teacher of French and German, then as Dean of Women, now Head of the Department of Romance Languages. On leave of absence, 1915-16.

ESTHER CORNELL: Travelled and lived in various parts of the country, combining the occupations of private secretary, actress and social worker. Played in 1914 with Otis Skinner in *Kismet* and *The Silent Voice*. Doing social work in New York.

HARRIET COUCH (MRS. ROBERT D. COMBS): Student, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1914. Married, 1915.

MARION CRANE: Secretary, Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, 1911-12. Reader in English and Secretary to the Dean, Bryn Mawr, 1912-13. Assistant in English, Senior student at Cartref, graduate scholar in English, 1913-14. Director of Bates House, summer, 1914. Assistant, 1915, to the Editor of the *Philosophical Review* published by the Sage School of Philosophy, Cornell. Sage Fellow in Philosophy, Cornell, 1914-16. Ph.D., Cornell, 1916.

ANGELA DARKOW: Graduate scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr, 1911-12, Fellow, 1912-14. A.M., 1912. Ph.D., 1915. Private tutor, 1914-16.

CATHERINE DELANO (MRS. ALEXANDER G. GRANT): Married, 1913. Alexander Galt Grant, Jr., born 1914. "Occupation, being a wife and Mother. I have produced one baby, nothing else. I live in Boston, hence do not travel."

CHRISTINE DEPEW: Assistant principal, High School, 1910-11. Student, Pierce Business College, Phila., 1914-15. Private Secretary, 1915-16.

HANNAH DODD (MRS. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON): Taught in Sussex, N. J., 1912-13, in Lincolnton, N. C., 1913-14. Married, 1914. Daughter, Sarah Thompson, 1915.

MARGARET DOOLITTLE: "1911-12, Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr. A.M., 1912. October to January tutored, then took position in a Home Mission Board school for mountain girls. I wish people could understand the need of teachers for such girls, their isolation from all outside influence and help. Only don't go yourself unless you have a sense of humor and good health, for the work is no joke. In 1914 I resigned and applied to the Board of Foreign Missions for work in Syria. In the fall I came to Hartford expecting to sail in a year; it is nearly two now and prospects

darker than ever. This year have had seven hours Arabic a week; three hours of visiting foreign families; coaching the phonetics class, reading on Turkey and its peoples, and learning any amount of joyful things. . . . Some day I hope to welcome you in Tripoli, Syria, in the Presbyterian Girls' School."

MARGARET DULLES (MRS. DEANE EDWARDS): 1911 to 1913, travelling. Married, 1913. Robert Lansing Edwards born August 1915. "Occupation, taking care of baby, keeping house, and living a very uneventful, happy life."

MAY EGAN: Student, Kansas City School of Law, 1912-13. Teacher, Miss Ransom's School, Piedmont, Cal., 1914-15. "Spent last summer in the East, returned in October for Rosemary reunion, for two months doing preliminary organizing of Rosemary Purchase Fund. Incidentally played in the alumnae hockey match at Bryn Mawr. Three months last winter in southern Arizona mountains where I didn't miss a trick. At present I am spading the flower garden."

ALICE EICHBERG: Volunteer social worker, Cincinnati Hospital Social Service Ass., 1914-15. University of Cincinnati, 1915-16, taking a teacher's course to qualify for position in City Hospital.

HELEN EMERSON: Travelled with Helen Tredway and studied physics at Göttingen 1912-14. M.A., Brown University, 1914. "Housekeeper and suffragist" and President of College Equal Suffrage League of Rhode Island.

EMMA FORSTER: Teacher in Colura, Md., 1911-12, and principal of High School, Swedesboro, N. J., 1912-13. Teacher of Latin and German, High School, Matawan, N. J.

MARGARET FRIEND (MRS. MARTIN LOWENBERG): Worker for Milwaukee Citizens Bureau of Efficiency, 1914-15. Married, June, 1916.

ELSIE FUNKHOUSER: "1911-12 in Omaha visiting, learning shorthand and typewriting. The next winter in Washington—in March went to Bryn Mawr to do clerical work for President Thomas. June and July acted as her secretary *pro tem*. Next winter, secretary to Dean Reilly. May Day preparations added to the thrills in the spring. Vacation at Muskoka Lake. Secretarial course at Simmons College, and added to it all the technical courses I could manage. 1915-16, secretary to Superintendent of Schools, Wellesley, Mass. I have charge of the office the greater part of the time. Joined the College Club of Boston. S.B., Simmons College, June, 1916."

RUTH GAYLOR: Student, New York School of Applied Design. Travelled in Europe.

GERTRUDE GIMBEL (MRS. EDWARD DANNENBAUM): Married, 1910. Three daughters.

HELEN HENDERSON: Teacher of French and English, Alleghany County Academy, 1912-13. "Dirty Private," Licensed Substitute, at Chevy Chase, 1916.

MARY HAMOT HIGGINSON: Died, 1913.

MARGARET HOBART: Since 1911 assistant to the Educational Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, New York City. Published in 1912 (with Rev. A. R. Gray) *Japan Advancing—Whither?*, *Institutions of the Japan Church*, in 1914 *Voices from Everywhere*, in 1915 *Then and Now*. Also pamphlets and articles in periodicals. Travelled over the United States for the Board of Missions, speaking, acting "impersonations" of natives in various mission fields, training young people in mystery and missionary plays. Lecturer in Cambridge Conference for Church Workers, 1912, in Geneva Conference for Church Workers, 1916. In charge of the Board of Missions exhibit at the P.P.I.E. in San Francisco, 1915. Student, Packard Busi-

ness School, 1911, New York Training School for Deaconesses, 1911-13, 1916. No babies, but two dogs.

MARGERY HOFFMAN: Student, Portland Art School, 1914-16.

LEILA HOUGHTELING: Student, School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago; worker in the Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago. Probation officer in the Juvenile Court of Chicago. Civil service examinations, 1913. Adopted mother of one child whose name is Malava Paulovitch.

CAROLINE JUSTICE: Teacher, Miss Deming's School, tutor, Baldwin School, 1911-12. Tutor in mathematics, 1912-13. Teacher in "Open Air School," Wayne, 1914-16.

MILDRED JANNEY (MRS. WM. S. ASHBROOK): Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, England, 1908-09. Student of music, 1911-12. Sorbonne, 1912-13. Married, 1914. Daughter, 1915.

VIRGINIA JONES: Student, Pittsburgh Carnegie Technical School, 1912-16.

MARY KILNER: Student of music, 1912-13, student, New York School of Philanthropy, 1913-14. Eleven weeks Y. W. C. A. nursing course, 1914, and some domestic science. Nurses Training School, Multomah Hospital, Portland, Ore., 1915-16.

CHARLOTTE KIMBALL: Student, Maryland Institute, 1911-13, Columbia University Summer School, 1914. Teacher, Roland Park County School, 1913-16.

MARGUERITE LAYTON (MRS. ROBERT L. MORRIS, JR.): Married, 1911. Daughter, Nancy Bry Morris.

LOIS LEHMAN: Volunteer social worker, 1912, Boston. Student, Dartmouth summer school, 1914, University of California, 1915-16.

HENRIETTA MACOFFIN: Volunteer church and social worker.

ROSALIND MASON: Tutor, University School for Girls, Chicago, 1912-13. Studied short hand, 1914, secretary to the president of the Drama League in Chicago. Private secretary to the president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage League.

LAURA MILLER: Travelled, 1913, with Frances Porter through Norway, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland.

BEULAH MITCHELL (MRS. HAROLD K. HAILEY): Married, 1914. Harold Kelso Hailey, Jr., born 1915.

EURANA MOCK (MRS. TITUS DEBOBULA): Married, 1910.

AGNES MURRAY: Research assistant, Laboratory of Immunology, Harvard Medical School, 1911-12. Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, 1912-13. Social Service Department, Boston Dispensary, 1913-16. "I am now getting ready to go to the Marquette Dispensary, Milwaukee, the first of June, where I expect to organize a medical social service department."

HELEN OTT: "Two years of Normal School, two years grade teaching, a year teaching Virgil and mathematics, Doylestown High School." Teacher, Walton Public School, 1915-16. Engaged to the Rev. Archibald Campbell, missionary under appointment of the Presbyterian Board to Korea. Expects to be married in September and to go to Korea in October.

ALPINE PARKER: Assistant extension secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Baltimore, 1911-12. Instructor in gymnastics and coach for basket ball, Y. W. C. A., Baltimore, 1912-13. Summer course of physical education, Harvard, 1913. Director of Physical Training, Friends School, Baltimore; coach of basket ball, Goucher College, instructor in gymnasium, Y. W. C. A., 1915-16.

HELEN PARKHURST: Teacher, Dwight School, Englewood, 1911-12. Graduate scholar in Philosophy and Tutor in English, Bryn Mawr, 1912-13. President's European Fellow, and student, University of Cambridge and the Sorbonne, 1913-14. Caught in the war zone, 1914, refugee

from Antwerp. Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr, 1914-15. Honorary Fellow, Johns Hopkins University, 1915-16. Expects to lecture in art at Bryn Mawr, 1916-17 and take Ph.D. June, 1917.

FRANCES PORTER: Student Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 1912. Volunteer social worker, student University of Chicago, 1912-13. Volunteer psychologist in Psychopathic Institute, Chicago Juvenile Court, 1913-14. Social Service Work, Rush Medical College, 1915-16. Civil service examinations, 1914. Travelled, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, 1913.

ELLEN POTTBERG: Secretary to the Business Agent, and graduate student, Bryn Mawr, 1911-12. Teacher of mathematics, Marshall College, 1912-14. Student, State College of Pa., summer, 1914. Temporary Assistant Business Manager, Bryn Mawr, 1915. Teacher of mathematics, William Penn High School for Girls, 1915-16. Volunteer worker, Y. W. C. A., Kensington Branch, 1916.

MARGARET PRUSSING: Actress, 1913-16. Played in *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, 1913, as Meg in *Little Women*, 1914, on the road much of the time. Since then, largely moving picture work. Acted with Eclair Co., Edison Co., and produced for Paramount Co. "No husbands, no new degrees . . . Have tried to put on a new kind of motion picture, known as the pictograph, with fair success." Married, June 29, to Mr. Albert Shelley Le Vito, a producer and writer of motion pictures.

PHYLLIS RICE (MRS. CHARLES H. MCKNIGHT): Volunteer worker, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, 1912. Student of typewriting and shorthand, 1913. Editorial secretary of the *Congregationalist*, 1914-15. Married, September, 1915.

ETHEL RICHARDSON: Volunteer social and Y. W. C. A. worker, member Board of Trustees of the Los Angeles George Junior Republic, 1914-15. Los Angeles representative of the state commission of immigration and housing. "It is a pity they don't teach the common and useful languages in college. I never had a chance to say a word of French or German (fortunate, no doubt) but Syrian and Croatian, Polish and Russian would be most valuable. I have discovered that the Mexicans have taught me more Spanish in five weeks than Miss ——— could (or did) of German in three years."

RUTH ROBERTS (MRS. ROLLA C. McMILLEN): Married, 1914. Travelled, 1914.

ELIZABETH ROSS: Volunteer church and social worker. Proctors Bryn Mawr examinations in Cleveland.

LOUISE RUSSELL: Secretary, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1911-16. Special course in stenography, Miller School. Teacher of stenography, New York high schools.

ANNE SAMPSON (MRS. RICHARD V. TAYLOR, JR.): Married, 1912. John Russell Taylor born, 1913, Margaret Langdon Taylor, 1914, at Yangchow. Teacher in the Girls' School, Yangchow, China, 1915-16.

HILPA SCHRAM (MRS. ROLLIN D. WOOD): President, Junior Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, Diocese of Harrisburg, 1913-15. Travelled in the West, to Bermuda, in Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Married, 1915.

HERMINE SCHRAMBERG (MRS. JOHN H. SINBERG): Married, 1912. Daughter, Jane Mildred, 1914.

MARION SCOTT: Student, University of Chicago, 1914-15. Travelled in the West constantly.

ANNA STEARNS: "The only event approaching an adventure in the last five years was being caught in Germany at the outbreak of the war, which I thought wildly interesting . . . but discovered as soon as I reached home . . . was quite banal. After commencement studied in Siena. Now engrossed in New Hampshire suffrage work."

ALICE STEARNS (MRS. WELD M. STEVENS): Married, 1911. Children; Alice Anita, Helen, Weld.

IOLA SEEDS (MRS. EDWARD G. M. MACGANNON): Student of music, 1912-16. Travelled in South America, West Indies, Europe, Western Asia. Married, June 17, 1916.

MARGERY SMITH (MRS. DAVID F. GOODNOW): Married, 1913. David Franklin Goodnow, Jr., 1915.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR (MRS. JOHN F. RUSSELL, JR.): Student, New York University Law School, 1910-13. LL.B., 1913. Married, 1913. Law clerk in office of Miss Rembaugh and Miss Towle, 1914-15. Admitted to the bar, Nov. 9, 1915. Louisa Elizabeth Russell born November 23, 1915. "Occupation, looking after Louisa. Treasurer Miss Spence's School Society, but that at present is my only occupation outside of the 'Home.'"

MARY TAYLOR: Teacher of mathematics and physics, Miss Morris's School, 1911-12. Secretary of the Dean and Assistant Registrar Westhampton College, 1914-16. Appointed secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17.

RUTH TANNER: Travelled in the West and in Switzerland. Studied music, Munich, 1913-14.

"I haven't any occupation
Haven't any pose
I haven't any husband
And hardly any clothes.
I never had a baby
And I never wrote a book;
And I haven't any relics
With a 1911 look."

DOROTHY THAYER (MRS. FLOYD C. NOBLE): Student of sculpture, 1912-13. Married, 1913. Daughter, Edith, 1914; son, Henry Stebbins, 1916.

HELEN TREDWAY (MRS. EVARTS GRAHAM): "Occupation, research in chemistry. Studied, Bryn Mawr, 1911-12, Göttingen, 1912-13. 1913-14, studied chemistry at the University of Chicago, where I acquired a Ph.D. in August, 1915 [*magna cum laude*, Ed.], and met the man whom I acquired as a husband in January, 1916. I have been furnishing our apartment and chemical research laboratory in the basement of the Park Hospital. Dr. Graham is chief surgeon of the hospital, but I have no official connection with the institution and am giving my valuable time and the invaluable results of my training to the service of humanity unrequited."

OLIVE VAN HORN: Barnard College, 1909-11.

RUTH VICKERY (MRS. BRADFORD B. HOLMES): Married, 1909. Children; Elizabeth, Robert, Constance.

AMY WALKER (MRS. JAMES A. FIELD): "1911, 'came out.' 1912-14, worked with the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago. September, 1914, married and went abroad on wedding trip. 1915-16, Editor of *Life and Labor*. March 9, 1916, James A. Field, Jr., arrived."

RUTH WELLS: Teacher, Misses May's School, 1911-12, Baldwin School, 1912-16. Graduate student, Radcliffe, 1911-12, University of Pennsylvania, 1913-15. Travelled in the West, 1912.

CONSTANCE WILBUR: Teacher, Neptune Township Schools, 1911-16. Travelled in Europe, 1914.

MARY WILLIAMS (MRS. J. HOMER SHERMAN): Married, 1912. "Occupation, domestic duties complicated by having two children, Richard and John, under three. I have

an insignificant office in the Matinee Musical Club, King's Daughters, and the local suffrage association.

AGNES WOOD: Engaged to Mr. David Rupp, 3rd., of Philadelphia. Wedding to take place in the fall. Completed three months instruction in Red Cross nursing.

FLORENCE WYMAN (MRS. R. C. TRIPP): "Occupation mothering two. I have been engrossed this year in being pro-German, an intelligent mother, and a doggedly determined violinist. Secretary of the suffrage league of Rye, have learned ergo to typewrite, keep the family accounts, and hardly have time to breathe." Married, 1911.

EMMA YARNALL (MRS. ALBERT O. VORSE): Taught in West Chester a year. Married, 1913. Son, 1914.

1915

The Class of 1915 held its reunion in Rockefeller Hall. Members began to gather on Thursday, May 25, and a few stayed over for Commencement. A class meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at four. E. B. Smith, vice president, acted as chairman in the absence of Harriet Bradford. The class decided to hold its reunion in Rockefeller again next year.

The class supper was held Saturday evening in Rockefeller dining room. S. R. Smith was toast mistress. There was a second class meeting Monday at 1.30. Small and select song practices were held frequently. The reunion committees were as follows: Alice Humphrey, costumes; Dorothea Moore, food; Mildred Jacobs, room mates; Katharine McCollin, singing. A special committee has been formed to raise money for the Garrett Memorial Fund. It consists of: Adrienne Kenyon, chairman, Ethel Robinson, Mary M. Harlan, Dorothea Moore, Mildred Jacobs, Katharine McCollin. (Harriet Bradford, E. B. Smith, Emily Van Horn, *ex officio*.)

The following were present at reunion:

F. Abernethy, R. Ash, H. Barnett, Z. Blanc, F. Boyer, M. Bradway, S. Brandeis, L. Branson, A. H. Brown, C. Bryant, M. M. Chamberlain, L. Davidson, J. Deming, O. Erbslöh, H. Evans, I. Foster, M. Free, A. Hardon, M. M. Harlan, F. Hatton, L. Hollingsworth, R. Hopkinson, A. Humphrey, E. Huse, H. Irwin, E. Ivory, M. Jacobs, M. Justice, M. Richards Jessen, M. Keller Heyl, A. Kenyon, D. Levinson, M. A. Lobdell, H. MacElree, A. MacMaster, A. Martin, K. McCollin, F. McDonald, H. McFarland, D. Moore, R. Newman, S. Nichols, G. Pray, E. Pugh, A. Roberts, E. Robinson, M. Rohrer, C. Sargent, K. Schaeffer, E. Scripture, C. Smith, E. B. Smith, S. R. Smith, K. Snodgrass, A. Spence, E. Steltzer, K. Streett, C. Sutch, C. Taber, H. Taft, M. Tappan, R. Tuttle, M. Tyson, E. Van Horn, W. Weaver, M. Webster, M. Yost, I. Zeckwer.

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, ADELAIDE CASE, 309 West 91st Street.

BOSTON

144 Bowdoin Street

The new officers of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club are: *President*, SYLVIA KNOWLTON LEE, '01; *Vice-President and Treasurer*, SYLVIA SCUDDER BOWDITCH (MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH), '99; *Recording Secretary*, MARION C. BALCH, '02; *Corresponding Secretary*, FRANCES S. LORD, ex-'10, North Street, Plymouth, Mass. *Director*, SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD (MRS. R. Y. FITZGERALD) '93.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

Secretary, MARY VAN ARSDALE TONGUE, 116 West Lantale Street.

PITTSBURGH

Secretary, HELEN SCHMIDT, 157 Dithridge Street.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, RUTH TANNER, The Parkwood.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

The secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of China, Helen Bond Crane, has resigned and is returning to America for the summer. The President is Fanny Sinclair Woods (Mrs. A. H. Woods), Canton Christian College, Canton.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

It is requested that the class secretaries and collectors of class news for the QUARTERLY kindly send their names and addresses to the Editor by the first of September.

1889

Emily Balch sailed on April 8 to sit as one of the delegates at the Neutral Conference at Stockholm. She was given leave of absence from her work as Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wellesley College. Miss Balch returned to America on July 18.

Ella Riegel, a member of the National Finance Committee of the Congressional Union, had charge of the arrangements for the Congressional Woman Suffrage Special Tour in the West.

1893

Jane Brownell is spending the summer at Hancock Point, Maine.

1894

Mary Breed is spending July at Ashoka, Susan Fowler's farm in New Hampshire.

1896

The following is taken from the *New Republic* of June 26.

" . . . A large and representative conference of New England women, meeting in Boston, . . . listened to textile oper-

ators, candy-dippers, telephone girls and others, and to medical and legal experts such as Dr. Richard Cabot, Mr. Felix Frankfurter and Miss Pauline Goldmark. Deciding that the hours of labor for women must somehow be limited, they arranged to introduce a uniform bill next fall into each of the New England legislatures."

Dora Keen was married on July 8 to Mr. George William Handy, at McCarthy, Alaska.

1897

Mary Levering Robinson (Mrs. J. H. Robinson) has moved to East Orange, New Jersey, where her husband is pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church.

Eleanor Brownell and Alice Howland, ex-'05, have assumed entire control and ownership of the Shipley School at Bryn Mawr.

William Dudley Foulke Hughes, eldest son of Lydie Foulke Hughes (Mrs. Stanley C. Hughes), was at Princeton last year. He intends to fit for the ministry.

1898

The only daughter of Margaret Forbes Klebs is now living in Washington, D. C., with her father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold C. Klebs, who returned from Switzerland at the outbreak of the war. Miss Klebs is a pupil at Miss Madeira's school.

1899

Ethel Levering Motley (Mrs. James M. Motley) will spend next winter in Baltimore. Her husband, who is Professor of Economics at Brown University will spend his sabbatical year studying the Workman's Compensation question for the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore.

1903

Margaret Field De Motte (Mrs. L. W. De Motte), ex-'03, played with Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," 1915-16.

Constance Leupp Todd (Mrs. Lawrence Todd) has a son, David, born March 29.

1904

Rebecca Ball is chief clerk in the Department of Immigration and Labor at Harrisburg.

Lucy Lombardi Barber (Mrs. Alvin Barber) visited Hilda Canan Vauclain (Mrs. S. M. Vauclain, Jr.) in Rosemont this spring. She was at the Glee Club concert at Bryn Mawr.

Eleanor Bliss is at her home in Washington recovering from a severe illness.

Virginia Chauvenet, ex-'04, was a member of Margaret Illington's company playing "The Lie," 1915-16. The season closed with a tour of the Pacific coast.

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark) has a son, Arnold Franklin, born at Madison, Wis., April 26, 1916.

Emma Fries has written a play which is to be produced at a fête to be given at her home in Frankford.

Anna Jonas is Assistant Curator in the Department of Geology and Invertebrate Palaeontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Michi Kawai was a delegate from Japan to the Biennial Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs. She returned to Japan the latter part of June.

Constance Lewis will return to 1327 N. Nevada Avenue early in June, remaining there for the summer months. Her youngest brother, Philip, is serving in the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Bertha Norris has shown her colors courageously by marching in the first suffrage parade at Nashville, Tenn., May 13. There were 64 pioneers.

Mary Christie Nute (Mrs. William L. Nute), ex-'04, has a second son, born in New York, February 18, 1916. He is the class baby of

Yale, 1914. Mrs. Nute's address is Missionary House, Auburndale, Mass.

Edna Shearer is to give philosophical courses in the Department of Philosophy and Education at Smith College.

Harriet Southerland, ex-'04, was married May 27, to Mr. J. Butler Wright of New York. Mr. Wright is head of the Department of Latin-American Affairs of the State Department.

Margaret Ullman and her family are living at their new country place, "Honeycroft," South Green Bay, Highland Park, Ill.

"The wedding of Miss Kathrina Holland Van Wagenen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bleeker Van Wagenen, of New York, and Sten Bugge, of Norway, took place on Wednesday evening in Chang-sha, China."—*The New York Evening Post*, June 10.

Three little sisters of '04 were graduated in the class of 1916 from Bryn Mawr, Constance Kellen, Senior President, Elizabeth Holliday and Joanna Ross.

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. H. W. Moorhouse), Michi Kawai, Margaret Scott, Edna Shearer, and Emma Thompson were present at the alumnae dinner.

Eloise Tremain was recently elected vice-president of the new alumnae association of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, which has a membership of about 1500.

1905

Bertha Seely was married to Mr. G. Quincy Dunlop of Wisconsin, May 18. Her home will be at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Ada Truitt was married to Mr. Aaron Nunez, June 10. They expect to live in Philadelphia.

Daisy Wilson motored to Vassar in the spring. "Thursday evening, May 25, the lectern which has been given in memory of Miss Marguerite Armstrong by the teachers and pupils of Miss Madeira's school in Washington, where Miss Armstrong was for five years a teacher and secretary, was dedicated by Rev. Robert Talbot, D.D., the rector of St. Paul's Church (the Episcopal Church attended by the school). The old girls who knew Miss Armstrong, or who had corresponded with her expecting to meet her here when they arrived at school, her fellow teachers, and friends, gathered in the assembly room of the school. The service consisted of the school hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," a prayer of benediction of the lectern and evening prayer, closing with the hymn, "For All the Saints, Who from Their

Labors Rest." The lectern was made by Henry Vaughan of Boston and is of very beautiful design and exquisite delicacy of workmanship. It is made of oak, unstained, with four carved angels with scrolls in their hands upholding the standard, and upon the Bible rest the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." The inscription reads, "In loving memory of Marguerite Berdee Armstrong, given by the teachers and pupils of Miss Madeira's School. Born January 18, 1882; died September 2, 1913."

This memorial will always beautify the place where the school meets for morning and evening chapel services, and be a help and inspiration to every one who sees it, to strive to follow the example of Miss Armstrong's simple, pure and lovely life."

Anna Workman Stinson (Mrs. Robert M. Stinson) has a daughter, Florence Valliau Stinson, born February 22, at Elkins Park.

1906

Caroline Richards McKnight (Mrs. T. J. McKnight) and her family expect to spend the summer in Iowa.

Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. A. H. Brooks) has a second son, born in May.

Margaret Blaisdell took her M.A. last year at the University of Pennsylvania. She was very active in suffrage work during the campaign in New Jersey.

Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. E. D. Kellogg) expects to sail for China from San Francisco on September 9.

1907

Grace Hutchins has her furlough this summer.

Esther Williams was married on June 25 to Mr. Robert East Apthorp.

Suzette Stuart has been with the Washington Square Players as assistant and member of the cast.

1908

Ethelinda Schaefer Castle (Mrs. Alfred L. Castle) spent the month of June in the United States.

Jacqueline Morris Evans (Mrs. E. W. Evans) is spending the summer in E. Washington Lane, Germantown.

Edith Chambers Rhoads (Mrs. J. E. Rhoads) has a fourth child, a daughter, born in April.

Nellie Seeds Nearing (Mrs. Scott Nearing) has moved to Toledo, Ohio, where her husband has been made Professor of Economics and

Dean of the College of Arts at Toledo University. Mrs. Nearing returned to Philadelphia for a week in June for the wedding of her sister, Iola Seeds, ex-'11.

1909

Fannie Barber has returned from the Philippines and is at home at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Antoinette Hearne was married at Wayne, June 26, to Mr. John Farrer of Columbus, Ohio. Frances Hearne Brown, '10, was matron of honor, Alice Hearne, '13, maid of honor, and Gertrude Hearne, '19, one of the bridesmaids.

Evelyn Holt, ex-'09, was married on June 24 to Mr. Philip Lowrey.

Dorothy Child, M.D., Johns Hopkins, 1914, has been studying at the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of Doctor of Public Hygiene in June.

Cynthia Wesson won first place in the archery competition in connection with the Military and Naval Tournament at Sheepshead Bay.

Helen Crane expects to spend the summer in America and return to China in the fall.

1910

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) has a second daughter, Elizabeth McLean, born in May.

Helen Kirk, who is to be assistant in athletics at Bryn Mawr, has been specializing in folk dancing.

Ruth Babcock Deems (Mrs. Charles P. Deems) has moved to San Francisco.

Sidney Garrigues Edwards (Mrs. E. A. Edwards), ex-'10, has a little daughter, Sidney Garrigues.

Josephine Ross Miller (Mrs. Charles L. Miller) has a daughter, Ann, five months old.

Hilda Smith has been busy recently with a rural neighborhood association in West Park, N. Y.

Izette Taber De Forest has a daughter, Judith, born in October.

1912

Elizabeth Faries has returned to the United States for a year.

The following is taken from a private letter from Ai Hoshino:

"I am very busy working in Miss Tsuda's school, and am very happy in my work, because I love it very much. There are many splendid young girls in the school, and we have great hopes for their future. And they are the happiest group of girls I have ever seen, because they love to

study English and through English many other things. It is quite a privilege to be a teacher at Miss Tsuda's, because generally speaking, the students there love their work, and after they leave school, they mostly become such faithful and active workers. So I am very happy; only once in a long while I long to come back to America, to Bryn Mawr, to study all sorts of things that I did not study there before."

Catherine Arthurs expects to return to America this summer.

1913

Rosa Mabon has announced her engagement to Dr. Thomas B. Davis of the Neurological Institute of New York.

Helen Richter was married to Mr. Maximilian Elser, Jr., on April 6. Mrs. Elser is continuing her work as secretary of the volunteer service of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations.

Marian Irwin is studying for a Ph.D. at Radcliffe.

Marguerite Mellen Dewey (Mrs. Bradley Dewey) has a son, Bradley Dewey, Jr.

Josephine Cockrell Watkin (Mrs. R. N. Watkin) has a daughter, Josephine Emily, born May 7, 1916.

Katharine Stout Armstrong (Mrs. Julian Armstrong) has a daughter, born early in May.

Katharine Page Loring (Mrs. C. G. Loring) and Maud Dessau were on the alumnae tennis team which defeated the 'Varsity.

There were 34 members of the Class present for the triennial reunion. Katherine Page Loring was toast mistress at the class supper held in Denbigh, May 29.

1914

Eugenia Baker was married on April 29 to Mr. Henry Herbert Jessup. Mary Schmidt, Mary Woodin, and Caroline Allport were bridesmaids.

Harriett Fleming Turner (Mrs. Alfred D. Turner), ex-'14, has a son, born March 13.

Elizabeth Baldwin was seriously injured on the "Sussex" when it was torpedoed. She is in a hospital in Paris.

Margaret Sears was married on April 24 to Mr. Leonard Bigelow. Jessie Boyd, Dorothea Bechtel, and Katherine Shippen were among the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will live in Framingham.

Anne Page, ex-'14, was married by contract on April 8 to Mr. J. L. Wolf.

Madeleine Fleisher Wolf (Mrs. James Wolf) has a son, born April 22.

Marion Camp has announced her engagement to Mr. Roger Walcott Newberry, Yale (Sheffield), 1912.

Leah Cadbury sailed for Europe on May 27 to work as an auxiliary in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

Nan Boardman has announced her engagement to Mr. H. Duncan Bulkley.

Dorothy Weston is to be Girls' Worker at the Jan Huss Neighborhood House in the Bohemian District of New York City.

Lillian Cox Harman (Mrs. Archer Harman) has a son, born November 1, 1915.

Anita Tinges, ex-'14, is engaged to Mr. James Easter.

Ida Pritchett has been working at the Rockefeller Institute, but was ill in the spring with typhoid.

1915

Anna Brown, Hazel Barnett, and Mildred Justice received the degree of M.A. from Bryn Mawr in June.

Eugenia Blount, ex-'15, took an A.B. degree from Toronto University this spring.

Harriet Bradford has been appointed Dean of Women in Leland Stanford University.

Marguerite Darkow has a scholarship in physics at Johns Hopkins for next year.

Elizabeth L. Jones, ex-'15, has been traveling in Norway.

Dora Levinson has been substituting as teacher in English in the South Philadelphia High School.

Dagmar Perkins and Candace Hewitt, ex-'15, were on the committee in charge of the production of Percy Mackaye's Masque "Caliban," given at the City College Stadium, New York, in June.

Cecilia Sargent has been teaching in Parkersburg, Pa.

Elsie Steltzer is working in the office of the Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia.

Mary Morgan, ex-'15, has edited Spalding's new handy pocket edition of *Girls' Athletics*, from which one may get rules and points about nearly every kind of exercise enjoyed by girls.

Phyllis Collins has announced her engagement to Mr. Allan Waters, Jr. The wedding will take place in October at Charleston, W. Va.

Eleanor Freer was married on April 15 to

Mr. Russell Willson of Chicago. They will live in Chicago.

Lillian Mudge, ex-'15, was married April 4 to Mr. B. Casper Thompson.

1916

Willie Savage, ex-'16, was recently married to Mr. C. Brinkley Turner, of Overbrook. Mr. Turner is a graduate of Haverford.

Emily Atkinson, ex-'16, has announced her engagement to Mr. Mervyn Young of Baltimore.

"Miss Lucile Davidson, daughter of Samuel Davidson, and Scudder Middleton, brother of George Middleton, dramatist, were married yesterday afternoon at 14 Central Park West. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Marie Jenny Howe. Mr. Middleton and Miss Davidson, who will retain her maiden name, will live at 82 Washington Place."—*New York Evening Post*, June 17.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The Editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review or notice.

BOOKS REVIEWED

THE BLACKEST PAGE OF MODERN HISTORY.
Armenian Events of 1915. By Herbert
Adams Gibbons, Ph.D.

In a brief volume of some seventy pages, Mr. Gibbons has sought to "set forth the facts and point out the responsibilities" in connection with the Armenian massacres and deportations of the past year. As newspaper correspondent and Professor of History at Robert College, resident in Turkey from 1908 to 1913, Mr. Gibbons has had unusual opportunities to study the political and racial complexities of the Near East. It was his good fortune to arrive in Turkey in the first flush of the hope inspired by the victory of the Young Turk. He was in Adana during the massacre of 1909 which dimmed that hope. And the following years of peace and war in Constantinople gave him the opportunity of witnessing the gradual decline, under disappointment and disaster, of the enthusiasm which had filled friends and subjects of the Young Turk alike, at the fair promise of the constitutional régime.

How far any one, even with so much experience, may safely dogmatise about relations within the Turkish Empire, I cannot say. The inner workings of the Turkish political mind appear to be either so simple and so frankly stupid as to read easily, or so Eastern as to escape any simple definition by a Westerner—it is hard for me to determine which. Mr. Gibbons, with more experience, feels less hesitation, and his interpretation of the events of the past year is both interesting and very suggestive.

One thing Mr. Gibbons makes quite clear: that the massacres of the Armenians in Turkey are not and never have been—as is so commonly believed in America—a matter of religious prejudice or of popular passion. He deals directly with political relations and the deliberate organized plans of the Young Turk in control at Constantinople. He does away at once with the usual defense of the Turk: that the Armenians were planning a revolution. On the contrary, he points out, the Armenians in Turkey had

proved their loyalty beyond question in the service which they rendered the Turk during the Italian and the two Balkan wars.

It is, indeed, in the enthusiastic loyalty of the Armenians to the Young Turk and the ideals promulgated at the beginning of the constitutional régime, that Mr. Gibbons finds the cause of the disaster that has overtaken them. As any one who has lived in Turkey knows, there is not and cannot be any controlling public opinion among the Turks. Turkey as a political entity is merely the little group of ruling Turks who, by fair chance or foul, hold the reins in Constantinople; to the mass of the easy-going, undeveloped Turkish people political ideals mean nothing. To the intelligent, politically-minded, and awakened Armenian they are daily bread. And herein, as Mr. Gibbons sees it, lies the threat to his power which has driven the ruling Turk to his present folly. Ostensibly a reformer, in reality a new despot substituted for the old, the Young Turk, like Abdul Hamid, seeks only to make himself secure by deliberately exterminating the Armenians, who made the mistake of taking him seriously. The utter unwisdom of such a policy Mr. Gibbons emphasizes by emphasizing the dependence of the Turk upon the Armenian's aptitude for commerce and finance. "In no place numerically strong enough to jeopardize the political independence of the Ottoman Empire, . . . [the Armenians] were everywhere in sufficient number to guarantee its economic independence."—It is "the old story of killing the goose that laid the golden egg." "Politically, as well as economically, it is impossible for the Turks to continue to exist as an independent, and in any measure at all self-supporting, nation without the help of the Armenians."

It is but a step to the question that Mr. Gibbons puts squarely—who will profit most by this weakening of the Turkish Empire? And his answer is unqualified. The one man who, supported by his Government, could have controlled the Young Turk at Constantinople, was the German Ambassador; and he chose to withhold his hand. By this act Germany became

participator in a crime by which she alone will profit—not only in her aspiration towards political domination, but in her plans for commercial and agricultural development in Asia Minor, where the Armenians alone could have opposed her.

Whether or not Mr. Gibbons is justified in this final assumption, is immaterial. The fact remains, the hard fact of the bitter agony of a hapless, helpless people. For them, with warmest sympathy but wise restraint, Mr. Gibbons appeals to neutral countries, and in particular to America and Switzerland, who, with France and England, have been chiefly instrumental in educating the Armenians to those ideals of the democracy which have proved their undoing.

AGNES PERKINS.

NOTES

Letters from a French Soldier to His Mother is the title of Henrietta Palmer's translation of "*Lettres d'un Soldat.*" The book is published

by Alexander Moring, Ltd., The De La More Press, London. The proceeds from its sale are to be devoted to an American Fund organized by Madame Cons to provide comforts for French and Belgian soldiers from the invaded districts. We give one or two extracts from its pages:

" I walked in the woods, where for three months the dead have strewn the ground. Fading autumn displayed her riches and the same beauty of mossy tree-trunk bespoke, as of old, an eternal serenity. . . . We must bear in mind that all this plucking away of life is of small moment. What is truly ourselves, is a certain spiritual *elan* A fine tree we passed, on the march, has taught me a magnificent lesson In the midst of this devastation, it spoke to me of the beauty that will always be for tree and man."

Beatrice Daw, a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, had a poem in the April-May number of the *Intercollegiate Socialist* entitled "Mars, Hear!"

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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No. 3

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT THOMAS AT THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE, OCTOBER 4, 1916

It gives me pleasure and satisfaction to announce on behalf of the Faculty that the thirty-second year of Bryn Mawr College now formally begins. The Faculty of the College will try to make it the best year that Bryn Mawr has ever known. But to do this we need the co-operation of our student body. During the past thirty-one years at Bryn Mawr we have worked together in a peculiarly close and intimate way, we your teachers and you our students, but we wish to ask you this year to give us an even closer coöperation. This year as in previous years we must together enter on the tremendous adventure of making you as students free citizens of the great republic of letters. It is our duty as your teachers by some means or other to inspire you to make the great effort necessary to cross the gulf that yawns between educated and uneducated men and women. We must teach you how to trim your sails and start on that solitary voyage that must be made by every one of you across the dim waters that now divide you from the shining country of the chosen people of light and leading.

Ever since men began to develop what we mean by intellectual life the older generation has tried to show the younger generation how to break away from material things and enter into this other kind of kingdom. The nations that

have succeeded best in teaching this to their youth are the only nations that are now remembered. In every country to-day youth is being taught—sometimes well, sometimes ill—but always being taught in some fashion. When I was in Egypt and Turkey I found it of absorbing interest to watch the hundreds of boys from ten to twenty years old who were squatting on the floor of every mosque, each little group with its own teacher rocking backwards and forwards in unison learning by heart aloud hundreds of pages of the Koran. To me this seemed a perfectly futile task and yet I was assured by learned Egyptians and Turks that men who had been subjected to this discipline were infinitely more intelligent than the unlearned peasants; and that women who never had had this to us seemingly barren teaching were intellectually like peasants and children whose opinions simply did not count at all among educated Egyptians and Turks. This same difference between educated and uneducated persons exists, we are told, even in China where an unchanging tradition of inconceivably difficult and preposterous learning has kept an extraordinarily intellectually gifted people shackled and stationary while the world of intellect has passed it by. However unwise the teaching may be the mere effort made

to acquire even foolish knowledge in itself trains the mind. The gulf between the educated Chinaman and the uneducated coolie and between all educated Chinamen and all uneducated Chinese women is as great and impassable in China as it is elsewhere. It seems to be a law of the human intellect that it develops only by genuine and continuous exertion and in *no other way*. That is what we mean by saying that there is no royal road to learning—rich man, poor man, king and peasant, each and every man and woman, white, yellow, brown, and black born under the sun—must pass by this straight and narrow way into the company of the elect, of those who have learned how to think, of those whose thinking counts. If you want to convince yourself of this you have only to read of the kind of education given in Great Britain and Europe to the boys and girls who are expected to become kings and queens. It is infinitely more strenuous even than the education Bryn Mawr gives you. As far back as you go in history you will find that everyone who is expected to rule others has been subjected to peculiarly severe mental discipline. If the present intellectual supremacy of the white races is maintained, as I hope that it will be for centuries to come, I believe that it will be because they are the only races that have seriously begun to educate their women.

So difficult is this evolution from the physical to the intellectual that it seems to require not only a wise system of instruction for the youth of a given country but also favourable climatic conditions in order to develop marked mental ability. It seems to be only in a strictly limited temperate zone, only on a very small part of the earth's surface that men can maintain continuous intellec-

tual activity. Roughly speaking this zone includes Great Britain, Scandinavia, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, probably the greater part of the United States and Canada, some parts of Russia and South America, and perhaps parts of certain other countries that have not yet been sufficiently investigated. So stagnant intellectually have the descendants of some of the ancient civilizations become that it seems probable that, for example, the climate of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, and parts of Asia may have changed since the time when the wonderful prehistoric civilizations that flourished there perished. One thing we know beyond doubt and that is that certain races have never yet in the history of the world manifested any continuous mental activity nor even any continuous power of organized government. Such are the pure negroes of Africa, the Indians, the Esquimaux, the South Sea Islanders, the Turks, etc. Our own semi-civilized American negroes have shown in Haiti what they revert to when left to themselves. Even a people of genuine intellectual power like the Poles seem to have a fatal instability and infirmity of purpose that prevents steadfast organization. This was illustrated last winter in New York when an attempt was made to relieve the Polish war-sufferers. The Poles divided into two relief associations under two great Polish artists. They seemed unable to unite even to save their perishing kinsmen. If there emerges from this war a great Polish nation, as we hope, it remains to be seen whether the Poles have learned through adversity the indispensable lesson of union and coöperation.

These facts must be faced by a country like the United States which is fast

becoming, if it has not already become, the melting pot of nations into which are cast at the rate of a million a year the backward peoples of Europe like the Czechs, the Slavs, and the south Italians. If the laws of heredity mean anything whatsoever we are jeopardizing the intellectual heritage of the American people by this headlong intermixture of races. We are surely endangering our great position among the leading nations of the world. Our first immigration was made up of the dominant races of the world, the English, Scotch, French, Dutch, German, and the singularly gifted even if politically unsuccessful Irish and Welsh. Our present immigration is precisely the reverse. I believe that the time has come when for the sake of future Americans we must close our doors and let the great tide of the unprogressive races of Europe sweep into South America and the temperate parts of Africa. Mr. Bryce says in his book on South America that there is room there for a century's immigration. Our New York and Chicago slums are now as bad, if not worse, than anything in the old world. The conditions in some of our mining towns in Pennsylvania where few words of English are heard are said to surpass anything in Europe. The diseases of European poverty and filth are brought here by our foreign immigrants, and like our present epidemic of infantile paralysis are propagated under conditions that we cannot control in the shockingly overcrowded tenements which disgrace our country. I understand from physicians who have studied the question that soon every epidemic known to older civilizations will ravage our American people. Surely the time has come for us Americans to change our childish happy-go-lucky attitude and address ourselves seri-

ously to saving ourselves intellectually and physically as a nation. President Jordan and other pacifists are vigorously pointing out that war by killing off the bravest and best of the manhood of warring countries compels the children of the next generation to be born from the physical weaklings and slackers. I wish you would all read his illuminating little book on this subject which I will place in the library. It may interest you to recall when you read it that the very first time that he spoke on this subject was at a Bryn Mawr commencement and that our then professor of French rushed from the platform in horror when President Jordan said that the long succession of Napoleonic wars had lowered the physical and moral stamina of the French nation. But inevitably as the terrible slaughter of war lowers the intellect and physique of a people, how much more insidiously dangerous is the lowering of the physical and mental inheritance of a whole nation by intermixture of unprogressive millions of backward peoples. Even a war god like Napoleon and the long succession of Napoleonic wars could impair only temporarily the great French race. The last two and a half years have proved to all the world that the new generations of French men and French women grown to manhood and womanhood during forty years of profound peace are able to win immortal glory by defending the sacred soil of France which is sacred also to every one of us who cares for freedom, democracy, intellect, and beauty. Men and women can be bred again after several generations from the same great stock, but if we tarnish our inheritance of racial power at the source our nation will never again be the same. Our intellectual and moral place among

the dominant nations of the world will be gone forever.

Our early American stock is still very influential but this cannot continue indefinitely. For example, each year I ask each freshman class to tell me what countries their parents originally came from and for how many generations back their families have been on American soil. It is clear to me that almost all of our student body are early time Americans, that their ancestors have been here for generations, and that they are overwhelmingly English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and that of other admixtures, French, German, Dutch largely predominate. All other strains are negligible. Our Bryn Mawr College students therefore as a whole seem to belong by heredity to the dominant races. You then, students of Bryn Mawr, have the best intellectual inheritance the world affords. You are studying in a college situated in one of the great temperature zones where the adolescent human intellect can best develop. We call upon you with confidence, you who are thus the flower of the fortunate youth of the great races of the earth, to make the stupendous effort every one must make to pass through the straight gate of the golden city of the mind.

You, all of you, have begun to learn how to begin to make this effort because you have met our requirements for admission. I believe that without it you cannot get into Bryn Mawr. I assure you that it is more worth while than anything else in the whole world to determine to do whatever may be necessary to make yourselves members of the glorious company of the intellectually fit. This absolutely necessary thing is to study seriously and hard—not *all* the time but a *sufficient* time—each day, each week, each year, so that at last

you may enter into and take possession of your splendid intellectual heritage. Your professors are here to help you in every way, but you too must do your part. Your professors are ready to assist you not only by lectures and class work but by advice and explanation in their consultation hours and in their laboratories. Your wardens have all of them gone through the Bryn Mawr discipline and are only waiting for you to talk over your work with them. Dean Schenck, Dean Maddison, the Secretary, and the President are in their offices for many hours each week and everything that they can give you is yours for the asking, but it is your duty to ask. You need not follow our advice if it does not commend itself to you but we beg you at least to find out what our advice is. It would be wonderful if we could really work out at Bryn Mawr some new plan of closer coöperation between professors and students. It is what all the college world is trying for. In the United States Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, and other colleges are making every effort to honour scholarship and to select the intellectually ablest students. The Harvard freshmen dormitories are a great contribution made by President Lowell to college education. They mark a return to the earlier and better methods of personal touch and influence in education. This new interest in education is found not only here but abroad. All the countries of Europe are even now making ready to reconstruct intellectual ability after the war. The papers report that the Prussian Minister of Education has announced that in future Prussian boys and girls will no longer be separated at twelve or thirteen years of age into two groups—one group made up of poor children to go to the peasant schools and the other more fortunate

group to go to the gymnasia, or classical schools, to be prepared for the universities. Hereafter all German children must all study in the same classes for a much longer period so that educational experts may be able to select out, and give the highest possible university education to, the boys and girls who are endowed with genuine ability in order that the intellectual life of the German nation may be created anew after the slaughter of able men in the great war. That nation that best develops the intellectual ability of its young men and women after this wholesale destruction will rule the civilized world whether or not it has been pronounced conqueror or conquered by the terms of peace.

Let us try at Bryn Mawr during the present college year to make some real contribution to this greatest of all great adventures—the adventure of inspiring our girls and boys to turn aside from things temporal to things eternal, to seek knowledge, to get understanding. After all, this is what you have come to college for. During the past few days I have been talking with the freshmen and their parents and I have realized afresh what it means to you to be students of Bryn Mawr, how you have looked forward to it—many of you as far back as you can remember—what an effort you have made to get here, how your parents have planned for it. We are now beginning to have as freshmen the children of the mothers who wanted to come to Bryn Mawr and were not allowed to come. Think what it must mean to the mother who longed for a college education herself and could not have it on account of the conservatism of her time to have her daughter at Bryn Mawr! Think what a disappointment it will be to her if her girl does not take advantage of being here! I hope

that the older students will be very careful to encourage the desire of the freshmen to study. Try not to spoil their enthusiasm in any way. It is a wonderful thing to want to study. On behalf of the Faculty and the older classes I welcome our freshman class to our little community of teachers and students and assure you that we shall try to fulfil your brightest anticipations. In return we ask you go give your unwavering support to our Bryn Mawr traditions of conduct and scholarship.

There are two splendid Bryn Mawr traditions that we wish especially to appeal to you, our incoming students, and to our whole student body to support and to improve. There is your new and admirable student regulation of attendance at classes. This is your own plan. It is your own voluntary system. It worked beyond all expectation well last year. We expect you to make it work even better this year. The more you attend classes the easier it will be to attend classes and the more of a tradition it will become. If it grows like your other traditions, the students will soon have forgotten that they ever could stay away from classes. Regular attendance will become part of the great Bryn Mawr tradition.

I want to say a word to you also about our great Bryn Mawr system of students' self-government. It is your own honour government and you are on your honour to carry it out. This is the only college, I believe, in which the students have such complete jurisdiction. You carry your self-government out yourselves. No member of the Faculty helps you. If you *yourselves* hide things from *yourselves*, and if you coöperate with each other in deceiving your *own* Executive Board, what becomes of your *own* government! Our Bryn

Mawr system of unrestricted student self-government is Bryn Mawr's greatest contribution to the student side of college life. It would be a terrible thing if Bryn Mawr should not continue to have the best self-government of any college. For the last few years I have felt a little anxious about the future of self-government. Every now and then, when a student is disciplined by self-gov-

ernment I have to talk with your parents about it and I find that you have not made your parents understand about self-government. You ought to make clear to them what it means to you and to the College. You ought yourselves to support by every means in your power this most splendid of all your splendid Bryn Mawr traditions.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS

1916-1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (Mrs. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice-President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (Mrs. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

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ELLEN D. ELLIS, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadfield, Mass.

ESTHER LOWENTHAL, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

REPORT OF ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Owing to Susan Fowler's resignation, the Board of Directors has appointed Esther Lowenthal, of the Department of Economics, Smith College, a member to serve until the coming election.

The Committee will hold its fall meeting in New York City on November 18, and will make preliminary reports on various new subjects including the cost of living at College and the question of vocational guidance.

The members of the Committee are ready to take up any questions coming from interested alumnae and invite their coöperation in carrying out the enlarged work of the Committee.

ARRESTED AS A SPY

Among the almost countless war experiences of Americans in Europe, those of Elizabeth Morris Clark, ex-'94, Secretary for Switzerland in the World's Christian Student Federation, are still interesting enough to invite repetition. In order to earn money for her relief work among the women University students, refugees in Switzerland, Miss Clark has contributed several articles to the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* from which we are permitted to take the following account. Miss Clark was in Austrian Silesia at the beginning of the war and returned to Switzerland. ". . . later I had occasion to wish to return to Austria on urgent business not connected with the war. . . .

"The route from Switzerland to Vienna most frequented in times of peace, is one of the most picturesque stretches of railway lines in the world. From the city of Zurich, past the usually peaceful lake of the same name, and the usually wild and stormy Wallensee, on to the border town of Buchs, is a beautiful journey indeed, though hardly to be compared for magnificence and variety of scenery, with the route that follows, through the Voralberg and the Austrian Tyrol. Now this is all closed against

the foreign traveller, no matter how clear his papers of neutral citizenship, but at the time when I went, five months after the declaration of war, the way was still open to such as could justify their right of entry. It was really much easier to get into Austria than I had expected to find it.

"At Innsbruck I had arranged to stay at a hotel near the station . . . Two days passed busily, and without any open surveillance on the part of the authorities. And yet there were several odd little incidents. On the first afternoon the door was pushed open unceremoniously and three Austrian officers looked in. The one of highest rank said hurriedly: 'Oh, I beg pardon, gracious lady; mistake about the number; so sorry to disturb you; my cousin—wounded—has this same room, floor above; or perhaps floor below—mistake, very natural; hope you will accept our apologies. Come, gentlemen, we must withdraw.' But while he was talking, and before they withdrew, the other two officers had been making a searching scrutiny of the room and its contents.

"A second incident occurred the next morning, when the chambermaid came in earlier than usual to 'do' the room, suspiciously early, in fact.

"'When shall I come back?' she asked. 'If I know when the Fraulein will not be here, I will return then, so as not to disturb her. The Fraulein will be going out at 11 o'clock, perhaps? It is a beautiful morning to see the mountains.'

"'You can do your work when you want to, Greta,' I said. 'You will not disturb me. I shall not be going out this morning, as I have letters to write.'

"Greta vanished, and so did her zeal about putting my room in order. She did not return that morning, and the bed was still unmade when I climbed my three flights of stairs after luncheon.

"Moreover, it was still unmade at 5 o'clock, when there came a knock at my door. '*Herein*!' I called, hardly looking up, so sure was I that the summons came from Greta. But no; the door opened and revealed a lady whom I had seen dining with one of the higher staff officers, evidently his wife. Most graciously she asked me if I would not like to take a walk with her around Innsbruck.

"That an Austrian lady of rank and wealth should call upon an unknown traveler in a hotel

and invite her to go for a walk was so extraordinary that I was dazed for a moment. But I soon understood and realized that since the authorities evidently desired me to leave my room and the hotel for a short time, it would probably be wiser for me to do so.

"'It is most kind of you!' I exclaimed, to show courtesy to the stranger. 'Certainly I will come. Will you not sit down while I put on my hat, and ring for that tiresome maid who has not yet put my room in order?'

"She looked surprised, but pleased, at my ready acquiescence. A few moments later I went out with her, leaving my possessions as they were, open for the inspection which I felt would follow.

"Where would you like to go?' asked the Hochwohlgeborene Frau Oberst. 'I suppose you would like to climb a mountain? For all you Englishwomen are such good walkers.'

"'I only wish I were a good walker, but, alas! I am not. Nor am I an Englishwoman.'

"'No? Really?' she exclaimed, with a sudden searching glance. 'It is true you do not speak German like an Englishwoman, but I am no great judge of accents. Where shall we go? Would you like to walk through the town and look at the shops?'

"'By all means, let us do that,' said I; and then added daringly: 'Let us go to the stationers and to the kiosks, to look at the war post-cards. There are new ones every day, and I find them so amusing.'

"This was a plebeian and uncongenial occupation for the wife of an Austrian colonel; but I could see she was prepared to sacrifice herself, and do anything to keep me occupied as long as possible. So we looked at post-cards, and bought post-cards, my companion presenting me with three; one of the Germans on their way to Paris; one of the Germans bombarding Paris; the third, a view of the Kaiser, astride of the Eiffel Tower, watching Paris in flames. 'This last is somewhat fantastic,' she said. 'I fear you may not be allowed to take it out of the country. But the other two are quite serious, and you may say so to your English friends. But no! I remember that you are an American.'

"She evidently did not in the least believe it.

"The third day passed uneventfully enough. (Oh, yes, of course, my clothing and papers had been ransacked during my walk with the colonel's wife, but nothing found, for the good reason that there was nothing to find.)"

At another time, when Miss Clark was going from Switzerland to England, her letter of credit was taken from her. The French inspector said to her:

"Are you carrying any letters whatever addressed to anyone; letters of introduction or anything? Remember that if you say no, and if I then order you to be searched, and anything is found, it will mean imprisonment. I ask you now for the last time, are you carrying with you, in your baggage or on your person, anything that could by any possibility be called a letter? Consider well and tell the truth."

"I have no desire to say anything else. The only thing I have which could even be called a letter is my letter of credit."

"But a letter is a letter!" exclaimed the official. "Give it to me at once. I thought I could make you admit the truth at last. Give me the letter."

"But I haven't any. A letter of credit isn't a letter."

"A letter is a letter," shouted the official at me, quite angrily. "Any letter is a letter; give me the one you have."

"But, Monsieur, surely, you know that a letter of credit is not correspondence; that it is a document? If you take this away, I shall have no money when I reach London. What shall I do then?"

"That is for you to decide. I ask you once again; I command you: Give me that letter of credit."

"There was nothing to do but obey."

"Pass on, Mademoiselle, and be thankful you are allowed to do so, instead of being detained for wilful deception. If this document is innocent, it will be forwarded to your bank in London within a week. Do not attempt again to deceive the legitimate authorities; and remember always that a letter is a letter. Next."

About six months later she was actually arrested as a spy.

"At Frasnes, the new boundary between France and Switzerland, the train came to a stop at about 12.30 midnight. We passengers found Frasnes a bitterly cold place as we stepped down from the warm, well-lighted cars onto the dark, windy platform and obeyed the order to form in line. There we stood, a democratic group truly; men, women and children; all ages and many nationalities; some with first-class tickets, some with second, some with

third; all bound for Paris, and all obliged to pass, one at a time, through that court of inquiry, whose judges were the special military commissioners appointed to scrutinize all passports."

Here she was detained and subjected to a grilling examination. "Evidently there was some serious accusation against me What if I could not prove my innocence? I awaited stoically the next development."

"It came in an unexpected form. The chief looked again at the big ledger, and at me; then shook his head and said: 'She's not the one; we really haven't anything against her. We need not keep the train waiting any longer.'

"Vidal, however, was not fully satisfied. He held all my passports and papers under the brightest light, scrutinized their watermarks and seals once again, appeared fairly well satisfied, but turned to me with the query. 'Haven't you, perhaps, any other proof of your identity, any paper signed in America?'"

"Suddenly I bethought myself of my birth certificate, made out ten years before, and rarely used because rarely demanded. Passports are supposed to be far more valuable than birth certificates."

"Since you do not like papers made out in Berne, even at the American Legation, I said with a touch of sarcasm, which I could not restrain, 'perhaps you will be better pleased with this. It bears, as you see, the stamp of the City of New York.'

"Suddenly Inspector Vidal laughed, and with that he became human and friendly."

"I suppose we have been giving you a bad time," he admitted frankly. "But you came through your ordeal all right—you never contradicted yourself nor hesitated for a moment. So you needn't mind our little catechism. The truth is, Joffre sent special word to look out for two German spies traveling on stolen American passports made out in the names of Walter and Maria Clark. So you see, we had our reason for putting you through a hard test. But it is all right now, and the train is waiting."

"Back we went, towards the railway station, in the cold light of a dawning winter's day. Past two sentries, who saluted with military precision; across two lines of railway track, on to the train, waiting with full steam up."

"We are satisfied now" said the inspector, "but we really thought we had made a catch!"

REPORT FROM CONSTANCE LEWIS

On June 20, 2800 letters were sent to alumnae and former students asking for contributions to provide a Bryn Mawr fund for beds in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. The expenses of the campaign were defrayed by me in order that all receipts might be devoted to the fund.

One hundred replies were received, of which two were from pro-Germans. Of the rest, 14 regretted that already they were giving to other allied funds all they could possibly afford and 84 contributed \$424.72.

At the time of writing renewed appeals are being sent to individuals. Letters are also being written urging the coöperation of the Bryn Mawr Clubs. By the time this number of the *QUARTERLY* reaches its readers, it is hoped that a much larger sum will have been received. In any case the amount received will have been applied for the purposes of the fund.

CONSTANCE LEWIS.

MORE OF "WHO'S WHO IN NEW ENGLAND"

The note on Bryn Mawr alumnae mentioned in *Who's Who in New England*, which appeared in the April *QUARTERLY*, aroused so much interest among *QUARTERLY* readers that the present amplification may not come amiss.

In addition to the graduates of Bryn Mawr College, including Emily Greene Balch and Helena Stuart Dudley, '89, Mrs. Annie C. Emery Allinson, '92, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Nellie Neilson and Bertha H. Putnam, '93, Emilie N. Martin, '94, Mrs. Myra Frank Rosenau, '00, and Edith Edwards, '01, there is one undergraduate student so honored, Lillian Dixon, who studied at Bryn Mawr in '88-'89 and is now principal of the Taconic School at Lakeville, Connecticut.

There are also five former resident fellows graduates of other colleges, who here shed lustre on the name of Bryn Mawr by virtue of higher academic honors awarded them by Bryn Mawr College. These are Cora Agnes Bennesson, lawyer, Fellow in History in '87; Elizabeth Rebecca Laird, educator, Fellow in Physics in '97, Caroline Brown Bourland, Fellow in Romance languages, '98; Carrie A. Harper, college professor, Fellow in English in '98, and Lida Shaw King, Dean of Women, Fellow in Greek, in '99. Three of these, Miss Laird,

Miss Bourland, and Miss Harper are Doctors of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College.

Finally, the names of some twenty-five Bryn Mawrers, alumnae or former students, appear in *Who's Who* in a complimentary capacity, as wives of eminent men. Although they have not the distinction of paragraphs of their own, we feel that they reflect no less honor upon Bryn Mawr, which has always exalted the womanly and social, as well as the scholarly and the civic rôles of woman.

Resident in the state of Massachusetts are fourteen of these, our distinguished and fortunate husbands. These are: Professor Edward Charles Jeffrey, professor of botany at Harvard, who married Jeanette Atwater Street of New York, Fellow in Latin in '95; Joseph Warren, lawyer, of Boston, who married Constance M. Williams, '01; Randall Nelson Durfee, mill treasurer, of Fall River, who married Abby Slade Brayton, '94; Joseph Lindon Smith, painter, of national reputation, who married Corinna Haven Putnam, ex-'97; Roland Gray, lawyer, of Boston, who married Mary Tudor, ex-'97; Dr. Arthur W. Fairbanks, of Boston, married Edythe Clarke, '03; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine at Harvard Medical School, who married Myra B. Frank, '00; Ingersoll Bowditch, Boston, who married Sylvia C. Scudder, '01; Professor Ellwood B. Spear, of Cambridge, who married Edith M. Taylor, graduate student, '02; Thomas L. Wiles, lawyer, who married Madeline M. Fauvre of Indianapolis, '08; Edward Buffum Hill, ship-builder, who married Leslie Farwell, '05; Henry G. Pearson, who married Elizabeth W. Winsor, '92; Courtenay Crocker, lawyer, who married Clara B. Crocker, ex-'13; and Clifford S. Anderson, lawyer, of Worcester, who married Phyllis Green, ex-'04.

In Maine, there is but one name mentioned: Warren J. Moulton, who married Helen W. Shute, Fellow in Teutonic Philology, '93. In New Hampshire there are two of our married Bryn Mawrers; Mary Eastman Gale, graduate student, '88, who married Charles B. Hibbard of Laconia; and Helen J. Raymond, '03, married to Dr. John C. O'Connor. In Vermont there is none.

In the state of Rhode Island, we find three Bryn Mawr marriages. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, married Lydia H. Foulke, ex-'97; Professor Francis G. Allinson, of Brown University, married Annie C. Emery, '92. Professor James M.

Motley, of Brown University, married Ethel Levering, of Ba'timore, '99.

In Connecticut, we have again a long list of brilliant alliances! This includes Wilson H. Pierce, lawyer, who married Antoinette L. Bancroft, ex-'92; George E. Hill of Bridgeport who married Catherine M. Utley, '07; Herbert Knox Smith of Farmington who married Gertrude Dietrich, '03; Professor Harry Ward Foote, Professor of Physical Chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School, who married Martha B. Jenkins, '02; Kenneth McKenzie who married Aimée Leffingwell, '97; Dr. Charles M. Bakewell, Yale University, who married Madeline Palmer, '99; Allen Johnson, Larned Professor of American History at Yale, who mar-

ried Helen K. Ross, ex-'94; Professor Charles M. Andrews who married Evangeline Walker, '93; Roland J. Mulford, headmaster of the Ridgefield School, who married Margaret B. G. Blackwell, ex-'01; and Mr. George Clare St. John, headmaster of the Choate School, Wallingford, who married Clara Hitchcock Seymour, daughter of the late Professor Thomas Day Seymour of Yale University and a member of the class of 1900.

Taken altogether, *Who's Who in New England* brings to the surface much interesting information relative to the life successes of Bryn Mawr students and would seem to prove something as to the value of education.

Contributed.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CAMPUS NOTES

Even so humble a member of the tribe of journalists as the Bryn Mawr campus editor is liberated from some of the mistaken notions with which the reading public is infected. She knows, for example, that party prejudice is not an eliminable evil, but the essence of recorded events—that what takes place in even a restricted corner of the earth is not uniquely describable, but an iridescent tissue, assuming with equal validity, according to the vantage ground of the observer, any one of a multiplicity of tints. With the party prejudices that harass the editor in a larger field she is not forced to reckon; but the point of view respectively, according to her state, of undergraduate, graduate, Staff, or Faculty sits too heavily upon her to be shed. She owes it to her readers to avow her bias at the outset.

For that bias determines in the first place her emphasis and her interpretations. To her when an undergraduate student, the undergraduates appeared important; when a graduate, they struck her as young; now they are young with an additional quality of alarmingness. By the non-pragmatist would the undergraduate in her real essence, the undergraduate *an sich*, be denominated any of these things, or none, or all at once? Again, as an undergraduate, she disposed simply of the graduates as old; when a graduate herself she appraised them variously—some too frisky for their state and some pedantic. But now? She watches the graduate student who passes

by to discover if she can why the undergraduate body this year observes approvingly that the graduates are promising. Most important of all the campus editor takes note of the revision of her impressions regarding the Faculty. To her as an undergraduate, they were Olympian; as a graduate they were encyclopaedic; to her riper judgment they seem human after all. The absolutist, with his impartial syntheses of contradictions would undeniably infer that Faculty—Bryn Mawr Faculty—are Olympian, encyclopaedic, and human all at once.

The campus editor in the past attended receptions at the Deanery in various capacities. For the benefit of those to whom the glories of that place were revealed only in freshman and senior year she would like to observe that it is an Elysium still—even pleasanter than ever when crowded with the greater personages of the campus; it is palatial, imperial—and the refreshments are, if possible, even more notable. She failed to discover the little Egyptian princess who in an embalmed state formerly adorned the piano. But perhaps she was still on the scene though less conspicuously. This reception of the President to the Faculty and other receptions constitute the only recordable events, as every-one knows, of the first few weeks. Personally, the campus editor is somewhat gregarious; she attends all functions to which she gets an invitation. But she cannot refrain from a semi-cynical reflection upon receptions in general. Both sides—receivers and received—appear to her actuated by too strong

a sense of duty in attending to leave much discoverable reason for so much entertaining. To the last syllable of recorded time, she presumes, nevertheless, each stratum of Bryn Mawr society will entertain in the course of the year every other stratum; and all will continue smilingly from a sense of duty to attend.

The undergraduates are at present probably much like undergraduates of former years—whether or not, as some alumnae lament, the Bryn Mawr type is deteriorating. The campus editor will do her best to penetrate into their psychology and mode of life to enlighten such alumnae and others concerned. At present to her regret she knows only that some of their natural instincts are, within the sacred precincts of the college halls, being quelled. Three evils—motors, music-boxes, and monkeys are strictly forbidden. President Thomas delightfully explained in chapel that undergraduates need no artificial mode of locomotion being of an age when they can walk beautifully on their own feet; that musical instruments are a nuisance in a retreat of learning; and that Bryn Mawr students and pets do not, may not, live peaceably together. Other restrictions still have harassed the College this year. For the first time since its founding Bryn Mawr has been obliged to maintain a quarantine for protection against poliomyelitis. The burden of the quarantine fell most heavily perhaps on wardens and other officials. But protests against it were shared and suppressed by all. Students have been permitted to walk southward as far as the railroad, and circuitously *ad libitum* provided they avoided all buildings and vehicles. Faculty and Staff were allowed grudgingly to shop on the Pike and in town provided they were cautious. The term of prohibitions is now concluded and we, thankfully, have no case to record of poliomyelitis in our midst.

No account of Bryn Mawr happenings is complete without mention of athletics. For once the sporting activities of the graver members of the community will be given preference. The undergraduates play hockey incessantly, hilariously, as they always did. What need to mention the matter? But on Saturday afternoons also, as in the past, these members of the Staff who would ward off a little longer decrepitude and senility disport themselves on the hockey field to their own vast enjoyment. And the circumstance is in nowise insignificant. For the inadvertent and regretted annihilation

by the Latin department of the Biology by means of hockey sticks, or of French and Art by the combined departments of Mathematics and Chemistry would undeniably make a distinct difference to the College as a whole. And even the development, though non-fatal, of primitive, murderous instincts in the breasts of those occupying positions as teachers of the young ought to be commented upon, if not deplored, by a loyal alumnae. If a personal message may be permitted to the campus editor in these columns, she would like to acquaint her formerly athletic class-mates of her own participation in these sports, and confess her present belated, but uncontrollable, enthusiasm for coöperative forms of exercise. As full-back and again as goal she elicited distinctly favorable comments upon her skill and speed, and joins in the grief those class-mates will certainly feel that the hand of time can never be turned back to permit her to compete for a place among the glorious on Varsity. She is doomed, being old now, and serious, to restrict her athletic proclivities to exercise on Saturday afternoons. What she does the rest of the time will from the fore-going be evident.

HELEN HUSS PARKHURST, 1911.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FIRST SEMESTER, 1916-1917

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|---------|----|--|
| October | 8 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Professor George A. Barton. |
| October | 11 | President Thomas At Home to the Graduate Students at the Deanery at 8 p.m. |
| October | 12 | President Thomas At Home to the Freshman Class at the Deanery at 3 o'clock. |
| October | 14 | Senior Reception to the Freshman Class. |
| October | 15 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D.D., Rector of All Souls Church, Washington, D. C. |
| October | 21 | Senior Oral Examination in French. |
| October | 22 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Davis, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J. |

- October 27 Faculty reception for the Graduate Students in Denbigh Hall, 8.30 p.m. Party by the Philanthropic Committee in the Gymnasium, 8 p.m.
- October 28 Meeting of the College Settlements Association in the Chapel at 8 p.m.
- October 29 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippines.
- November 3 Lantern Night.
- November 5 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubbeck, LL.D., D.C.L., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.
- November 11 Banner Show.
- November 12 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. George L. Richardson, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia.
- November 17 Reserved for the Science Club.
- November 19 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City.
- November 20 Condition examinations begin.
- November 25 Sophomore Play.

GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Bryn Mawr College opened on October 4 for its thirty-second academic year. The number of the entering class is not known exactly until the students have completed registration, but all the rooms in the college are filled.

The number of graduate students is unusually large and includes as holders of foreign scholarships of the value of \$405, four British women, one German, and one Swiss. Scholarships for Swiss and Scandinavian women were announced in the spring too late to make the offer widely known, but Miss Helene Belart, of the Universities of Geneva and Zürich, has received a scholarship, and comes to study English.

Two of the English scholars, Miss Jane M. Earle and Miss Gwen Ann Jones, are continuing their studies at Bryn Mawr for a second year, and two, Miss Dorothy Everett of Girton College and Miss Mabel Vaughan Kitson of Newnham College, come for the first time.

The German Scholar is Miss Maria Alexandra Stappert, of Sterkrade, Rheinprovinz, student of the Universities of Bonn, Munster and Berlin.

There are 15 resident fellows in attendance at the college.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF MADE DURING THE SUMMER

Miss Anna C. McBride of Columbia University will be instructor in economics and statistics, and statistical secretary to the Director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research. She received the degrees of A.B. and B.S. from the University of Missouri in 1912, and the degree of A.M. in 1913. She was problem reader in mathematics in the University of Missouri from 1910 to 1913, and teacher of mathematics, Preparatory High School of Missouri University, 1911 to 1912; graduate scholar in mathematics, University of Missouri, 1912 to 1913; graduate scholar in sociology, University of Missouri, 1913 to 1914; and graduate student, Columbia University, 1914 to 1916.

Dr. Edward Carroll Day, A.M., Harvard University, 1908, and Ph.D., Harvard University, 1911; travelling fellow in zoölogy and student in the universities of Bonn, Freiburg and Berlin and the Zoölogical Station, Naples, 1911-1913; instructor in zoölogy and physiology in Syracuse University, 1913-1916, has been appointed lecturer in physiology.

Dr. Edward Henry Sehrt, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1911, and Ph.D., 1915; fellow, Johns Hopkins University, 1912-1913; student, University of Leipzig, 1913-1914; fellow by courtesy, Johns Hopkins University, 1914-1915; instructor in modern languages, Delaware College, 1915-1916, has been appointed lecturer in Teutonic philology.

Miss Ruth Perkins, A.M., Radcliffe College, 1913; graduate scholar in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1914-1915, and fellow in German, 1915-1916, succeeds Miss Mary Jeffers as reader in elementary German.

Dr. Caroline Hurd LeFevre will succeed Dr. Francis R. Sprague as assistant physician of the College. She has been in general practice in Brooklyn.

GRADUATES' ATHLETICS

With Miss Charlotte D'Evelyn as athletic representative, the graduate students this year

are showing an unusual interest in athletics and are planning a tennis tournament, and hockey practice three times a week. Miss J. M. Earle, Denbigh, a British scholar, has been elected tennis captain. The Hall athletic representatives are: Rockefeller, Miss G. Jones; Pem West, Miss L. Young; Pem East, Miss Lauder; Denbigh, Miss Earle; Radnor, Miss D'Evelyn.

Miss D'Evelyn, the leader of the new enthusiasm, held the record for high jump, 4 ft. 3 in., at Mills College, California, where she was an undergraduate. Two years ago as scholar in English at Bryn Mawr, she won the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship and spent last year at Oxford.—*The College News*.

MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW ENGLAND SCHOLAR HAS BEST AVERAGE IN FIVE YEARS

With an average of 86.87, the New England scholar, Isabel Arnold, of Miss May's School, Boston, has made the best matriculation record in five years. A niece of President Thomas, Margaret Millicent Carey, prepared by the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore, is the scholar for Pennsylvania. The New York and New Jersey scholar is Doris Pitkin, Brearley School.

Nathalie Gookin, Chicago Latin School, is the Western scholar.—*The College News*.

BRYN MAWR DELEGATES AT EAGLES MERE

Bryn Mawr sent ten delegates to the Eagles Mere Conference at Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania from June 27 to July 7. Besides the usual program of lectures and classes, a recreation committee was chosen to arrange for athletics and a Fourth of July celebration. Bryn Mawr tied with Oberlin for first place in aquatic sports.

M. Scattergood '17 was Bryn Mawr's representative on the Recreation Committee and distinguished herself in the aquatic sports by winning first place in form and fancy diving, speed swimming, and the obstacle race, and second place in the plunge for distance. Bryn Mawr came third in the relay swimming and the canoe races, thus tying Oberlin for first place in the aquatic sports with a total of 25 points.

The delegates from Bryn Mawr were: K. Blodgett '17, leader; A. Beardwood '17, M. Scattergood '17, H. Zimmerman '17, R. Rhoads '18, J. Ridlon '18, E. Biddle '19, D. Chambers '19, E. Hurlock '19, M. Rhoads '19.—*The College News*.

IN MEMORIAM

ANNA MOORE BEDINGER

The Class of '97 wishes to record with the deepest regret the death of Anna Moore Bedinger on August 28, 1916, at Anchorage, Kentucky, and to extend to her family their very great sympathy.

For some years after her graduation from Bryn Mawr Anna Bedinger taught in the south. About six years ago she entered the missionary service of the Presbyterian Church and was sent to Kunsan, Korea. In March, 1914, while in Korea, she became ill and returned to her home in this country.

MARY HOLLAND BURCHENAL

Mary Elizabeth Holland (Mrs. Caleb Ernest Burchenal) died very suddenly on July 26 while visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holland, at Milford, Delaware. She leaves a

husband and a little boy of nearly four. The following is taken from a Wilmington, Delaware, paper.

"News of the death of Mrs. Burchenal was a shock to the people of Milford and this city, as it was throughout the state. She was known as a prominent club woman and was likewise interested in church and social activities.

"Besides very active participation on the State Library Commission, Mrs. Burchenal was a member of the advisory committee of the Delaware State Labor Commission; secretary of the Delaware Child Labor Committee; member of the Delaware Association of College Women (Bryn Mawr was her alma mater); she was elected only last spring as corresponding secretary of the New Century Club and to the same office on the board of managers of the Young Women's Christian Association, and she was a member of the finance committee of the Y. W. C. A.; member of the legislative com-

mittee of the Consumers League, of Delaware, and for several years she served as chairman of the label committee, resigning last winter.

"To the libraries of the state, Mrs. Burchenal made a distinct contribution, not only in the able service she rendered as a member of the commission, but in the survey which she made of the rural districts of Sussex county, which brought about the establishment of the book wagon, a department of the state library work, that makes Delaware unique in its delivery of books at the farmer's home. The survey which Mrs. Burchenal made showed how meagre

were the reading advantages of the rural population, and showed also that in many communities there was apathy in a desire for reading, and so the book wagon was devised as a means not only of supplying those who wanted to read, but for stimulating others to read. The State Library Commission's pamphlet on the book wagon was written and compiled by Mrs. Burchenal and it exemplifies the ability and thoroughness she puts into her service. Delaware and Wisconsin are the only states that have, as yet, adopted the book wagon as a means of supplying rural populations with books."

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, ADELAIDE CASE, 309 West 91st Street.

BOSTON

138 Bowdoin Street

Secretary, FRANCES LORD, 396 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston is making arrangements for a concert to be held in Symphony Hall on December 14. The committee in charge has secured the services of Mme. Alma Gluck and Zimbalist for that afternoon. The proceeds are to be given to the Garrett Memorial Fund.

In addition to the regular monthly teas given at the Club room, tea will be served very informally every Wednesday afternoon during the coming season. It is thus hoped to give a better opportunity for meeting our old friends and making new ones.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

Secretary, MARY VAN ARSDALE TONGUE, 116 West Lancaster Street.

PITTSBURGH

Secretary, HELEN SCHMIDT, 157 Dithridge Street.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, RUTH TANNER, The Parkwood.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

President, MRS. A. H. WOODS. Canton Christian College, Canton.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

It is requested that the class secretaries and collectors of class news for the *QUARTERLY* kindly send their names and addresses to the Editor by the first of December.

1889

Alice Anthony is to be at Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J., this winter.

Emily Greene Balch had an article in the *New York Evening Post* of October 4, on "The Conference for Continuous Mediation," from which the following is taken: "What the Neutral Conference understands by publicity work is not of the advertising type, though it is glad

'to keep peace on the front page' in Europe as far as possible. It has been the indefatigable promoter of peace demonstrations, peace organizations, peace efforts of every sort. For it Selma Lagerlöf, the great Swedish novelist, and Ellen Key, and Borngraeber, the Swiss poet, and the great Danish critic, Georg Brandes, have written incitements to peace. On its initiative the anniversary of the outbreak of the war was solemnly observed in European neutral countries, with ringing of church bells, services, and thousands of popular meetings calling, in their resolutions, for the assembling of an official governmental conference for mediation now,

and for a World Conference after the war It would be one of the revenges of time's whirligig if this Neutral Conference, the sober offspring of that highly experimental peace ship, should appear in history as America's precious contribution to the cause of peace and progress in this bitter and broken time."

Miss Balch has a year's leave of absence from Wellesley and will spend the year in Europe in work in connection with the Neutral Conference, which now has its headquarters at The Hague.

1892

Secretary: MRS. FREDERICK M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

The Class of '92 will hold its twenty-fifth reunion in the spring.

1893

Secretary: MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., 8 Oak Way, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Lucy Martin Donnelly has returned to Bryn Mawr after a year spent in China and Japan.

Henrietta Palmer has returned with her mother from England and is at home in Providence, R. I.

Lida Adams Lewis (Mrs. Frank N. Lewis) sails for Japan, December 8, on the Shinyo Maru. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis plan to be away for a year at least.

1894

Secretary: MRS. R. N. DUFEE, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Elliott Spear, son of Emma Bailey Spear (Mrs. R. E. Spear), ex-'94, entered Princeton this fall. Mrs. Spear is president of the national Y. W. C. A.

Mary Breed spent October at Lake Placid Club.

Copies of a pamphlet, "Collegiate Opportunities for New England Girls," compiled by the Fall River Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae, may be obtained from Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. R. N. Durfee), president of the Branch. Mrs. Durfee's sons, Randall and Bradford, are away from home, one at Harvard, the other at Exeter.

Elizabeth Clark, ex-'94, returned to America from Switzerland last summer. She writes: "I am hoping to go back before Christmas; *hoping* with all my heart, and yet dreading the return a little, because I know that I shall come at once face to face with the problem of university women who are literally starving and

freezing. They cannot earn their way; there is nothing for them to do, except in the summer, when a number go out to work in the vineyards and fields. They are foreigners, so cannot earn money by teaching; as to domestic service, I have yet to see the Slav who could satisfy a Swiss housewife! I do not know to whom to appeal, if not to American college women." The appeal of which Miss Clark speaks is an open letter sent out by her from which we quote as follows: "Little Switzerland has been doing miracles in caring for the refugees and the wounded of many nationalities. . . .

One part of the refugee problem has fallen by rights to the Swiss Student Christian Association; that of hundreds of foreign students, men and women, kept within the limits of the island of safety by the war-storm raging outside.

. . . . Suddenly, hundreds of these students found themselves cut off from contact with their home-people, and from all means of getting news or money. . . . During the whole of the year 1915, spent in Switzerland, I hardly ever awoke in the morning without wondering from which one of the university centers word would come that some woman student had committed suicide as the only visible means of escape from a hopeless *impasse*.

. . . . To give just one instance, let me remember from a letter about a girl I knew slightly, a Russian, one of three sisters who have been living together and trying to keep up their university work on an income of fifteen dollars each. One evening last month Marouschka went out and did not return. The following day a letter arrived, saying: 'I am going away, in order to leave my part of our allowance to you two. Finish your medical studies as soon as possible, go back to Russia and help our peasant women who need you. My share in helping them is to make your work and life possible for you. I go away.' Three days later, her body was found in the lake which her sisters see from their window. . . . One of our student workers, still in Switzerland, has just written: 'Do you not think friends in America would do something to help with the great need, if they only knew that some of our girls here are in such straits? Our students can exist, and often do, on almost nothing; on bread without butter, and on coffee without sugar; but the bread and the coffee at least they must have, and a roof over their heads at night.'"

Martha La Porte, 1201 Lincoln Avenue,

Tyrone, Pa., will be glad to receive and forward contributions to Elizabeth Clark for the help of refugee students in Switzerland.

1895

Susan Fowler has a half year's leave of absence from the Brearley School and is spending part of the time in Catonsville.

Mary Jeffers has returned to Newcomb College, New Orleans, for another year.

1896

Mary Scattergood Hoag, Class Baby of '96, daughter of Anna Scattergood Hoag (Mrs. C. C. Hoag), entered Bryn Mawr this year. She is rooming in no. 4, Rockefeller. Gilbert Thomas Hoag was graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy in June and entered Haverford College this fall.

Abigail Camp Dimon is Acting Secretary of Bryn Mawr College.

1897

Anne Lawther has been elected President of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of Iowa.

Frieda Heyl has accepted the charge of the Women's Building at Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

In July Mary Campbell went out to Oregon to visit her sister, Grace Campbell Babson, '00, at her apple ranch in the Hood River Valley. During her visit, Elizabeth Norcross Esterly (Mrs. H. M. Esterly) and her family from Portland spent Sunday at the ranch. On her way east Mary Campbell stopped at Salt Lake City to spend the night with Kate Williams, '00.

1898

Helen E. Williams was married on May 27, to Mr. John Woodall, and is living in Jenkintown, Pa.

1899

Secretary: MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Evetta Jeffers was married September 12 at Mount Gretna, Pa., to Mr. Clarence Schock. They will be at home after January 1 at 37 East Main Street, Mount Joy, Pa.

Lillie Loshe has returned from Canton, China, where she was teaching in the Christian College, and will spend the winter in New York at 1 West 81st Street.

Dorothy Sipe Bradley (Mrs. J. C. Bradley) has a daughter, Dorothy, born August 3.

Captain Thomas E. Pooley, 239th Railway Corps—Canadians—the husband of Rosalie Morice Pooley, is at the front in France.

Jean Clarke Foulhoux (Mrs. J. A. Foulhoux) with her daughter Anita spent the summer in Maine.

Margaret Gage, ex-'99, visited her sister in San Diego, Cal., last summer.

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller) spent the summer at Sakonnet, R. I., with her four sons. After returning to Aurora, the youngest boy, Joseph, three and a half years old, had an attack of infantile paralysis from which it is hoped that in time he will entirely recover.

Bessie Bissell is corresponding secretary of the Woman Suffrage Party of Iowa.

1900

Marian Hickman was married September 6, 1916, to Cav. Ing. Francesco Quattrone, formerly of Rome and recently of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Quattrone sailed on September 9, on the *Philadelphia*, for London, where they will remain for an indefinite time.

Constance Rulison is giving piano lessons in New York.

Sarah Emery Dudley (Mrs. C. T. Dudley) is teaching in the Wabanaki School in Greenwich, Conn. The *Boston Herald* says: "At the Wabanaki School woodcraft is proving a vital and profitable feature. Mrs. Charles Tarbell Dudley, a daughter of Indiana, saw in woodcraft a great opportunity and has established it in this school with gratifying results. The combination of woodcraft with academic training is proving not only feasible but an enthusiastic success. One result has been the practical elimination of illness from the life of the pupils." In a summer number of *Our Town* (Greenwich) there is an illustrated article on the Wabanaki School, from which the following is taken: "Next year Spanish will be the 'key language' of the school. The idea of having a key language is Mrs. Charles Tarbell Dudley's, the president of the school. Mrs. Dudley, who is a Bryn Mawr graduate and has studied abroad, believes that some one modern language should be given the place of first importance and should be spoken by the children at play and at the table. She has chosen Spanish because commercially it is the most important of the modern languages. . . . Mrs. Dudley, who last year was instructor in Latin and algebra, will not teach next year. Instead she will devote all of her

time to the organization of the school and to giving the children 'background,' which she regards as of even greater importance than their more formal studies. This means that she will spend much time with the children when they are not in the class room, will talk with them, answering their questions and telling them stories."

Mrs. Dudley was one of the committee on stage and lighting of the Shakespeare Masque given at Greenwich in the autumn.

In August Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. S. G. Babson) and her husband went on a walking trip up the White Salmon Valley, in the State of Washington. This is a very beautiful valley which extends from Mt. Adams to the Columbia River. They did not ascend Mt. Adams but went up on some of the glaciers.

1901

Edith Edwards is serving for the ninth season as Chairman of the Committee on Awards in a Prize Garden Contest held annually by the large cotton plant of the Manville Co., Woonsocket, R. I. A second member of the committee, Mrs. Henry F. Lippett, wife of Senator Henry F. Lippett, an owner of the mills, is an aunt of Helen Taft, '15.

1902

Mary H. Ingham is manager of the Women's Department in the Philadelphia office of William P. Bonbright & Company. Mr. Bonbright is the first important investment banker to organize a Women's Department, which is now being effectively carried on under the women managers in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. It is well known in financial circles that one of the steadiest and most reliable sources from which capital can be obtained is the small investor and that women investors are apt to be of the best class. The success of women in obtaining customers has proved to be for the good of the business, as well as of great advantage to women who otherwise do not obtain the kind of information which men can easily obtain through many business houses.

The purpose of this department is not only to offer sound investments to women, but to give them all the information available to this company on business principles, methods and conditions. The departments are supplying in various ways the kind of educational material that intelligent women are seeking in order

to conduct their affairs wisely. Among their clients are a large number of professional and business women, who have given active responses to the opportunities offered them. The rapid success of this method of reaching the public has made it evident that the investment business affords excellent prospects for properly qualified women. There are now a number of women connected with the various departments and as time goes on, other companies will undoubtedly take up this side of their business.—*Contributed.*

Jean Crawford has been appointed Junior Bursar of the College.

1903

Secretary: Mrs. H. K. SMITH, Farmington Conn.

Emma Clothier, ex-'03, has announced her engagement.

1904

Secretary: Emma Thompson, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Maria Albee Uhl (Mrs. E. L. Uhl) and her year old son spent the summer at East Baldwin, Me.

Jane Allen was a graduate student in the Harvard Summer School last summer.

Alice Boring and her sister, Lydia Boring, '96, spent the summer in Boston. Alice Boring was doing research work in the Harvard Medical Summer School.

Sadie Briggs Logan (Mrs. Donald Logan), ex-'04, spent the summer with her mother in Castine, Me. Her husband, Lieutenant Donald Logan, is at Columbus, New Mexico, with the Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Cary Case Edwards (Mrs. Cecil Edwards) returned to Hamadan, Persia, in May. She is now temporarily at Kazvin,—a refugee from the Turks. In a letter dated August 6, Mrs. Edwards writes: "Cecil and I arrived here early in May and settled down in the house which the Company built for us three years ago. It is a pleasant house with, potentially, a very nice garden, but both house and garden were very much neglected during our absence. We are trying to get them in order, but they will never be in good condition while the war lasts and it is impossible to get things out from home—that is to say, from England. It is always hopeless at any time to try to get anything from America except books.

"Before we got to Hamadan we spent some

five or six months in Tabriz and in Meshed, and in traveling between those distant cities. Now we are here until the end of the war.

"We are here until the end of the war, if the Turks let us stay. Perhaps you know that there is a little side-show of the European war going on in Persia. We are within some fifty or sixty miles of the front here, and the front shows a disturbing tendency to come to us! If it comes too close we shall mount and ride a hundred and forty miles over desert and barren mountains to Kazvin. It would not be a pleasant trip at this time of year, and I hope that our Allies will save us from having to make it.

"I am working every day in a Russian Red Cross hospital with an American Red Cross doctor and nurse, who are very kind to my inexperience. When September comes I shall give this up and begin teaching English in the American Boys' School, as I did when we were here before. I rather hate to give up the hospital work, as it seems so much the more important just now; but the other is almost my regular job, and I do love to teach and I don't like nursing per se. We have between three and four acres here and lead a real country life—horses, a cow, a calf, chickens, ducks, a dog, and two cats. All our butter is made in the house from cream produced by the cow. And we are growing our winter's supply of potatoes in the garden. Watermelon today from our own vines! P.S. [dated August 15] Kazvin. We had to leave all this suddenly and become refugees from the Turks."

Elizabeth Gerhard has been appointed adjunct professor of Romance languages at the Randolph Macon Women's College at Lynchburg, Va. Last winter she studied at Johns Hopkins, this summer at Harvard.

Adola Greely Adams (Mrs. C. L. Adams) spent the summer at her new farm in Snowville, N. H.

Dr. Mary James is doing splendid work in the hospital connected with St. Hilda's School in the interior of China.

Constance Lewis' brother, Philip Lewis, has been serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France. He was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery in rescuing the wounded while under heavy bombardment in the Somme region.

Ethel Pfaff is teaching in the new high school at Bangor, Me. Her summer home is at Hughes Point, Islesboro, Me.

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) spent the summer at her cottage in Plymouth, Mass.

Katharine Scott has been made head of St. Hilda's School, Wuchang, China, following the resignation and return to America of Grace Hutchins, '07.

Margaret Scott and Edna Shearer spent the summer together camping in Canada.

Harriet Southerland Wright (Mrs. Butler Wright), ex-'04, sailed in October with her husband for Petrograd, where Mr. Wright has been appointed Counsellor of Embassy.

Kathrina Van Wagenen Bugge (Mrs. Sten Bugge) spent the summer with her parents at Alstead Center, N. H. She came to America from China on her wedding trip. Katherine Scott was one of her bridesmaids.

It is with the deepest regret that we learn of the death of Constance Lewis which occurred at her home in Indianapolis, on November 5, 1916.

1905

Secretary: MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Elsie Jones spent the summer in Boston and on the New England coast. During September she was in New York. She is interested in the social problems of today.

Emily Blodgett Sherwin (Mrs. Thomas Sherwin), ex-'05, has a son, born August 28.

1906

Minerva Lepper Greene (Mrs. Garton Spence Greene) died August 24, 1916.

The decennial gift of '06 is now \$5924. "Do not some members feel moved to add to their contributions so that the amount may be increased to \$6000? Checks may be sent not later than Dec. 15 to Mary Richardson Walcott, 152 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass."

1907

Esther Williams Apthorp (Mrs. Robert E. Apthorp) spent the greater part of the summer in El Paso, Texas, so that she might be near her husband who is in the Massachusetts Field Artillery.

Margaret Augur is teaching at Rosemary Hall.

Elizabeth Pope is doing graduate work at Columbia.

Alice Hawkins has been managing the College Tea Room for the few weeks during the quarantine.

Margaret Putnam Morse (Mrs. Max Morse) is living in Chicago this winter, where her husband is doing research work.

Margaret Morison is teaching in Miss Winsor's School, Boston.

Grace Hutchins has returned from China for an indefinite stay at home.

Marion Warren Steele (Mrs. S. B. Steele), ex-'07, has a son, born July 23.

Antoinette Cannon is going sociological work in Newburgh, N. Y.

Elizabeth Wilson is doing second year work at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Adèle Brandeis and Letitia Windle were at Bryn Mawr in October.

1908

Edith, the three-year-old daughter of Lydia Sharpless Perry (Mrs. H. C. Perry) died in August from infantile paralysis.

Anna Welles Brown (Mrs. J. Wylie Brown) has a daughter, born in October.

1909

Secretary: FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, is working in one of the Red Cross distributing stations in Paris. She has been there since June and her work has covered several interesting trips in the vicinity of the trenches.

Margaret Bontecou, Bertha Ehlers, and Mary Nearing have returned to College as Wardens again this year.

Dorothy Child is working in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School for the degree of Doctor of Public Hygiene. It is a degree held by very few, if any, women and she hopes with it to accomplish valuable work for the welfare of children. She writes: "Preventive medicine is undoubtedly one of the most important problems of civilization. It will be interesting to see what sort of opportunities will be open to a trained health officer, who happens to be a woman, in this pioneer stage of the movement."

Marnette Wood Chesnutt (Mrs. J. H. Chesnutt) is active in social welfare work in connection with the Associated Charities and the Juvenile Court of Hot Springs, Ark.

Catherine Goodale Warren (Mrs. Rawson Warren) has returned from Hawaii, where her

husband was stationed at Schofield Barracks. Lieutenant Warren is now stationed on the Mexican border and Mrs. Warren, who has been spending the summer in Southern California, hopes soon to join him.

Mary Goodwin sailed for China on September 9 with Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. E. D. Kellogg), '06. She expects to visit Mrs. Kellogg for a year or more at her home in Shao-wu, 175 miles up the river from Foochow, and hopes eventually to do missionary work herself in China.

Marcet Haldeman, ex-'09, was married last summer to Mr. Emmanuel Julius, a writer who is interested in Socialism and labor problems in Chicago.

Antoinette Hearne Farrar (Mrs. John Farrar) is living in Columbus, Ohio.

Mary Herr is librarian and assistant to Miss Dean at the Brearley School, New York City.

Evelyn Holt Lowry (Mrs. Philip Lowry), ex-'09, is living in Cambridge while her husband finishes his course at the Harvard Law School.

May Putnam sailed for Scotland in July. She is an interne in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow and expects to remain there until April.

Shirley Putnam expects to spend the winter in New York City.

Aristine Munn Recht (Mrs. Charles Recht) has one son. She is lecturer in pedagogy at New York University.

Ellen Shippen is "a stenographer and general Jack-of-all-trades" in the Century Company, New York City.

Janet Van Hise is professor of economics in the Carnegie Technical Institute at Pittsburgh.

Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, has gone to Calhoun, Alabama, as sixth-grade teacher and director of gymnastics and basket ball in an industrial school for colored children.

Cynthia Wesson expects to sail in November for England where she will visit her sister.

Alice Whitney is teaching again at Milton Academy.

Mildred Pressinger Kienbusch (Mrs. C. O. von Kienbusch) has a second son, born in June.

Marie Belleville is working with the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City.

Helen Crane returned from China this summer and has been at home resting after her splendid work with the Y. W. C. A. of China.

"Mrs. Thomas Ryan, of Rosemont, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss

Mary Catherine Ryan, to T. J. Spillane." *The Public Ledger*, October 9.

Mary Rand, ex-'09, was married, June 24, to Mr. Stephen Birch. Mr. and Mrs. Birch will live in New York.

Leone Robinson was married October 5, to Mr. Herbert Morean Morgan, and will live in St. Louis.

Grace Wooldrige Dewes (Mrs. E. P. Dewes) has a third daughter, born October 7.

Emily Whitney Briggs (Mrs. A. L. Briggs), ex-'09, has a second daughter, born in Vienna, June 9.

Helen Rumrill was married on August 2 to Mr. Clarence L. Staples.

1910

Secretary: Mrs. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa.

Miriam Hedges is in Japan. Her address is % Thomas Cook & Son, 32 Water Street, Yokohama.

1911

Secretary: MARGARET JEFFERYS HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.

Louise Russell is doing some special investigating at the Bedford Reformatory.

Margaret Prussing was married in June to Mr. Albert Shelby Le Vino, a writer and producer of motion pictures.

Margaret Hobart is spending October in St. Louis where she has charge of the missionary exhibit for the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Marion Scott expects to spend several months in New York this autumn.

Helen Parkhurst's father died suddenly in August.

1912

Secretary: JULIA LORING HAINES, 228 E. 13th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieutenant and Mrs. P. V. H. Weems announce the birth of a son, Philip Van Horn Weems, Jr., at Johnston, Pa. Mrs. Weems was formerly Margaret Thackray.

Catherine Terry was married to the Rev. William Neely Ross in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, June 20. Mary Peirce was her maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Gladys Spry, Gertrude Llewellyn, Jean Stirling, Mary Scribner, and Julia Haines.

Mary Hume, ex-'12, was married to Captain William Wallace on July 21 in London.

Marion Brown, ex-12, was married to Mr. Malcolm Thaw MacLean on July 1 in St. Paul, Minn.

Mary Alden Lane (Mrs. Edwin S. Lane) has a daughter born July 17.

Gladys Jones has announced her engagement to Mr. Alvan Markle, Jr., of Hazleton, Pa. Mr. Markle is a graduate of Yale (Sheffield), 1913.

Mary Scribner is to be married to Mr. Chapin Palmer of Chicago in November.

Fanny Crenshaw attended the Columbia Summer School, and in August with Beatrice Howson, Elizabeth Faries and Emerson Lamb went camping in the Adirondacks.

Mary McKelvey was married to Mr. William R. Barbour in September, and will live at Spuyten Duyvil.

Jean Stirling has announced her engagement to Mr. Stephen Gregory of Chicago.

Julia Haines was married on October 24 to Dr. John MacDonald of Indianapolis.

Mary Vennum is studying law at the University of Illinois.

Anna Heffern Groton (Mrs. N. B. Groton) has a son, Nathanael Groton, Jr., born in July.

Jane Beardwood is head of the department of modern languages in the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa.

1913

Secretary: NATHALIE SWIFT, 20 West 55th Street, New York City.

Dorothea Baldwin is Executive Secretary of the Drama League of New York.

Yvonne Stoddard returned from Oxford in July.

Sylvia Hathaway Evans (Mrs. Harold Evans), ex-'13, has a second daughter, Margaret, born in August.

Nathalie Swift is planning to spend the winter in Riverside, Cal.

1914

Secretary: Ida Pritchett, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Wynanda Boardman was married on September 2, to Mr. Henry Duncan Bulkley at Old Bennington, Vt. Helen Hinde, Christine Brown, Helen Porter, Margaret Richmond, and Nancy Van Dyke were among the bridesmaids.

Josephine Niles has announced her engagement to Mr. William McClellan, of York, Pa., a graduate of Williams College.

Evelyn Shaw has announced her engagement to Mr. John T. McCutcheon.

Elizabeth Hurd, ex-'14, was married in Chicago on October 7 to Mr. George Hamilton.

1915

Secretary: KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN.

Elizabeth Waldron Weaver was married in June to Mr. William MacLeod.

Florence Hatton was recently married to Lieutenant Edwin Coit Kelton, Eng. Corps, U. S. A.

Phyllis Collins was married in October to Mr. Allan Waters, Jr., at Charleston, W. Va.

Isabel Foster is doing research and journalistic work for the Bureau of Social Research of the Setbert Institute, Philadelphia.

Adrienne Kenyon has the College Settlement and Carola Woerishoffer Scholarship this year.

Mary Mitchell Chamberlain was married to Dr. Arthur Russell Moore on August 15 at Woods Hole. They expect to live at New Brunswick where Dr. Moore is Professor of Physiology at Rutgers College. Gladys Pray acted as bridesmaid at the wedding.

Ethel Buchanan was married on October 28 at Bridgeport, Conn., to Mr. George Hughes.

1916

Secretary: ADELINE WERNER, 1640 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Virginia Baker is a graduate student in philosophy at Cornell.

Kathryne Batchelder is doing graduate work in economics at Bryn Mawr.

Elizabeth Brakeley is doing graduate work in chemistry at Bryn Mawr.

Mary Branson is teaching mathematics at Rosemary Hall.

Eleanor Clinton is teaching in a school in Seattle.

Louise Dillingham is a graduate student in French at Columbia.

Margaret Dodd is taking domestic science courses in Simmons College, Boston.

Agnes Grabau is teaching at St. Faith's School, Saratoga.

Constance Kellen is to travel in Japan and China after Christmas.

Fredrika Kellogg is gymnasium teacher at Rosemary Hall.

Marian Kleps is assistant to the recording secretary at Bryn Mawr.

Ruth Lautz is teaching in Miss Howe and Miss Marot's School, Thompson, Conn.

Chloe McKeefrey is a graduate student in French at Bryn Mawr.

Helen Riegel was married to Howard Oliver in October and is to make her home in Texas.

Helen Tyson is a graduate student at Bryn Mawr in Spanish.

Elizabeth Stark is a graduate student in psychology at Bryn Mawr.

Adeline Werner is assistant to the principals at the Columbus School for Girls, Columbus, Ohio.

Ruth Alden, Constance Dowd, Frances Bradley, Dorothy Deneen, Helen Holmes, Dorothy Packard, Constance Godley, Larie Klein are at home with no special occupation.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review or notice.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FRENCH PERSPECTIVES. By Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916.

BOOKS REVIEWED

TWO RECENT FRENCH BOOKS

If ideas that were current yesterday seem already obsolete to those who are being swept along on the swift current of European thought, it is because of the profound change that the war has wrought in our conceptions of life. Here and there, among the countless volumes that flood the market we may discover one or two that reflect the nature of this change. Such a book is *Gaspard*, the story of a soldier of France, by a Parisian journalist, René Benjamin (Paris, Fayard & Cie. 1915); and in an entirely different vein, Claudel's *Corona Benignitatis Anni Dei*, (Paris. Nouvelle Revue Française, 1915), which had reached its third edition before I left London.

Paul Claudel is regarded in France as an extraordinarily bizarre person, and indeed he writes as no Frenchman has ever written before. But in quiet corners of Europe, where he is read and understood, he is felt to be of the new tradition. Like the Russian writers and the Serbian sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic, Claudel's relations with the reader partake of that new intimacy which is linking art with life. You may, if you choose, regard Claudel as a visionary, or you may see in him one whose thoughts are occupied, not with the immediate fact of life, but with the past and future as well. In either case it is easy to yield to his spell. If you insist that the world is at war, Claudel will convince you that the world is enjoying a profound peace. If you feel that you are living in a world where there are neither saints nor sinners, Claudel will transport you to a world where the saints are numerous, and the sinners also. And in both cases you feel that his world is our own world, too.

Something of the spirit of his *Corona Benigni-*

tatis Anni Dei—we need not be afraid of the book, because of its title!—is conveyed in a charming and original little poem, *Chant de Marche de Noël*. A group of friends having no money for the usual Christmas Eve celebration, decide to visit the home of a poor woman and her new-born child, in an outlying quarter of the town. They gather at the house of their leader and spokesman, the poet. In the fading firelight their forms are indistinguishable.

"Il fait trop sombre pour se compter, on dirait que nous sommes plus nombreux que tout à l'heure.

S'il y a des morts qui se soient joints à nous, soyez les bienvenus, chers parents!

N'ayez pas peur de nous, nous nous sommes tous confessés ce soir, prenez place entre les innocents.

Tous à l'exception de ceux-ci qui croient et qui doutent encore à moitié.

Et qui, s'étonnant un peu, cependant m'accompagnent par amitié."

The little company set forth, chanting the Marche de Noël. and persevering in spite of the difficulties of the music and the road, for

" . . . le chemin aussi n'est pas commode, cette neige n'est pas du coton."

At length they reach their destination. Here, the poet bids them enter with their gifts, as he takes leave of them at the door:

"Pour moi qui n'ai rien que l'on ne m'ait donné content de vous avoir menés jusqu'ici.

Ainsi qu' un bon domestique je reste dehors dans la nuit. . . ."

It is to be hoped that no adventurous spirit will attempt a translation of this volume. The fragile mould in which the poet's thought is cast should not be broken. Meanwhile the publishers have taken especial pains to protect the copyright. On the cover of the book I read: "Tous droits de reproduction, de traduction et d'adaptation réservés pour tous pays y compris La Russie!"

Gaspard is an unadorned portrait of a soldier of France. Before the war the hero sold snails on Montmartre. His horizon was bounded by the rue de la Gaité and the Tour Eiffel. *"Quand on tourne le dos à la Tour Eiffel moi je m'embête."*

he remarks naively. There is nothing of the bourgeois about Gaspard. He possesses taste, feelings, and ideas—and little else. When he departs for the war he leaves few belongings behind him. Returning, on a three-day furlough, he finds that even his stock of snails has disappeared.

Avec une chandelle il descendit. . . . Et il remonta mélancolique:

—“C'est la guerre. . . . Probable qu'eux aussi ils sont mobilisés. . . .

He has nothing left but his books, and these he parts with in celebrating his wedding day. For Gaspard has decided to marry on his return. The night of his arrival he announces to the little family group:

—“*V'là qu'il m'vient une idée. . . . C'est la guerre. . . . et la guerre donne des idées. Ecoute Bibiche (c'était Marie qu'il appelait Bibiche), erois-tu qu'ça s'rait pas mieux. . . . qu' nous nous mariions?*

—“*V'là un gosse qu'est ni chair ni poisson; avant la guerre ça suffisait.*”

It takes five days to procure the marriage license, and Gaspard overstays his leave. On his return he undergoes the humiliation of a night in prison—a night passed in sobs and broken ejaculations: “*Y a pus d'justice,*” he declares. On his release Gaspard demands to be sent at once to the front, to fight, not for himself, or for his possessions, but for an idea, *La Patrie*.

H. R. P., '93.

NOTES

Cornelia Meigs' new book, *Master Simon's Garden*, published by the MacMillan Company, appeared in October.

Marianne Moore had some verses in *The Others' Anthology*, published by Alfred Knoff, March, 1916.

Lucy Lombardi Barber (Mrs. Alvin Barber) has written a book, *A Nursery History of the United States*, which received the following comment in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of September 16:

“Among the books for younger children are: *A Nursery History of the United States*, by Lucy L. Barber, especially designed to be read aloud to a child who looks at the lively colored pictures opposite each of the events described. Mrs. Barber has brought a fresh and constructive point of view to the subject and produced a valuable book that will stand out from the mass of rehearsed history story books.”

Elizabeth Chandlee Forman (Mrs. H. B. Forman, Jr.) has a poem, “Missing,” in the *Forum* for October and one, “The Three Lads,” in the *London Nation* for September 30.

Modern Language Notes (Johns Hopkins University) is to publish shortly an article by Mrs. Forman, entitled “The Manuscripts of Ariosto's Comedies and Their Relation to the Printed Editions;” also a book review by Mrs. Forman on Abdelkader Salza's critical edition of Ariosto's *Gli Studenti*.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME X

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No. 4

THE MARY E. GARRETT MEMORIAL FUND OF \$100,000

On January 1, 1916, the Fund amounted to almost	\$33,000
The Class Collections for 1916 amount to	15,000
Interest for two years	3,800
Boston Club Concert	1,200
Alumnae pledges for 1917 . . .	5,000
The Undergraduates have under- taken to raise	10,000
	<u>\$68,000</u>
Before June, 1917, the alumnae and former students must collect .	<u>32,000</u>
In order to complete the Fund of	\$100,000

What Has Your Class Done?

What Will Your Class Do?

What Have You Done?

What Will You Do?

MARY ELIZABETH GARRETT

MARY ELIZABETH GARRETT was born in the city of Baltimore on March 5, 1854, and died at the Deanery, Bryn Mawr College, on April 3, 1915. Robert Garrett, the founder of her family, came to Cumberland, Pennsylvania, from the north of Ireland in 1790 and soon after moved to Baltimore. Her grandfather, Robert Garrett, founded the shipping and banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons in Baltimore in 1839 and was actively interested in building up Baltimore's commercial interests, especially its trade with the West. Her father, John W. Garrett, continued and extended her grandfather's activities. He was President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from 1858 until his death in 1884 and became one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He was an active trustee of the Johns Hopkins University and of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Miss Garrett was his only daughter and even as a child was often present at his business interviews. As a very young girl she helped her father and mother to entertain their numerous guests. Later she took entire charge of their entertaining. She accompanied them abroad many times and during these trips acted as her father's private secretary. In her childhood she came into close association with the most distinguished men of the Civil War on the Union side as the Union troops were moved by her father on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. She was also thrown with many eminent men and women and was brought into close association with the professors and physicians of the Johns Hopkins University. She thus became an exceedingly good judge of character, a capable woman of business, and an unusually sympathetic hostess.

Miss Garrett was educated at the best girls' school in Baltimore and was the favorite pupil of its very brilliant and cultivated head-mistress and was encouraged by her in every way in the love of study and reading and allowed to spend many free afternoons browsing in her private library. Miss Garrett was an indefatigable reader. She was very familiar with English literature, history and biography, and was also widely read in French literature and later in German literature. Together with President Thomas and two other friends she formed the first girls' Greek class ever organized in Baltimore. She was eager to go to college and when her father refused to send her she engaged teachers and prepared herself to take the Harvard entrance examinations for women, but was unable to complete them on account of temporary illness. She regretted all her life long so bitterly that she had not had a college education that she scarcely seemed to realize that her love of reading and her strongly marked intellectual tastes had made her a woman of the broadest culture. She was a student and lover of all forms of art and would have been a collector had she not believed that her money was needed for other things. She was at home in every art gallery in Europe; she traveled a great deal and spent many years abroad. Her talent for artistic decoration was so marked that she could at any time have made a large income as an interior decorator.

Miss Garrett's friendship with President Thomas began when they studied Greek together in Baltimore in 1871 and became more intimate in 1877 when President Thomas returned to Baltimore after graduating from Cornell

University. From this time until her death they were closely associated together. When President Thomas was elected Dean and Professor of English of Bryn Mawr College in 1884, the year before the College opened, Miss Garrett decided to found in the same year in Baltimore a college preparatory day school for girls which, by permission of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, was named the Bryn Mawr School. This school was at the time, and still is, unique in that every child that enters is prepared for college, the standard of graduation being the successful passing of the Bryn Mawr College entrance examinations, and at the same time receives a better general education in drawing, French, and belles lettres than is given in other so-called girls' finishing schools. Miss Garrett associated President Thomas and three other Baltimore women with herself in this enterprise and for many years until the school was self-supporting she met the annual deficits amounting to many thousands of dollars. In 1890 she built the splendid schoolhouse which the Bryn Mawr School now occupies. The wonderful success of this school and the influence of its many graduates who have gone to Bryn Mawr College have done much to liberalize public opinion in Baltimore.

Also in the year 1890 Miss Garrett enabled the Johns Hopkins University to open its medical school and secured for all time the admission of women to this school on equal terms with men. Assisted by President Thomas and other Baltimore women she organized influential committees of women in many cities of the United States which had as their object to raise a subscription of \$100,000 for the endowment of the medical school on condition that it

should be open to women. Miss Garrett's gift supplemented this endowment and amounted to over \$350,000. With a wonderful knowledge of the future development of medical education which now seems almost prophetic, she prescribed at this time as the conditions of her gift the present high standard of admission of the Johns Hopkins Medical School which was at that time unheard of in medical education. These requirements were, and still are, a bachelor's degree from a college of high standing, a reading knowledge of French and German, and laboratory knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology covering at least one year's full work in each of these three scientific subjects. These conditions were unanimously approved by the medical faculty of the Johns Hopkins University and have ever since been maintained. They have made the medical school the most advanced in the United States.

In 1906 the National American Woman's Suffrage Convention was held in Baltimore and it is not too much to say that Miss Garrett, by opening her house to the suffrage leaders, many of whom stayed with her, and by the series of brilliant entertainments which she gave during the week of the Convention succeeded in making suffrage respectable in Baltimore and opened the way for the splendid suffrage propaganda that has been going on ever since in that city. From this time Miss Garrett was deeply interested in suffrage work, especially in providing funds for its active workers. During the nine years from 1906 to the time of her death, she raised for suffrage with President Thomas' assistance over \$75,000, including her own contributions.

Miss Garrett's interest in Bryn Mawr

College was of the closest and most intimate kind. Through her friendship with President Thomas she was able to follow the progress of the College and appreciate its problems long before she made her home at the Deanery in 1906. The present excellent collection of books on English literature was begun by a gift from her of \$1000 in 1886 which, judiciously expended by President Thomas, then Professor of English, in secondhand London bookshops, formed the foundation of the present English library. From this time until her death she was always ready to help in every emergency by wise counsel and generous gifts. During those early years of terrible financial stress, especially during the years from 1893 to 1897, when the College was trying to do so much with such a pitifully tiny income, Miss Garrett year after year made up the college deficits with gifts amounting in all to \$79,300. One can scarcely appreciate now what it meant to the College then to have such a friend in need to call on.

In 1894, the year in which President Thomas was elected President, the president's, dean's, and secretary's offices were decorated and furnished by Miss Garrett in such a substantial and beautiful way that the \$7000 she spent on them has been returned many times in pleasure and satisfaction during the last 22 years. In 1894 Miss Garrett began her series of annual gifts of \$10,000 to the College to be expended for purely academic purposes suggested by President Thomas and approved by the Trustees. Books, sets of scientific periodicals, laboratory apparatus and equipment, fellowships, and scholarships that never could have been dreamed of otherwise are all due to this benefaction. In 1904, before Pembroke was built, it was due to Miss Garrett's forethought and

generosity that Frederick Law Olmsted was associated with the college architects in making a complete plan of the college campus and placing on it all future buildings and all future roads, paths and planting. The present beauty of the college campus is mainly due to Mr. Olmsted's work at this time, which has been continued since then by his son, Mr. John C. Olmsted. In the years 1907 to 1909 Miss Garrett rebuilt, decorated and furnished the Deanery and presented it to the College. When the Infirmary was given to the College by the Class of 1905 and could not be built for the money raised by the Class Miss Garrett contributed \$15,000 to complete it, on the understanding that the money lent should not be regarded as a regular loan, but should be repaid only from surplus income, if there should ever be any. When two more professors' cottages were sorely needed for Dean Maddison and Professor Frank Miss Garrett built them, on the understanding that she should be repaid, if at all, only from surplus income that might accrue from them. When the Students' Building Committee decided to give up the College Inn and it seemed desirable to buy it in, rebuild it and save it for the College, Miss Garrett financed the enterprise by depositing \$36,000 worth of bonds to meet the necessary expense over and above the bonds subscribed for. There seemed no limit to her generosity.

Her gifts to the College during her lifetime, including \$81,000, which although nominally loaned will probably never be repaid, amount to over \$450,000, which makes her next to the Founder and Carola Woerishoffer the largest benefactor of Bryn Mawr College. But her gifts of money, like her gifts to the Bryn Mawr School of Balti-

more and to the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University were of less value than the whole hearted hard work, intelligent thought and unfailing inspiration which she brought to everything in which she was deeply interested.

In 1906 when the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College was organized she was elected the first Director-at-Large, a position created by the Trustees in order that she might be made a member of the Board of Directors, and from that time until her death she served as an active member of the Directors' Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Directors' Finance Committee. Until her illness began she never missed a meeting of the Board of Directors in which her influence was always exerted in behalf of the highest ideals of scholarship and beauty. She was especially interested in the development of the departments of classical archaeology and modern art and large appropriations to these two departments were made in different years from her \$10,000 gift. It is chiefly due to her that these two departments are so well equipped with books and photographs. The beauty of the college grounds and buildings owes a great deal to her love of artistic beauty and to her extraordinary decorative skill. She supervised the erection of Low Buildings during one summer vacation and many beneficial changes were made at her suggestion by Walter Cope, the college architect. Together with President Thomas she bought the furniture of the drawing rooms of Rockefeller Hall in antique shops in the north of England. She gave, framed, and hung all the engravings and photographs that are now placed in the college halls. She also gave and put in position the

marble busts in Taylor Hall. But it was the Library that owes most to her. During three successive summers, while they were planning the library building, she and President Thomas studied and had photographed the most beautiful college buildings of Oxford and Cambridge and themselves measured all the most famous cloisters. Miss Garrett worked with President Thomas over every detail of the architecture and the interior decoration and furniture of the Library. It represents more nearly than any other building on the college campus her ideal of a beautiful college building, while the Deanery embodies very fully her ideal of domestic architecture and decoration. Much of the beauty of the College is also due to Miss Garrett's intimate friend, Lockwood de Forest, who became interested in the College through her and personally took charge of the decoration of the Deanery and the Library. He also built the Gymnasium and Infirmary, and has drawn plans for the Students' Building.

It is sometimes asked why Miss Garrett who was so deeply interested in Bryn Mawr College did not leave it a legacy instead of making President Thomas her residuary legatee. To those who knew her well this caused no surprise. She was a strong believer in doing things herself in the way she thought best instead of leaving them to be done by others in a way she might not approve of. During her lifetime she gave away with both hands principal and interest to objects in forwarding which President Thomas and she had worked side by side for forty years. It was, therefore, entirely consistent with Miss Garrett's theory and practice to leave her estate to President Thomas without restriction in order that she also could use her best judgment during her life-

time, as Miss Garrett herself had always done, in helping the things they both cared for. There was also another reason for Miss Garrett's leaving President Thomas her residuary legatee which it may not be indiscreet to speak of here because it may make clear to many alumnae why President Thomas cannot at present assist in completing the endowment fund. During the last few years of Miss Garrett's life her Baltimore country property had gradually been included within the city limits and the financial sacrifices involved in holding it and meeting all the necessary taxation and development charges had become so considerable that Miss Garrett could not feel sure that a corporation like a college always in desperate need of the largest possible annual income would make the necessary sacrifices to hold the land for the ultimate benefit of her estate.

The way in which Miss Garrett's gentle yet firm personality impressed those with whom she came in contact, especially her co-workers and intimate associates, cannot be better expressed than in the words of the memorial tablet that has been erected to her in the library cloisters by the Directors of Bryn Mawr College. It reads as follows:

"In lasting remembrance of her service to women's education the Directors of Bryn Mawr College have dedicated

this tablet to their friend and associate

MARY ELIZABETH GARRETT

Born in Baltimore March 5, 1854. Died at the Deanery, Bryn Mawr, April 3, 1915. A member of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College from its organization and an active worker on its committees on buildings and grounds and finance she spent herself and her fortune to perfect the College in scholarship and beauty. A lover of learning and the fine arts she upheld high ideals of academic and aesthetic excellence and made their attainment possible by large annual gifts extending over the first quarter of a century of the existence of the college. A believer in the intellectual and political equality of women she advanced their education and enfranchisement by every means in her power. She founded the Bryn Mawr School for Girls of Baltimore and made it a model of college preparatory education. She endowed the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, prescribed its high entrance requirements which raised the standard of medical education in the United States, and opened it to women medical students on the same terms as men. She came to the assistance of the woman suffrage movement at a critical time and thereafter gave its leaders unflinching personal and financial support.

"A woman of quiet realized enthusiasms she served her day and generation well and will be long remembered by those for whom she laboured."

THE ALUMNAE AND BRYN MAWR'S ENDOWMENT

The alumnae cannot take any credit for Dr. Taylor's original bequest of \$1,000,000—but they feel that they have had their share in every large gift which the College has received since then. From Dr. Taylor's foundation

the land was bought, Taylor, Merion, Radnor, Denbigh and Pembroke Halls were built, and a fund of less than \$400,000 was set aside for permanent endowment.

For nearly fifteen years after Bryn

Mawr was opened every one believed that it was a very rich college. Then a few farsighted people began to see the need for more endowment. A library building, however, seemed an even more urgent necessity. So also did a hall of residence that would take in the overflow of students and at the same time help to support the library.

In 1900 the Alumnae Association voted "to coöperate with the President and Trustees in raising money for a library and hall of residence." In the autumn of 1901 an alumna (Evangeline Walker Andrews, '93) asked Mr. John D. Rockefeller to help. He agreed to give a hall of residence and a power plant on condition that \$250,000 be raised for a library building. The fund was completed in June, 1902, and \$130,000 (over half the total amount) was credited to the alumnae and their parents.

In February, 1904, the Alumnae Association pledged itself to raise an endowment fund for academic purposes. For five years it worked, chiefly through local committees, and in January, 1909, it presented to the Trustees \$100,000—as the first installment of an alumnae academic endowment fund of \$1,000,000. This gift endowed the alumnae chair of mathematics—and the surplus income, together with the money which would otherwise have been used for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair, made it possible to increase the salaries of nine full professors from \$2500 to \$3000. This is the only increase in the rate of salary which has been made since the College was founded. The cost of living has in the meantime risen over 65 per cent.

Within a month after the completion of this first \$100,000, the General Education Board promised \$250,000 for en-

dowment on condition that the College raise an equal amount and clear itself of debt by June, 1910. The first \$100,000 was allowed to count as part of the fund. The alumnae set to work again with renewed energy, and by June, 1910, they had raised \$150,000 for endowment and \$54,000 towards paying off the accumulated debt of \$130,000. The interest from the new endowment was enough to cut down the annual deficit and to prevent any serious retrenchment but no salaries could be increased, the general scale remaining as in 1885.

The Phebe Anna Thorne Endowment of \$150,000 was one of the results of President Thomas' campaign to meet the General Education Board's conditions. It was given by the executors of Miss Thorne to found the Department of Education and the Model School.

The greatest gift ever received by the College, next to the original foundation, was the bequest of \$750,000 from an alumna, Carola Woerishoffer of the Class of 1907. The income from this fund became available in 1912-1913. It permitted a few more promotions to the rank of full professor and an increase in the number of the teaching staff so that certain large classes could be sectioned and departments strengthened. It also provided for some long neglected repairs and additions to equipment, both academic and non-academic, and for the opening of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research—but for no increase in the scale of salaries.

The latest important addition to Bryn Mawr's endowment is the Elizabeth S. Shippen Endowment Fund of \$158,000, received in 1916. Miss Shippen's interest in Bryn Mawr was aroused by an alumna, and she left to the Col-

lege a scholarship fund and a fund for special study of \$5000 each, as well as a large portion of her residuary estate.

In 1908 the Alumnae Association adopted the plan of regular class collections. The annual totals since that time have varied from \$2300 to \$110,000, but the grand total of \$167,000 in nine years shows the success of the class collections as an established method of raising money. As a means of keeping the alumnae in touch with the College their value is perhaps even greater.

The present fund of \$100,000 is being raised chiefly through the class collections, with help from the undergraduates and from any clubs, branches or local groups which, like the Boston Bryn Mawr Club are willing to make a special effort. When completed this fund will serve a double purpose—first, to commemorate the generosity and tireless services of Miss Mary E. Garrett to Bryn Mawr and to the advanced education of women, and second, to pro-

vide another installment of the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund which, like the first \$100,000, may be definitely applied to the increase of teaching salaries. The Alumnae Association voted in 1911 that the income of future installments be used for the continued increase of academic salaries. It has been proposed that through the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Fund the salaries of associate professors be increased. For such important appointments as theirs, the present minimum of \$2000 (which is also nearly the average) is far too low.

Just at this time, when the new plan of government is being put into effect and is, to use the words of its opening sentence, "promoting closer coöperation between the Directors, President and Faculty," it seems especially appropriate that the alumnae should show that they, too, wish to help "in the maintenance of high professional standards" at Bryn Mawr.

E. B. K., '96.

COST OF TUITION, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FOR YEAR 1915-1916

Students in Bryn Mawr College in year 1915-1916, 455. Graduate students, 88; undergraduate students, 367.

Method used as follows: Charged to tuition are all purely teaching salaries, \$111,191.50; subdivided on hourly basis between graduates and undergraduates: Cost of graduate hours of teaching, \$28,702.84 or 25 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent of total teaching salaries, cost of undergraduate hours of teaching, \$82,488.66 or 74 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent of total teaching salaries.

Charged to tuition are all non-teaching academic salaries, including salaries of Dean of College, and Dean's secretary, librarian and library assistants, Director and assistant Director and stenographer of department of gymnas-

tics and athletics, laboratory student assistants, student messengers, student proctors, stenographer to Carola Woerishoffer Department = \$15,759.15. The cost of non-teaching academic salaries is subdivided between graduate and undergraduate cost of tuition according to the cost of the proportion of hours of teaching given to graduate and undergraduate students; that is 25 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent of the total of \$15,759.15 is charged to graduate cost of tuition = \$4065.86 and 74 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent is charged to undergraduate cost of tuition = \$11,693.39.

Charged to tuition as academic salaries, 60 per cent of the total administrative and executive salaries of the President of the College, Recording

Dean, Comptroller, Business Manager and the assistants and stenographers of the same = \$14,410.41. The remaining 40 per cent of these salaries = \$9606.94 is charged to non-academic administration.

The above amount of \$14,410.41 is subdivided between graduate and undergraduate cost of tuition according to the cost of the proportion of hours of teaching given to graduate and undergraduate students; that is $25\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total of \$14,410.41 is charged to graduate cost of tuition = \$3717.89 and $74\frac{1}{3}$ per cent is charged to undergraduate cost of tuition = \$10,692.52.

Charged to tuition are all cost of maintenance of purely academic buildings (including Taylor Hall, Dalton Hall, Library, Gymnasium, Advanced Psychological Laboratory and first floor of Cartref Cottage), running expenses of all laboratories, running expenses of library and purchase of books, scholarships, class room supplies, lectures, entertainments, religious services, net cost of printing of Calendar and Register, all subscriptions to educational committees, and other purely academic ex-

penses including the Treasurer's expenses caring for endowment: cost of maintenance of grounds, office expenses and telephones are divided between academic expenses and non-academic expenses in the proportion of 60 per cent academic and 40 per cent non-academic—making total academic expenses = \$73,531.77 which is subdivided between graduate and undergraduate cost of tuition according to the cost of the hours of teaching that is $25\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total = \$18,971.20 is charged to cost of graduate tuition and $74\frac{1}{3}$ per cent = \$54,560.57 is charged to cost of undergraduate tuition.

No interest on the investment in grounds, academic buildings, equipment, and no depreciation of same are included in the above calculation. The cost of tuition represents only the actual cash expenditure of the year in question. No permanent improvements to the Academic plant made during the year have been included, as these are not regarded as properly belonging to the teaching of any given year although they add materially to the cost of tuition.

<i>Result:</i>	<i>100 per cent Total</i>	<i>74$\frac{1}{3}$ Undergraduate</i>	<i>25$\frac{1}{3}$ Graduate</i>
Number of students.....	455	367	88
Teaching salaries.....	\$111,191.50	\$82,488.66	\$28,702.84
Academic salaries—(non-teaching).....	15,759.15	11,693.29	4,065.86
Academic salaries (60 per cent of administrative and executive).....	14,410.41	10,692.52	3,717.89
Academic expenses.....	73,531.77	54,560.57	18,971.20
Total.....	\$214,892.83	\$159,435.04	\$55,457.79
Cost per student.....	472.29	434.43	630.20

Cost per graduate student—Tuition only \$630.20

Teaching salaries.....	\$28,702.84	\$326.17
Academic salaries (non-teaching).....	4,065.86	46.20
Academic salaries (administrative).....	3,717.89	42.25
Academic expenses.....	18,971.20	215.58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$55,457.79	\$630.20

Cost per undergraduate student—tuition only \$434.43

Teaching salaries.....	\$82,488.66	\$224.76
Academic salaries (non-teaching).....	11,693.29	31.87
Academic salaries (administrative).....	10,692.52	29.13
Academic expenses.....	54,560.57	148.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$159,435.04	\$434.43

LETTERS

The following letters from some of the Class Collectors or their representatives and from the Chairman of the Undergraduate Endowment Committee are printed in the hope that they may offer some suggestions as to methods of raising money for the Garrett Memorial.

CLASS COLLECTIONS

Class collections, as a method of raising money for the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Endowment Fund, have been in force since the winter of 1908.

At the reunion of our class in 1907, talking Endowment plans with Elizabeth Kirkbride, I suggested to her the Yale plan of raising money for endowment through class collections. Miss Kirkbride thought the idea was a good one, and on the strength of it I was invited to join the Finance Committee and help work out a plan that would be practical for Bryn Mawr. We obtained a great deal of data regarding the Yale methods, and the Finance Committee worked out a plan we thought would best serve our own uses.

The purpose of the fund is endowment—the method, small gifts from many people.

It does not seem impossible to interest "wealthy outsiders" in the College, to the extent of persuading them to give presents of buildings and material things, but it is almost impossible to interest any outsiders in giving money simply to maintain the present plant,

and further the spiritual needs of the College by raising professors' salaries.

When we realize that the highest salary paid a full professor at Bryn Mawr is now \$3000, we appreciate that the devoted men and women, who have helped make and keep the Bryn Mawr standard as high as we boast it stands, have looked for something besides material pay, or they never would have served us so well.

If the outsiders are out of the question, as givers of money for endowment solely, then we must look to ourselves to supply what the College most needs.

The class collections plan is a means to that end, and it is practical because by that means every alumna and former student can be reached by someone who is not a stranger to her.

It seems, perhaps, a petty thing to deliberately put a dollar in an envelope and send it to Bryn Mawr College to help swell the Endowment Fund. But when the giver of that possible dollar knows that an agent exists for the purpose of receiving her dollar and forwarding it with the other funds donated by her classmates to a central fund, then there is encouragement to give that dollar or any other sum that is possible to her purse.

And that this method of collecting these timid dollars has been successful hitherto, may be seen by a glance at the report of the fund. I shall not quote figures—they are printed each

year in the report of class collections which are sent to all alumnae. I want to point out that these really enormous amounts have been collected by the quiet, plodding, yearly efforts of the class collectors.

I have been asked to write especially of my ideas as to the best method of managing class collections. For the benefit of my dear classmates I would like to say that these ideas constitute an ideal that I wish I could live up to completely.

I have no success with printed matter. I do not read circulars myself, and I don't believe many people do. I write personal letters to everyone in my class and do not confine them entirely to the subject of the Fund. Some classmates I have addressed every year since 1908 and have not brought forth an answer yet. I know my method of approach for such people must be faulty, but I hope to reach them all some time. I use for my class collection letters stamped envelopes with my address printed in the corner, and I enclose a stamped, printed self-addressed envelope. I think the latter bring a small percentage more answers than I should otherwise get. Whether one intends to give or not, a stamped addressed envelope seems to call for an answer.

I use a card catalogue system for my class. Each name has a card on which is the owner's record up to date.

For next year, our twentieth reunion, and the tenth year of class collections, there is need of special effort on the collector's part, to complete the Mary Garrett Memorial Fund. I took 1916 and 1917 as a whole and made up my mind that we must work for a large sum to be completed in 1917, to be considered our re-union gift.

Mary Campbell, Elizabeth Higginson

Jackson, Mary Converse and others have consented to work on local committees to help raise this money. I have personally explained our scheme to some members of '97 in New York, and expect to go further in personally approaching all of that group. Thanks to Mary Converse's hospitality, I met the '97 people who live around Philadelphia at luncheon, last November, and explained to them our needs. I have great hopes of getting to Chicago and Boston before spring, to talk things over with the people in those neighborhoods. The main point is to make your classmates see that the endowment is really the alumnae's job. If we don't care enough about it, no one else will.

Lots of people present my children with candy and roller skates—I buy their beef-juice and their rubbers. It is the same thing.

We must keep up and increase the endowment. We must increase the salaries of professors, from the highest to the lowest; we must increase the Library endowment, so as to give our professors the tools for their work.

Even the undergraduates are slow to appreciate the importance of a question that affects them most of all. Now they are all working heroically, and it is for us, the alumnae of Bryn Mawr, to lead them in working to keep up and raise above all danger, the standard of Bryn Mawr teaching.

CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.

1901

The class collection for the Endowment Fund for the year 1916 amounted in cash and promises to \$848. Every effort will be made by the Class of 1901 to contribute its quota to the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Fund in addition to

presenting to the College as its Quinquennial Gift a portrait of Marion Reilly, Dean of the College from 1907-1916. Our plans for increasing the 1917 collection include appointing sub-collectors in places where there are a number of the class, joining with members of other classes in getting up entertainments and benefits, the proceeds to be divided by classes, and having pledges for donations to the Endowment Fund to be paid in monthly installments.

MARION PARRIS SMITH,
Collector.

1906

I have felt it important to write a *personal* note to each girl from whom I have solicited money and I think that every year but one, when I sent a type-written note, I have done this. Before the Finance Committee began publishing the yearly reports I took pains to draw comparisons between the amounts raised each year by the classes and by the College as a whole, and also tried to stimulate the interest of the possible donator by pointing out the particular needs of the College at that time. I am also in the habit of following up my first appeal with a second appeal—a short note or postal card.

When we were all working hard for the first \$100,000, one member of our class interested some outsiders to contribute to the College and the money comes in through the 1906 class collections—which explains why the total of our collections is so large. Last year I dropped my work for one year and Mary R. Walcott, our class president, raised our decennial gift. She wrote personal letters to each member of the class and also sent follow-up postal cards.

ELIZABETH H. BROOKS,
Collector.

1907

1907 is glad to announce that, after its long period of torpor following its great effort in 1910, it is again on the list of contributors. So far, \$321.69 has been collected from 20 members, and definite pledges amounting to \$716.31 more are in hand.

The cash on hand means an average gift of \$16 per person, while if the definite pledges are added, it means an average of \$35 per person for the first \$1000. It is interesting to notice that of the 29 members who have sent in cash or definite pledges, 16 are alumnae, 13 former students, and from another angle, that 8 are married.

So far, nothing has been done beyond the personal letters written by the class collector. In those, I made a special appeal, emphasizing the importance of a memorial to Miss Garrett, our own tenth reunion gift, and our failure to contribute to the Endowment Fund for these last few years. I also stressed the actual debt each individual owed the College, as the charge for tuition had by no means met the expense; and I enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelopes.

In many cases I asked for definite sums, and in all I said that to raise our apportioned \$3000 meant an average contribution of \$25 apiece. In brief, 21 out of 36 who were asked for definite sums have replied favorably, or about 60 per cent, and only 20 per cent of those asked for indefinite amounts. These figures, however, are rather misleading, as, of course, there was more reason to expect ready response from those 36.

After the first of the year I intend to write a second letter, and also to appoint a second committee, asking New

York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., for definite sums aside from individual contributions.

ALICE HAWKINS,
Collector.

1909

The class of 1909 is trying to raise \$3000 as its contribution to the Garrett Memorial through the activities of an Endowment Fund Committee with a chairman at Bryn Mawr and the other members of the committee chosen from definite districts. There are two members from New England, two from New York and vicinity, two from Pennsylvania, two from the West, and one from the South. These committee members have written in all 106 personal letters asking for contributions from the members of the class in their assigned districts. Should these letters prove ineffectual, second letters will be written before the annual alumnae meeting, and after that it may be necessary to organize the 1909 alumnae in various cities for the purpose of raising collectively by means of entertainments the necessary money. 1909 has been rather slow in its response to these letters, but the committee hopes that after the first of the year the class will be able to pledge itself more definitely.

MARGARET BONTECOU,
Collector.

1912

As Fanny Crenshaw the regular collector had resigned, the class officers decided to appoint Jean Stirling collector for the Garrett Memorial Fund. She in turn was to appoint several sub-collectors in Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The campaign was started by meetings in New York and Philadelphia, the first one being held in

New York where the collector and president presented the matter to the ten members of the class present. Each one of these ten was made responsible for collecting from one or more New York members not at the meeting. The same method was followed in Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Pittsburgh collectors either interviewed personally or wrote to the girls in those places. Those members of the class who could not attend the meetings, were written to during May. Again early in the fall most of the class was approached either personally or by letter. To date only about forty have responded, but those forty have in most cases given so generously, that over \$1600 has been already given or pledged.

The question now before the collectors and the officers is how to bring the matter to the attention of those who have as yet paid no attention to either personal appeals or letters, in such a way that they may realize how important the Garrett Memorial Fund is, and give as generously as the first forty have given. If the fifty-four as yet apparently uninterested would only do their share, the 1912 gift would amount to nearly \$4000 instead of the \$3000 asked.

MARY PEIRCE,
President Class of 1912.

1913

A revival of *David Garrick* at Bryn Mawr on February 10 for the benefit of the Endowment Fund is being planned by the class of 1913. In casting the play the class has been fortunate in getting once again the majority of the players who acted in minor parts in the original production of the play in their senior year, and all but one of those who took the principal parts at that time,

among the latter, Beatrice Nathans Churchward who played Garrick. It is hoped, therefore, that the class will be able to give those who come to see the play pleasure at least nearly equal to that which they anticipate for themselves in reproducing it.

The tickets will be \$1 for all seats on the floor of the gymnasium and \$.50 for those in the gallery. Men accompanied by ladies will be admitted. They will be on sale in all the halls of residence and may also be obtained upon application to any of the following persons:

Miss Elsie Maguire, 3813 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Helen Evans, 818 University Parkway, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Jessie Buchanan, 56 East 59th Street, New York City.

Mrs. Charles G. Loring, 8 Otis Place, Boston, Mass.

The date, February 10, which is the Saturday after mid-year vacation, and before Lincoln's Birthday, a Monday holiday, was chosen in the hope that there would be in the audience not only a large number of undergraduates who at the beginning of a new semester would be comparatively free from academic and social duties and glad of entertainment, but also many alumnae who might stay on after their annual meeting to see something of the College in session, or who might consider the three day week-end a good time to visit Bryn Mawr.

ELEANOR BONTECOU.

1915

The class of 1915 has so far followed much the same course as have some of the other classes, I believe. That is, the class has been divided up into geographic units, each unit to be respon-

sible for raising a certain percentage of the entire class portion. The Endowment Fund Committee is composed of a chairman, the Class Collector and a member from each of the following geographic units: Pennsylvania and New Jersey; New York and Ohio; New England, the South and the West. Some geographic units hold large cities, like Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, where a good many members of the class are concentrated. In Philadelphia and New York, committees have been formed to arouse interest in the Endowment Fund and to raise money for it.

In Philadelphia a meeting was held early in the summer, where it was decided that the Philadelphia percentage could be raised only by concerted action, rather than by individual contributions. Four "events" were decided on for the winter, the first to be a sale at Bryn Mawr, the second vaguely specified as a "Bridge," the third and fourth to be left for future inspiration. The sale was held early in October in the Bryn Mawr College Inn, and was both aided and hindered by the infantile paralysis quarantine, which kept the undergraduates from the Philadelphia stores, but which also kept most of 1915 from their own sale. Several of the large stores sent goods out to Bryn Mawr, to be sold on commission, the commission, of course, to go to the Endowment Fund. Van Sciver's sent furniture; Lonsol, dresses, coats, etc.; Showell and Fryer "food" in general; and Strawbridge and Clothier a large and miscellaneous stock. Spalding Sporting Goods were also sold, and a great many bulbs and plants from Mitchell's. The final financial result of the sale is not yet known, as a great many orders were filled after the sale was over, and this has delayed settlement.

At any rate, the Philadelphia Committee experienced a good deal of anguish and a great deal of fun over it, and are looking forward to the other three "events" with rather mixed feelings.

The New York Committee has under way a very important undertaking in the shape of an entertainment at the Plaza Hotel, on December 29, where the Washington Square Players are very kindly contributing their services in two short plays, *A Minuet* by Lewis N. Parker and *The Maker of Dreams* by Oliphant Down. Mr. Samuel Arthur King will recite and Miss Anna Case, of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing, and the evening will end with dancing. The tickets are selling well, I believe, and New York is expecting a big return for all its work.

The general idea on which 1915 is basing her system is that each member is personally responsible for \$45. If she cannot give it herself, she must raise it in some way—and many members are doing both. Up to date 1915 has collected since June, 1916, \$1334.16, and hopes to make up the rest of the \$3000 before June, 1917.

KATHERINE W. MCCOLLIN,
Collector.

FROM THE BOSTON BRANCH.

34 Fairfield Street,
December 26.

DEAR MISS THOMAS:

Mrs. Bowditch has given me your letter to answer and I will do my best to tell you the details you ask for in regard to the concert. To begin with I realize that you will be disappointed in the results as we are, but we were prepared to be when we saw the obstacles against which we had to contend. The date fell in the midst of the Allied

Bazar period, but when the Bazar was announced it was too late to change for the contract had been signed some months. The Bazar absorbed all Bostonians to an unbelievable extent so that even if they could escape from it for an afternoon they were too weary or preoccupied to think of anything else. One member of the B. M. Club sent me a check saying that she could not even find friends to whom she could give tickets so it was useless to buy any! And of course there were many who would have been interested under other circumstances who did not send checks! Another problem was the procuring of advertisements for the program. Bryn Mawr is so remote from Boston and all the banks and firms are being called upon to such a tremendous extent to help relief funds, etc., that it was an exceedingly difficult matter to find many who were willing to help us. The florists who were given space in return for flowers to be contributed either forgot to send their flowers as in several cases, or sent a poor assortment, so that we did not realize nearly as much in this way as we had hoped. Altogether with our heavy expenses added to these facts, I suppose we ought to be thankful to have about \$900 to show for our efforts. I have also collected \$300 to add to this and perhaps later in the winter we can do a little something more. The trouble is that besides the many demands made upon the public, our own members are all very busy over outside things and it is surprising how few we can find with time to help about anything we undertake. I am sending a program under separate cover as I think it may be of interest to the collectors and give a few details better than I can. But I do want to say that we did a great deal of advertising,

spending about \$200 on that alone and working very hard over it. We sent circulars and programs to the 275 members of the New England Branch, wrote personally to about 20 alumnae in nearby cities asking them to place posters, distribute circulars and have a notice put in the leading newspaper. In towns which contained no alumnae we wrote the papers and we sent notices to over 60 Women's Clubs, many music-schools and teachers. Each Branch member was asked to distribute circulars, but all tickets were sold at the box-office or agency except when out-of-town alumnae offered to undertake to sell directly as in the case of Fall River, Providence, Worcester and Salem. We sent circulars also to some 500 or more private individuals. We placed many "window-cards" in Boston and

the suburbs, rented bill-boards and an advertising-cart for the last two days and had many regularly paid advertisements in the leading newspapers besides the splendid notices which some of the music-critics kindly gave us, and the accounts in the Sunday "social columns." At the College Club the other day an alumna from another college came up and questioned me about the concert and said she was interested because she thought it had been so particularly well advertised. It is a comfort to hear these things for we did work hard and felt we had done the best we could. I hope I have told you all you want to know and that we may be able to add a little to our \$1200 later on.

Yours very sincerely,
ELEANOR L. ALDRICH.

UNDERGRADUATE ENDOWMENT REPORT

The Endowment Fund Committee of the Undergraduate Association began the year 1916-1917 with about \$4000 in the bank and \$1000 in pledges still to be collected. The Committee this year has divided the raising of \$4000 among the four class committees, the remaining \$1000 to be raised by the committee as a whole, and the entire amount of \$10,000 to be reached by June, 1917.

Last year we raised our \$5000 through pledges, through the proceeds from the Shakespeare celebration in May, and from the performance of *The Mikado*, and through the various other class activities, such as, the picnic firm, hair washing, boot blacking and mending establishments. Each class was responsible for raising \$1250.

Our plans for this year have been more extensive and a little better organized.

In a meeting of the Undergraduate Association in November, it was voted: "That the present system of giving concerts at Bryn Mawr through the Music Committee be abolished for the year 1916-1917 and that responsibility for any such concerts be placed in the hands of the separate class endowment fund committees working through the Music Committee." In this way we hope to gain two ends. We shall have as much music as in past years; but instead of the students subscribing beforehand the money to cover expenses, admission will be charged, and the proceeds will go to the Endowment Fund. The first concert, by Hermann Sandby, is to be given on January 5, 1917, under the auspices of the Senior Class. Other concerts are being arranged for by the classes of 1918, 1919 and 1920. 1919 has planned also to have a reading by Edith Wynne

Matheson, and we hope that Mr. King may be prevailed upon to give one of his ever popular recitals. At the beginning of the year, 1918 cleared \$25 on a movie which they gave in every hall. The Seniors did shopping on the Pike by telephone during the quarantine, and are now selling Christmas cards on commission in coöperation with the class of 1912. Their greatest activity has been the securing of an agency for the Kenney Needle Shower at \$6 per shower, with a commission of 40 per cent on six dozen lots. We sold just six dozen to the students and are having them installed on nearly every tub in the College, clearing on the deal \$172.80.

The Committee is planning a big concert in the spring. We decided this year that pledges in the different classes should all be secured between Christmas and mid-years.

The enthusiasm of the undergraduates is unabated; if anything it has increased this year. We ask the support of the alumnae, especially those in Philadelphia, in advertising and attending our concerts and entertainments, for it is only through large audiences that we may hope for financial success.

HELEN MARIE HARRIS,
Chairman Undergraduate Endowment Committee.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS

1916—1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (Mrs. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (Mrs. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (Mrs. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT, '98 (Mrs. WILFRED BANCROFT), 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

ELIZABETH S. SERGEANT, *Chairman*, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, 33 Central Park West, New York City.

ANNE B. LAWTHORP, 239 Seventeenth Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

GERTRUDE HARTMAN, The Merion Country School, Merion, Pa.

PAULINE GOLDMARK, 270 West 94th Street, New York City.

ELLEN D. ELLIS, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

ESTHER LOWENTHAL, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

SEA OF PEARL

BY ELIZABETH CHANDLEE FORMAN

Sea of pearl, with thy rainbow-splendor
Misted over with veils of spray,
Glimmering sea, all rosy and tender,
Fresh in the shine of the new spring day,
Sea of pearl,
Sea of pearl,
What dost thou bring to the heart of a girl?

"A sparkle of light and a ripple of laughter;
A sprinkle of foam on the breeze of the spring;
A little kiss—with a rainbow after—
A belt of coral, a golden ring, . . .
Sea of pearl,
Sea of pearl,
This do I bring to the heart of a girl."

Sea of pearl, all grey in the gloaming,
Flecked with gleams of shimmering light,
Through thy brightness the dusk is roaming,
Over thy beauty looms the night.
Sea of pearl,
Sea of pearl,
What dost thou bring to the heart of a girl?

"A shell brimful of tears do I give her;
 A wreath of dark sea-weeds forlorn;
 My passionate surge in her breast forever,—
 The throb of ages yet unborn. . . .
 Sea of pearl,
 Sea of pearl,
 This do I bring to the heart of a girl."

THE THREE LADS

BY ELIZABETH CHANDLEE FORMAN

The first three stanzas of this poem were printed in the *London Nation* for September 30, 1916, the editor suppressing the last stanza. The three-stanza form was reprinted by the *New York Tribune* of October 25, 1916.

Down the road rides a German lad,
 Into the distance grey;
 Straight towards the north as a bullet flies,
 The dusky north with its cold sad skies;
 But the song that he sings is merry and glad,
 For he's off to the war and away.
 "Then, hey! for our righteous king!" (he cries)
 And the good old God in his good old skies!
 And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes,—
 For I'm off to the war and away!"

Down the road rides a Russian lad,
 Into the distance grey.
 Out towards the glare of the steppes he spurs,
 And he hears the wolves in the southern firs;
 But the song that he sings is blithe and glad,
 For he's off to the war and away.
 "Then hey! for our noble tsar!" (he cries)
 And liberty that never dies!
 And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes,—
 For I'm off to the war and away!"

Down the road rides an English lad,
 Into the distance grey.
 Through the murk and fog of the river's breath,
 Through the dank dark night he rides to his
 death;
 But the song that he sings is gay and glad,
 For he's off to the war and away.
 "Then hey! for our honest king!" (he cries)
 And hey! for truth, and down with lies!
 And ho! for love and a pair of blue eyes,—
 For I'm off to the war and away!"

Down his road rides each gay young lad,
 Into the distance grey;
 And strange it is that each doth sing,
 In his simple faith, the selfsame thing,
 From a heart that is earnest and brave and
 glad,—
 For he's off to the war and away.

Then God from his heaven high doth bend,
 To each in turn His hand doth lend—
 For each has given his life to his friend. . . .
 So it's farewell, lads, and away!

A CHINESE SCHOLARSHIP

Bryn Mawr graduates in China and Japan yearly circulate among themselves a collection of letters in which each tells something of her surroundings and her adventures—of her difficulties, her achievements and her hopes. Among the reports from Japan a peculiar interest belongs to the letters of the Japanese alumnae. They seem to give material for judging the practical results of foreign training and they lead one into speculation as to the variety and permanence of our contacts with eastern nations. Naturally one turns to the letters from China for further light on these questions. Surprisingly enough, one finds no letters from Chinese alumnae. The next step, of course, is to realize that we have no Chinese alumnae to write letters.

Bryn Mawr women have done and are doing much for China. One has only to recall the work of Mary James and Grace Hutchins and Kate Scott at Wuchang, of Helen Crane at Foochow, of Fanny Sinclair Woods, Catherine Arthurs and Elizabeth Faries at Canton. And there are many others. We are sending trained workers to China, but we are not bringing Chinese workers here to be trained. And however necessary foreign direction may be for the schools of China there is immediate need of well-trained Chinese women to supplement the work of foreigners. Bryn Mawr is one of the few colleges for women that are not doing something toward filling that need.

It is, therefore, proposed to found a scholarship for Chinese girls with the same general purpose as the Japanese scholarship—that is to give a carefully chosen student two preparatory years in an American school and four years of undergraduate work. In order that she may be independent of occasional and irregular help for the summer as well as for the college year it will be necessary to assure her of about one thousand dollars per year. For many reasons it seems better to try to raise a sum sufficient to bring in this yearly income so that the scholarship may be actually endowed and not left to be dependent on the perpetually renewed efforts of a committee to raise the sum needed each year—as is the case with the Japanese scholarship. Committees

are being formed in the larger cities and it is hoped that although the amount required is large arrangements may be made to bring over the first scholar next year.

The amount required is large but it is to meet a large opportunity. Help given to China now is ten times as valuable as help to be given to China ten years hence. The opportunity, moreover, is not entirely one of giving to China. We hope that the coming of Chinese girls may add much to the life of Bryn Mawr. All the alumnae who have lived or traveled in China can speak not only of the needs of the Chinese and of their deserving but also of their fineness of spirit and their personal charm. The study of Chinese art and literature is becoming more and more a part of our education. Acquaintance and friendship with modern Chinese girls should give more reality to the study of their ancient arts and should add greatly to the variety and interest of campus life. The enterprise of securing a Chinese scholarship is not merely a doing of duty. It should have something of the color of adventure, of a reaching out into new regions of interest.

In working for this scholarship the Committee expects in no way to interfere with the work of raising money for the College Endowment Fund. Its appeal is to a special set of interests, to people with interests in the East and the education of its women. And both the central and sub-committees will be made up of such persons together with Bryn Mawr alumnae. Any questions concerning the scholarship and its endowment the central committee will be happy to answer.

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY, '93, *Chairman*.

LILLIE DEMING LOSHE, '99, *Secretary*.

MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01, *Treasurer*.

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNAE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Alumnae are at last offered an opportunity to climb off the athletic scrap heap to which a college diploma so hopelessly consigns one.

The Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association was organized last spring for the purpose of providing inexpensive athletic facilities for college women, in and near New York. Seven colleges are represented on the Board of Directors, and thirty-five colleges and universities, both here and abroad, contribute to the membership.

The gymnasium of Teachers' College has been reserved for one evening a week and

basket ball, swimming, fancy dancing, bowling and gymnasium work are offered. Riding classes, at bargain day rates, are held on four evenings a week, and are so popular that it is difficult to accommodate all those who apply for them. Skating, fencing, indoor and outdoor tennis, and field hockey are also provided for.

Many inquiries have been received from other cities and it is hoped that in time the New York Association will be only a branch of a much larger organization.

KATHARINE ECOB, *Executive Secretary*,
100 Sanford Avenue,
Flushing, N. Y.

LETTER TO HENRIETTA PALMER, '93

36 RUE GEOFFROY, ST. HILAIRE, PARIS.

October 23, 1916.

DEAR MISS PALMER:

Thank you so much for your check for \$10 which I received on October 21. I am taking the liberty of not using any of it for Ernest Georges, as he is in a hospital at Montpellier and needs only a little pocket money from time to time. Enough is left of your last month's installment to keep him very comfortable, so I shall use his share for Maurice Trioux, a most forlorn man, and a most worthy one. He writes often and begins every letter: "Oh, Madame Cons, que je suis heureux de pouvoir vous faire une petite lettre—il me semble que je suis rentré dans ma famille." He asked if he might call me "ma chère Marianne—car si je peux vous donner ce doux nom je serai le poilu le plus heureux du front." Poor man—he nearly lost his life the other day; the explosion of an obus buried him alive under a pile of earth and débris but his companions dug him out in time. He will be very happy to know that I have some money for him.

Twelve fifty shall go to Numa Hervieu as you desire, and the rest to Jules Dubus. Dubus is at Harfleur, working in a factory making shells. He has been wounded and his arm is not really well, so that he suffers greatly at times. I sent him a little money the other day. He was so grateful. He wrote me a little letter of thanks and then in a post scriptum said: "Encore une fois merci. Je voudrais bien être à la place de ce morceau de papier pour moi pouvoir vous remercier de vive voix." He is unable to work just now and the money will be a great help to him.

Miss Elizabeth White has asked a certain number of people to pledge a small sum monthly as long as the war lasts. You ask if there is anything you could do—perhaps you, too, could get friends to pledge themselves to do that. If you could put an appeal in the *QUARTERLY* and *The College News* to that effect, I should be grateful to you, and give your name and address, or Elizabeth White's, to receive the contributions. It would probably be better for a Bryn Mawr alumna to receive Bryn Mawr contributions. I would send in such an appeal myself but have all that I can do to manage this end of the work. I must now rely on others to gather in the necessary funds. Elizabeth is sending me nearly a thousand francs a month, which, with about a thousand a month from the various *marraines*, gives me a good foundation. But I can use any amount to good advantage. I am planning to use up my surplus every month (i.e., all money not needed for the packages of my 130 or 140 men) in sending packages to men who have never had any. I can get scores of such names from

men already on my list and shall be so glad to help them through the winter. Then, too, I will send socks, or shirts, or tobacco from time to time for distribution to a whole squad. It is not hard to find ways of spending the money.

Another thing that I should like is gifts of socks, or wool for socks. I miss your nice packages of wool that used to come in from England. I can now afford to pay duty, so will ask to have any such gifts sent by foreign parcels post to me. I can no longer receive things through the Clearing House (American Girls' Aid) so must use the mails. It is much quicker anyway and more satisfactory.

Am I overwhelming you with demands? Forgive me—you are always so kind. I should not like to seem importunate, but you know yourself how great the need is, and how France's resources are strained to meet the demands. I send you a pansy from reconquered Danne-marie. Numa Hervieu put it in his last letter and I send it on to you with his thanks and mine.

Very sincerely yours,

JEANNETTE CONS.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CAMPUS NOTES

There is no beguiling the readers of this *QUARTERLY* into the belief that scarcity of news can serve to justify any vagaries the campus editor may choose to indulge in. Those readers know as well as the campus editor herself that at the very least there are inter-class games, Lantern Night, Banner Show and Sophomore Play to give an account of in this issue, and that the sooner we get about that accounting the better. None the less, in defiance of the well established tradition that the proper task for editors is narrating, not philosophizing, we are going to stop short in the face of those unnarrated events and indulge in a bit of reflection.

It seems entirely clear to us that there exists a huge variety of forms of publications—dailies, weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies, annuals, and finally bound books, just because there is a corresponding variousness of desired degrees of permanence in the writings that go into them. Not every one who wields a pen craves an eternal hearing, just as not every one is content with the concentrated and vanishing fame of the hour. The contents then of dailies and

annuals are and are intended to be different; but it is less a difference of subject than of point of view. You can talk about the weather just as well in a quarterly as in a weekly; only you will say different things about it. And the audiences in the two cases should adapt themselves to those necessary differences. Which is all a roundabout method of protesting, in opposition to those who want a gossip section in the *QUARTERLY*, that the function of this publication is, and ought to be, quite unlike that of *College News*. The statement may serve as an advertisement of *College News*, or a defence of ourselves; or both. *College News* deserves patronage; and it is the proper place in which to find recorded, for those who are curious, which senior plays goal, and what we have for breakfast. Such items lose their zest in pages that get into circulation weeks after going to press.

And yet we do not refuse to mention inter-class games, Lantern Night, Banner Show and Sophomore Play altogether. We are interested, for example, in connection with College dramatics, to deplore the unfortunate choice of plays made, for the most part, for the last few years by the play committees at Bryn Mawr. An inadequate rendering of a great piece ap-

pears to us preferable to the tolerable rendering of a poor one. Moreover we see no objection to repetitions. The decision of Glee Club this year to repeat *Patience*—given once upon a time by 1909—is a commendable breaking with the prejudice in favor of the totally new. Mackaye's *Scarecrow*, offered this year by the sophomore class, was not a revival but a first appearance, but that is all that could be said in its favor. The memory of some of us goes back to the presentation in the past of the *Silver Blade* and the *Road to Yesterday* and other masterpieces to which the same comments are pertinent.

As for Lantern Night, there is little need to mention that it was cold and the moon shone for the occasion, for when was it *not* cold, and when did the moon *not* shine on the night of lantern giving? Neither is there need to observe that board walks are down and fences about the flooded lower athletic field are up and skating expected,—the said floods in the meantime patiently endeavoring to freeze in defiance of the hot air pipes that lie beneath them. For all this is as usual. Those who have not visited the campus since the poliomyelitis epidemic that did not occur, may care to learn that neat sign posts asserting that children are not allowed have ever since that time taken the place of warnings directed against dogs.

It is not too late to mention that from the beginning of the year an oriental flavor has pervaded the campus. For that flavor still prevails. It has been evident in a number of ways—in the presence of several travelers recently returned from China and Japan, in gifts to the College of Chinese paintings, in pervasive interest in a projected Chinese scholarship, and in loans and exhibits of Oriental art in various forms.

Orientalism has had a close rival, among faculty and students alike, in interest in Red Cross work. That interest is expected to reach its highest point in the coöperative effort to be made on March 2 to show how music and Red Cross work may be combined. The concert will be almost entirely the work of musical members of the faculty but the Students' Red Cross Association will attend to the business connected with it. Bryn Mawr is on the whole rich this year in promises of music. One concert—a recital by the cellist Herman Sandby—has already taken place, and several other concerts are planned.

Alumnae and former students may have

chanced to hear the papers presented at the philosophical, archaeological, and other association meetings held in the holidays. Some of the authors of such papers were Mrs. de Laguna, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Leuba, Dr. Smith, and Miss King.

Of the coöperative efforts to extend the sum of knowledge that, for the first time that we know of, took place this autumn among a large number of our departments, less is known. The occasion of this edifying joining of forces was the ignorance we were all laboring under of the origin of the phrase "I too have been in Arcady." Every one, from the Alexandrines and Theocritus to Goethe was suggested by resourceful members of the faculty as its originator; and sleepless nights and long evenings of research were devoted to the pursuit. It appears now that a hitherto inglorious Schidone was the man we were in search of; and amid other, less private tri-centennials Bryn Mawr celebrated a little tri-centennial of, so to speak, its own creation. Just three hundred years before, Schidone died; and quite contrary to his own expectations he enjoyed, briefly, a posthumous fame in 1916 in a woman's, Quaker, American college in Pennsylvania.

HELEN PARKHURST.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS SEMESTER I, 1916-1917

- December 6 Address by Miss Kate Barnard, Ex-Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Oklahoma, at 4.30 in Taylor Hall: How the Child Labor Law was written into the Constitution of Oklahoma told by the woman who did it.
- December 7 Address at Morning Chapel Service by Mrs. Thomas Edward Pooley (Jane Rosalie Morice), 1899, in Aid of Fund for Belgian Children.
- December 8 Lecture under the auspices of the Department of the History of Art, by Dr. Christian Brinton, M.A., Litt.D., Editor of *Art in America*. Subject: "Manet and Impressionism."
- December 9 French Senior Oral.
Senior Reception to the Graduates in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m.

- December 10 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.C.L., Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia.
- December 12 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. Lecture under the Auspices of the French Club by M. Jean Alcède Picard, Lecturer for the Museum of French Art, French Institute of the United States. Subject; *Le Front: Journaux, Chansons, Théâtre, Le Bulletin des Armées.*
- December 15 Sophomore Dance for the Freshmen.
- December 16 German Senior Oral.
- December 17 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Father F. C. Powell, of the Mission House of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Boston.
- December 18 Christmas party for the maids, the Gymnasium, 9 p.m.
- December 20 Christmas vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- January 4 Christmas vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- January 5 Second Vocational Conference, Miss Florence Jackson, Head of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.
- Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee, recital by Mr. Herman Sandby, Cellist.
- January 6 Sophomore Moving Picture Show for Endowment Fund.
- January 7 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Frank L. Janeway, D.D., of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.
- January 12 Swimming Meet.
- January 13 Junior Entertainment for Endowment Fund.
- January 14 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by Mr. Robert Elliott Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
- January 15 President Thomas at home to the senior class, The Deanery, 8 p.m.
- January 17 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Rockefeller Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- January 18 Matriculation examinations begin.
- January 20 Sophomore Moving Picture Show for Endowment Fund.
- January 21 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Right Rev. Arthur Sheldon Lloyd, Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia, President of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
- January 23 Matriculation examinations end.
- January 24 Collegiate examinations begin.
- January 28 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. William L. Sullivan, D.D., of All Soul's Unitarian Church, New York City.
- January 29 Collegiate examinations begin. President Thomas at home to Graduate Students, The Deanery, 8 p.m.
- February 3 Collegiate examinations end. End of first semester. Alumnae Meeting.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

To the Editor of THE ALUMNAE QUARTERLY:

The *College News* has been published now for two years and a half, and we feel that it is really filling a need here at College. This fall we added another sheet to the original four sheets and already we are crowded for space. The *College News* ought to be of interest to Alumnae, first because it gives news of college and secondly because it gives news of the Alumnae. Any alumnae news sent to us is always printed as soon as space allows. The problem now is how to continue, and we cannot continue unless we get more subscriptions. As very nearly all the undergraduates, their families and friends, and the faculty already subscribe, the only way we can do this is by getting more subscriptions from the Alumnae. We ask for your cooperation in carrying on the *College News*.

The Editors of the *College News*.

IN MEMORIAM

CONSTANCE LEWIS

Just before the November number of the *QUARTERLY* went to press, word came of the death of Constance Lewis on November 5 at her home in Indianapolis. Constance Lewis is known to a wide circle of Bryn Mawr alumnae and her death is an irreparable loss. Her life was peculiarly linked with her college days. In July, 1904, little more than a month after her graduation, she became seriously ill. For a while, her family and her friends despaired; but the strength of her spirit conquered: for twelve heroic years, an invalid, she lived a life of singular sweetness and strength. Summers spent in Colorado Springs permitted her to spend the winters in Indianapolis with her family. At times, she was able to enjoy a little traveling: a summer in England, several trips east, two visits to Bryn Mawr—once for a May-day celebration and again for the seventh reunion of her class. She always kept an eager interest in the things of Bryn Mawr. After the completing of the library and of Rockefeller Hall, she wrote of the College, "Shall I know it when I go back?" And again, "I read every word in the *QUARTERLY*." She was a generous contributor to the Endowment Fund; and only last spring undertook the work of collecting money for the Fifteenth Reunion Gift of her class.

In the outside world, her interests deepened with the years. Every Christmas she sent a box to a school in Kentucky. For this she fashioned with her own hands clothes and scrap-books for the children. She had a very keen interest in a settlement in Indianapolis, of which her father was director. Longing always for an intelligent grasp of the world's activities, she felt at first the impatience of an outsider, of one not on the ground, to get to the root of things,—to sift the chaff, as she put it: "Everyone makes so much noise." Into the cause of Progressivism she threw herself heart and soul, seeing in it, "at last a place in public work where one of dreams and ideals will not be scoffed at," rejoicing in the long array of names of scholars, literary men, artists, inventors, "all called in a great cause." "I am carried away with exaltation," she wrote, "and we are going to win! A new era is upon us."

Of course after the breaking out of the war, all her interests centered in the struggle. Al-

ways an intelligent and eager reader, she sifted and weighed the evidence, sparing herself no pang of suffering, if only she might come at the truth. The first year of the war found her foregoing Christmas for herself and distributing it to the poor at home and to the sufferers in Belgium. That she might give more generously she sacrificed many comforts and luxuries with which she had eased her invalidism. Her brother's gallant service in France turned her thought to the needs of the hospitals. Over two thousand letters of appeal were sent out to her Bryn Mawr friends for a fund for beds in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine. What courage to undertake a campaign, single-handed from an invalid's bed! All the details were planned by her; the letters drafted by her; the clerical work only was left to others. Her last thoughts were of plans for the second appeal. In the cause of the Allies she felt our own obligation, and for the past three years devotion to that cause was the main-spring of her life. Her words were, "If we come out of this ordeal purified as by fire, having established the sanctity of treaties, the rights of small nations, and the civil liberty of individuals, with our thoughts turned to the things of the spirit—who shall say that the war has been in vain!"

Living the life of a spectator increased her powers of understanding and of sympathy. Not only by her wonderful letters to her widely scattered friends did she exert her influence; at home her sick-room became a council chamber for a group of men who are making themselves felt in every movement for good in the community in which they live. With all this, she endured twelve years of suffering such as few could comprehend. But in the darkest hour she never lost her vision. Speaking of the horror of the war, she said: "When some new thing brings it home to me, I feel as if I could never be happy, to say nothing of being gay, again. But we must 'look to the hills whence cometh our help' and trust these two things—'Greater love hath no man than this' and 'He who loveth his life'—To what end to preserve our own little lives! It is the *use* we make of them."

With Constance Lewis' death, Bryn Mawr has lost one of her most consecrated alumnae; a rare and beautiful spirit has gone from us.

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, ISABEL PETERS, 33 West 49th Street.

In November a Club luncheon was held at which Dr. Simon Flexner greatly interested those present by his talk on poliomyelitis. In December at a tea the members were given the opportunity of hearing Mrs. George Handy (Dora Keen, '96) tell of her explorations in Alaska. During the holidays the undergraduates were entertained at luncheon.

BOSTON

138 Bowdoin Street

Secretary, FRANCES LORD, 396 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.

A report from the Boston Club will be found on page 139.

CHICAGO

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, 1130 Lake Shore Drive.

BALTIMORE

Secretary, MARY VAN ARSDALE TONGUE, 116 West Lanvale Street.

PITTSBURGH

President, SARA F. ELLIS; *Vice President*, ROSE G. MARSH; *Secretary*, MRS. R. L. CRAWFORD, 517 Emerson Street; *Treasurer*, MRS. A. R. CARROLL.

At the May meeting, which took the form of a picnic luncheon at the summer home of Mrs. Frederick Chalfant, the Club decided to appropriate \$36.50 from the treasury fund for the purpose of adopting a French orphan for one year. One letter has been written to Marie Delisle, our orphan, and a Christmas box sent to her. Last year the Club raised money for a \$200 competitive entrance scholarship to be offered to any girl doing her last two years of preparatory work for Bryn Mawr College in Allegheny

County. This will be offered for the coming year, and it is hoped that we can continue to offer the same amount as an entrance scholarship for five years.

The annual Christmas luncheon of the Club was held during the holidays. At the last meeting it was voted to resume after Christmas our work of clothing a ward of the Juvenile Court. The child whom we have been clothing has been adopted.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, RUTH TANNER, The Parkwood.

ST. LOUIS

Secretary, HELEN STIX, 5123 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

President, MRS. A. H. WOODS, Canton Christian College, Canton.

LOS ANGELES

President, MRS. J. H. DOUGLAS, JR., 523 South Painter Street, Whittier.

Secretary, ETHEL RICHARDSON, 277 East Bellevue Drive, Pasadena.

The annual meeting of the Los Angeles Bryn Mawr Club was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Norman Macbeth, on November 18. There were eighteen members present. There are thirty-five members in the Club, but they are scattered all over southern California. New officers were elected.

We had a charming luncheon party and discussed all the Bryn Mawr news which any one of us had been able to gather. Mrs. Macbeth had been East for a re-union last year, and so had lots of information for us. The Club is very anxious that any Bryn Mawr people visiting California for the winter will get in touch with its officers, as we plan to have our meetings when there are a number of eastern visitors.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

1889

Secretary, MRS. FRANK H. SIMPSON, Overlook, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1892

Secretary: MRS. F. M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

Dorothy Clements Kirk, '92's Class Baby, daughter of Mrs. Edward C. Kirk, was married on November 2 to Mr. Clarence Hall Eppelsheimer, Jr., at the Church of the Evangelist in Landsowne, where her parents have lived since soon after their marriage.

Edith Rockwell Hall has given up teaching for the present and is now registrar of the New York committee on the after care of infantile paralysis cases.

Anne Emery Allinson (Mrs. F. G. Allinson) is president of the Providence "Plantation Club."

1893

Secretary: MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., 8 Oak Way, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.), with husband and son, sailed on December 28 from Vancouver for China. Mrs. Johnson

says, "Mr. Johnson goes on a business trip and Joe and I are going along to enjoy ourselves. We shall probably stop in Japan and Honolulu on the way home. We shall be gone four months, getting back about May 1."

1898

Hannah Carpenter is working in connection with the industrial work of Federal Hill House, a social settlement in the Italian section of Providence.

Anne Strong is head of the Department of Public Health Nursing at Simmons College, with the rank of assistant professor.

1900

Julia Streeter Gardner (Mrs. Henry Gardner) has a son, Frank S. Gardner, born December 9, 1916, at Baltimore, Md.

1903

Secretary: MRS. H. K. SMITH, Farmington, Conn.

Edith Clothier, ex-'03, was married on November 8 to William John Sanderson, Jr. She is living at Eastfield Hall, Warkworth, England.

1904

Secretary: EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Jane Allen is doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Anna Jonas delivered a paper entitled, "The Diabases of Eastern Pennsylvania" before the New York Academy of Science in November.

Katharine Curtis Pierce (Mrs. H. H. Pierce) ex-'04, has a son, Benjamin Thompson Pierce, born October 9 in New York.

1905

Secretary: MRS. C. M. HARDENBERG, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

There occurred on September 30, 1916, the sudden death of George Edwin Hill, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., husband of Catherine Merea Utley. Mr. Hill was born in Brooklyn in 1864. He was graduated from Yale College in 1887, and from the Yale Law School, which awarded him the Townsend prize for the best oration of the year, in 1891. He went to Bridgeport soon after his graduation and from that time on

became more and more identified with the best interests of that city and of the State of Connecticut.

He was appointed health officer of Fairfield County in 1894 and successively reappointed until the time of his death. He was also closely identified with college and class affairs and was secretary of his class, '87, from 1893 on. He was made president of the Bridgeport Bar Association in 1910, and served two terms as president of the Connecticut State Bar Association, from 1910-1912. From 1906-1909 he was president of the Board of Police Commissioners of Bridgeport.

During his residence of nearly twenty-five years in that city, he was an active member of numerous organizations for social and civic betterment. In 1914 when the Federal Government brought action to compel the New Haven Road to surrender its control of the street car system of Connecticut, Mr. Hill was appointed by the Federal Court one of five trustees to take over that system and manage it.

Mr. Hill's sudden death from apoplexy came as a great shock to all of his friends and associates. Among the distinguished men who acted as pall bearers at the funeral were Professors Corwin and Wm. Lyon Phelps of Yale and Frederick Trevor Hill. Mr. Hill's geniality and lovable character won him a host of friends, and his loss will long be felt by all who knew and loved him.

1906

Katharine McCauley spent six weeks last summer at the University of Wisconsin, taking courses in botany and plant raising.

Marian Coffin Canaday (Mrs. Ward Canaday) has moved to Toledo, Ohio. Her address is 2044 Glenwood Avenue.

Jessie Thomas Bennett (Mrs. Platt Bennett) had a most unfortunate summer near Wilkes-Barre. First her little girl was isolated on account of a neighboring case of infantile paralysis, and later Mrs Bennett was thrown from her horse, breaking her arm in two places, spraining her ankle, tearing a ligament in her back and cutting a hole in her head. She has now, however, almost recovered.

Adelaide Neall spent her vacation last summer at Estes Park.

Louise Cruice was married on June 24 to Captain Edward Warren Sturdevant of the U. S. Marine Corps. They are spending the winter at Trinity Court, Boston, as Captain Sturdevant.

vant is stationed at the naval magazine at Hingham, Mass.

Josephine Katzenstein won the championship in singles and mixed doubles in the Beach Haven tennis tournament last summer.

1907

Secretary: MRS. ROBERT EAST APTHORP, Roundy's Hill, Marblehead, Mass.

Dorothy Forster Miller (Mrs. R. B. Miller) has a second son, Henry Forster Miller, born in September.

Cornelia Meigs' new book, *Master Simon's Garden*, is, like her *Kingdom of the Winding Road*, primarily for children but is delightful reading for adults also.

Margaret Morison, who is teaching English in the Winsor School, is living at the Elizabeth Peabody House Settlement, 357 Charles St., Boston. She was at a girls' camp on Squam Lake, N. H., during the summer.

Grace Hutchins is chairman of Foreign Committee of the Women's Auxiliary, diocese of Massachusetts. She is particularly interested in trying to raise funds for a hospital in China. Recently she spoke at College.

Katharine Kerr is a Red Cross nurse and at present is stationed at McAllen, Texas.

Harriot P. Houghteling was on a committee with Grace Hutchins at the Episcopal Convention in St. Louis in November. She spent part of last summer on a camping trip in Glacier Park.

Esther Williams Apthorp (Mrs. R. E. Apthorp) has taken a house at Marblehead for a year.

Antoinette Cannon has been made head worker in the social service department of the University Hospital, Philadelphia.

Bertinia Hallowell Dickson (Mrs. Aubrey Dickson), ex-'07, has a son, born in October.

Letitia Windle is teaching at the Gordon School in West Philadelphia and living at home in Westchester.

Ellen Thayer has taken a house for the winter on Warner Avenue, Bryn Mawr. She is at home on Wednesdays.

Alice Hawkins is taking the place of Leonora Lucas, '12, as Warden of Merion Hall for the rest of the year.

Margaret Augur, ex-'07, attended the sophomore play with Dean Eunice Schenck.

Edna Brown Wherry (Mrs. J. F. Wherry), ex-'07, has moved from East Orange to Newark.

Anne Vauclain, ex-'07, is running the Broadlawn Farm from which the College buys its butter.

Harriet Seaver is taking a secretarial course at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School in Boston. She has given up teaching temporarily.

1908

Secretary: MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 25 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis.

The mother of Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) died very suddenly early last summer.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles D. Herron) has a son, William Milligan Herron, born August 26, 1916, in Indianapolis. Mr. Milligan, Mrs. Herron's father, died suddenly in September.

Margaret Vilas, ex-'08, is spending the winter in Chicago.

Margaret Washburn Hunt (Mrs. Harold O. Hunt) has a second son, William Olney Hunt, 2nd, born in November.

Caroline Schock Lloyd Jones (Mrs. Chester Lloyd Jones) has a third daughter, Mary Lloyd Jones, born November 23.

Ethel Vick Wallace (Mrs. Robert Wallace) is spending the winter with her mother at her home in Overbrook, Pa.

Margaret Lewis has announced her engagement to Lincoln MacVeagh of New York, a graduate of Princeton.

Helen Cadbury Bush (Mrs. A. P. Bush), ex-'08, has a son born December 24.

1909

Secretary: FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Dorothy Child has been appointed Associate Professor of Physical Education at the University of Kansas.

Marie Belleville is membership and educational secretary of the West Side Branch of the New York Y. W. C. A.

Judith Boyer Sprenger (Mrs. James A. Sprenger) lost her son, James, last autumn from infantile paralysis.

1910

Secretary: MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa. Irma Bixler Poste (Mrs. E. P. Poste) will soon change her address to 223 Eastern Heights Boulevard, Elyria, O.

Helen Bley was married November 2 in Athens, Greece, to Mr. Evangelos Papanastasiou.

Elizabeth Hibben Scoon (Mrs. Robert M. Scoon) has a son, John Hibben Scoon, born October 13.

Helen Hurd Bliss (Mrs. G. A. Bliss), ex-'10, has moved to 5625 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago.

Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne (Mrs. H. B. Van Dyne) has a daughter, Mary Nearing Van Dyne, born October 28.

The engagement has been announced of Clara Ware to Hubert Baker Goodrich, A.B., Amherst, 1909; Ph.D., Columbia, 1916; now a member of the Department of Biology of Wesleyan University.

Susanne Allinson is working in a girls' club in Providence.

Dorothy Ashton is studying chemistry at Bryn Mawr preparatory to the Johns Hopkins medical course.

Ruth Collins Desch (Mrs. F. H. Desch) is teaching English at Brooklyn Heights Seminary and keeping house in a studio apartment, 41 West 10th Street, New York.

Elsa Denison Voorhees (Mrs. J. Dayton Voorhees) is very busy as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bryn Mawr Community Centre.

Sidney Garrigues Edwards (Mrs. Edward Edwards), ex-'10, is at her home in Bryn Mawr after her long illness.

Agnes Irwin is doing secretarial work.

Josephine Healy is spending the winter in El Paso with her mother and sister. Her brother-in-law is with the Philadelphia Cavalry at Camp Stewart. Her address is 1417 N Kansas Street.

Katherine Kelley Taylor (Mrs. W. R. Taylor) has a little girl, Katherine, born May 1, 1916.

Jeanne Kerr was admitted to the bar in October. She will probably enter a New York law office in February.

Millicent Pond is running a children's school with her mother in State College, Pa.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) is at May's Landing, N. J., until March.

Hilda Smith was warden of Merion in November, substituting for Leonora Lucas, 1912. She is now director of the Bryn Mawr Community Centre.

Janet Howell is instructor in physics at Smith College.

Florence Wilbur is engaged to Mr. Lewis Benjamin Wyckoff, civil engineer and a graduate of Lafayette College.

Mary Wesner is teaching in Miss Wright's school and living at Low Buildings.

Class items of 1910 that were not received in time for publication in the January *QUARTERLY*, will be printed in the next number.

Frances Lord, ex-'10, has announced her engagement to Mr. Sidney Robins. Mr. Robins is a Unitarian minister and has a church at Kingston, Mass.

1911

Secretary: MRS. SAMUEL GREELEY, Winnetka, Ill.

Class Correspondent: MARGARET J. HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, N. Y.

Leila Houghteling, Frances Porter and Blanche Cole, ex-'11, attended the annual conference of Charities and Corrections in October. Blanche Cole also attended some of the sessions of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in St. Louis just before the Charities Conference.

Margaret Hobart sailed December 16 for Havana. She will stay in the south until February when she expects to produce a mystery play in Baltimore. Miss Hobart is secretary for the Summer Conference of Church-workers to be held at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in July, 1917.

Margaret Prussing Le Vino (Mrs. A. S. Le Vino) is studying stenography at the Miller School, New York.

Ethel Richardson has been elected secretary of the Los Angeles Bryn Mawr Club.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. J. F. Russell, Jr.), ex-'11, on January 1, 1917, became president of the Spence School Society, New York.

Margery Smith Goodnow (Mrs. David Goodnow) has a daughter, Margery, born last September.

Anita Stearns Stevens (Mrs. Weld Stevens) and her three children spent last summer in Manchester, Vt.

Agnes Murray is in charge of the extension work of the Milwaukee Hospital.

Margaret Dulles Edwards (Mrs. Deane Edwards), ex-'11, has another son, born December 30.

1912

Secretary: MRS. JOHN MACDONALD, 228 East 13th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Leonora Lucas has been granted leave of absence as warden of Merion Hall. She and

her mother sailed the last of November for Australia to be gone until about April first.

Aileen Barlow Bieg (Mrs. Valentine Bieg), ex-'12, is living at Annapolis this winter. Her husband is teaching at the Naval Academy.

Florence Glenn spent the summer at a German school in Milwaukee. This winter she is head of the German department in the high school at Johnstown, Pa., in which she taught last winter.

Lou Sharman De Lany (Mrs. W. S. De Lany), has a daughter, Katherine Marie, born in November at Reading.

Ethel Griscom Briscoe (Mrs. J. M. Briscoe), ex-'12, has a daughter, born in November.

Gladys Chamberlain is one of the workers at Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin's church in New York.

Helen Colter Pierson (Mrs. N. LeR. Pierson), ex-'12, has moved to Royal Oaks, Mich., where she and her husband have bought a house and expect to live permanently.

Alice Brown Martin (Mrs. Samuel Martin), ex-'12, has a son, Samuel, Jr., two and a half years old, and twin daughters, Adele Overton and Alice Margaret, born March 25, 1916.

Elizabeth Faries and Marjorie Thompson are studying at the University of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Faries expects to leave the end of the first semester and to go to New York to study at Columbia.

Helen Lautz is Assistant Business Manager at Bryn Mawr.

Laura Byrne is teaching political science in the Dominican Junior College in San Rafael, Cal.

Frances Hunter is going to New York in January to study at the School of Fine and Applied Arts.

Norah Cam writes: "I have come home from the school in Canada and am busy working in an aero-engine factory. It is rather an interesting and a very novel occupation, also very hard work, but I expect if I told you anything about it, it would be censored." Her present address is: 2 Irving Street, Dumfries, Scotland.

Adele Guckenheimer Herzog (Mrs. Morton Herzog) has a baby eight months old.

Mary G. Fendall returned in November from the West where she had spent the summer working for the Congressional Union. She was present at the opening of Congress and was one of five members of the Union to hang a suffrage banner over the railing of the visitors' gallery during the President's address.

Carlotta Welles has come to the United States for a few months to visit her sister. After Christmas she expects to go to California.

Ada Forman, ex-'12, is the Chicago representative of Denishawn, the Ruth St. Denis School of Dancing and Applied Arts. In the spring she will go "on the road" again with Miss St. Denis.

Anna Hartshorne Brown (Mrs. Carroll T. Brown) has a daughter, Caroline Cadbury, born May 1.

Christine Hammer is teaching at the Phebe Anna Thorne School.

Dorothy Chase and her mother toured from Chicago to California and back last summer, Miss Chase running the automobile all the way.

Mary Scribner was married to Mr. N. Chapin Palmer in Chicago on November 18. Gladys Spry was her maid of honor.

Winifred Scripture has announced her engagement to Mr. Percy C. Fleming of New York.

Zelda Branch Cramer (Mrs. W. E. Cramer) is doing very good work in Kansas City. She is Chairman of the Vocational Bureau of the Collegiate Alumnae and is coöperating with the Government and Missouri State Employment Bureau. She places the college women.

Gladys Jones was married on January 20 at Hazleton, Pa., to Mr. Alvan Markle, Jr.

1913

Margaret Brown Fleming (Mrs. Thomas Fleming), ex-'13, has a son, Thomas Fleming, 3rd, born October 29.

1914

Secretary: IDA W. PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Isabel Bering is teaching in the Snyder Traveling School for Boys.

Leah Cadbury has been appointed Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Alumnae Association.

Winifred Goodall is studying at the Columbia School of Journalism.

Katharine Shippen is doing secretarial work in the New York Charity Organization Society.

Dorothy Cox, ex-'14, is studying architecture at Columbia.

Katherine Sergeant Angell (Mrs. Ernest Angell) has a daughter, 1914's Class Baby, born December 7.

Helen Brooks, ex-'14, was recently married to Mr. Wiggins.

Elizabeth Reynolds, ex-'14, was married to Norman Hapgood on December 13. Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood sailed for Europe on the *Finland* the day after their marriage.

Elizabeth Atherton, ex-'14, is teaching English at the Brearley School. She is also assistant to the Literary Director of the Home Correspondence School of Springfield, Mass.

Mildred Haessler was married on October 21 to Mr. Sidney Reynolds at St. Charles, Mo.

1915

Secretary: KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

Mary Albertson is teaching in a private school in Seattle, Wash.

Hazel Barnett and Katharine Streett are teaching in the High School, Cumberland, Md.

Margaret Bradway, Mildred Jacobs, Mildred Justice and Anna Brown are doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Catherine Bryant, ex-'15, has announced her engagement to Mr. Roland McCreery of Philadelphia.

Ruth Cull, ex-'15, was married to Mr. Edward Maxwell Smith on June 22, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are living in Outlook, Canada.

Eleanor Dougherty, ex-'15, danced at the Broad Street Theater for the benefit of the Art Alliance on December 7. She and Anne Hardon sailed for France on December 9 to serve as nurses.

Mary Harlan is teaching school in Baltimore.

Elizabeth Jones, ex-'15, was married to Mr. Geoffrey G. Butler November 17 in Philadelphia.

Adrienne Kenyon, holder of the College Settlement Scholarship at Bryn Mawr, and Isabel Foster are living together at the College Settlement, Philadelphia.

Dora Levinson is teaching chemistry in the South Philadelphia High School.

Amy Martin is teaching in Nyack, N. Y.

Helen McFarland and Isolde Zeckwer are continuing their work at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

Helen McFarland has announced her engagement to Mr. Donald Woodbridge of Philadelphia.

Ruth Newman is acting as housekeeper at the Spring Street Settlement, in New York.

Elsie Steltzer is teaching in the high school at Cape May, N. J.

Marie Keller Heyl (Mrs. Herman Heyl) has a daughter, 1915's Class Baby.

1916

Secretary: ADELINE WERNER, 1640 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Clara Fuller, ex-'16, was married last summer to Mr. Warner Taylor, Instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin.

Helvetia Orr, ex-'16, has announced her engagement to Mr. Frank B. Perkins, of Boston.

Anne Jaggard, ex-'16, has announced her engagement to Mr. Edward Kopper, a mining engineer of St. Paul, Minn.

Dorothy Turner, ex-'16, was married on October 5 to Mr. A. K. Teghneier by Bishop Joseph Berrif. Mr. and Mrs. Teghneier will live in Rochester, N. Y.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review, notice, or printing.

BOOKS REVIEWED

FRENCH PERSPECTIVES. Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

How French people, of the *bourgeoisie* and of the working class, can ordinarily make of the common domestic day a field for activity of almost all the intelligence and of quite all the ancient virtues of courage and endurance, is the perception that has been for Miss Sergeant not only a pleasure but a source of strength. Their natural and indomitable energy and their clear-sighted stoicism, now in these years of war widely recognized, had already in the old time of peace become for her "a large haven for the human spirit." Her *Perspectives* are into its various workings. And one likes to feel that the Bryn Mawr air has fostered her joyousness in perceiving, in clear thinking and feeling. Her book is sensitive and it is happy.

Miss Sergeant's opening account of her first Paris experience, her stay at a hydrotherapeutic establishment, gives her readers full assurance. She amuses as she is amused, she conducts one with the kind of smile Americans rely on as pledging any amount of wise good temper. And her fuller sense of the intellectual *bourgeoisie*, gained when she became a *pensionnaire* of the Ravignacs, she communicates with as good a humor, while her enthusiasm becomes both more reasoned and more generous. She feels their life to be the result only of "a consistent and nobly serious theory." "An impersonal theory, it seemed, which tested the passions and aims of mere individuals by their conformity to the established laws of a great civilized society. Yet it obviously yielded such deep personal satisfactions that the most empty-headed of *pensionnaires* who began by pitying Madame Ravignac's limitations, found herself, sooner or later, examining in their light the foundations and rewards of her own restless and uncharted activities."

Along with her gratitude for this significance given to the every day, Miss Sergeant records her gratitude for the "dishes tempting and bountiful beyond the dreams of a *gourmand*"

achieved "by art which took exact account of every cheese-paring,"—dishes that proved economy and generosity to be compatible. That the love of good workmanship and of doing one's bit includes good cooking Miss Sergeant seems to record as a Frenchwoman's contribution. And here her countrywomen may feel a little restive and protesting! After all, a generation ago at any rate, a tradition of good food was strong in America—of cooking "knowingly" and of course with that efficient use of material and that minimum of cost which is itself an intellectual satisfaction. We have suffered an industrial change—we have had experiences that the French have not. But even so, is it quite fair to suggest the American girl as typical who says to Madame Ravignac: "We just order by telephone, you know, and father pays the monthly bills."

Into workingwomen's lives Miss Sergeant has had various perspectives. She has seen the traditional light-headed, light-hearted grisette, but she has seen as often gentle dreamers and ardent social revolutionaries and hard working honest married women, all "passionate lovers of their trades," and all with a turn for making the practical seem a high reach for intelligence and energy.

They become more and more enviable, Miss Sergeant's visions and experiences. One envies her in Provence, or again back in Paris. She visits Achille's book shop, that relic of the literary Paris of the end of the last century, when to *bouquiner* or to *flaner* made enough of a purpose. "Before I go I make some necessary psychological readjustments. Barrès and his nationalism; the *jeunes gens d'aujourd'hui* with their aviation, their cult of gaiety and activity; the *Unanimiste* poets with their social consciousness; Madame Claude with her feminism—all these people and topics of the hour must be forgotten when one spends an afternoon with Achille."

Miss Sergeant has great luck, too, in knowing many "people of the hour"—new poets, new dreamers. She is particularly interesting and suggestive about the Unanimists, the poets

who "have perhaps forgotten too much." "Perhaps their theories of versification are unimportant. The reason I care for *Unanimisme* is that it somehow expresses, in a new way, the first thing France taught me in the early years of this century, a humanitarian hope."

Enviably above all is her stay in the "Modern Coenobium!"

But Miss Sergeant saw signs, too, of young France preparing for change—young France turning from international dreams to a clear national purpose, and from a more Simon Puri intellectualism to Red Cross work and aviation,—and leaving the lamplit *salon* of the family for the sight of soldiers going back to barracks.

She closes her book of memories with a picture of a French musician and his family marooned today in a New Hampshire village. And she has so carried one along, so communicated her delight in the French, that one hates now to perceive the Merciers as keeping themselves aloof. "A barrier of perfect manners is definitely interposed between us and their vital emotions." Their American neighbors rush to relief work—to knitting socks and rolling bandages—and Miss Sergeant fancies she detects "a shade of veiled amusement" in the Merciers' eyes. It is so little their *bourgeois* wisdom to revolt "against what happens in spite of you."

Ah well, if one has any quarrel with Miss Sergeant it is perhaps just for the completeness of her discipleship. And yet it has been a part of America's privilege that she has been generous of admiration. She has accepted a variety of good inheritances like free gifts. And the Merciers seem to lack just that grace of gratitude which we proudly feel is one part of Miss Sergeant's endowment.

EDITH PETTIT BORIE.

A NURSERY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Lucy Lombardi Barber. Illustrated in color by Edith Duggan. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.00.

This book has solved the difficulty that beset me about a birthday gift for Herbert, aged nine. Even if Herbert were a less studious lad, the attractive form of the book would appeal to him and will appeal to the other children likewise, so that I shall be making a present to the entire nursery. The gay illustrations, so luscious in their greens, so uncompromising in their

reds and blues, will hold the roving eye of small Ellen; grave Nathan Hale and other worthies will seem quite as real to Billy as the adventurous sailors and rough riders and very convincing Indians that roam up and down these rainbow pages. All the children will clamor for "just one more" when it is high time for bed, and yet I shall not get hoarse, for each "story" is short and easy reading. In fact, most of the pictures occupy only half of an ample page, with the story of each facing it and not extending over to the next page, so that one gets each climax after the briefest introduction without even the interruption of turning a leaf. Mrs. Barber must herself be an adept at "reading out loud" with three or four small heads leaning over the arms of her chair and little fingers pointing to the veritable actors in each event.

I could wish that Miss Duggan had let Rochambeau appear with Washington at Yorktown, for in these days especially I like the children to remember the help that France sent to the Revolutionary army. No child could quite see why so pictorial an adventure as the Boston Tea Party should have as its illustration a map of the successive additions of territory to the original thirteen states, nor why at the signing of the Declaration of Independence there should be no glimpse of either the Signers or the Bell. But these are unimportant shortcomings in comparison with the general excellence.

Herbert and Billy will be prouder of their country, I think, for reading this book, and though wee Ellen may think some of the words are long, even she will get an idea of brave and heroic deeds in peace as well as in war. The book ends with the invention of the aeroplane, the building of the Panama Canal, and the discovery of the North Pole.

NOTES

Dr. Leuba has a new book, *Beliefs in God and Immortality: A Psychological, Anthropological and Statistical Study*, published by Sherman, French and Company, Boston.

A new book by Dr. Fenwick, *The Translation of Vattel's 'Droit des Gens,' Published in 1758*, was published last fall by the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

Putnam's have published for the Hispanic Society of America Georgiana Goddard King's book, *George Edmund Street, Unpublished Notes and Reprinted Papers*.

The Fall Literary Review of the *New Republic* had reviews by Edith Pettit Borie, on Hugh Walpole's *Joseph Conrad*, and by Edith Wyatt, on Galsworthy's *A Sheaf*.

Hilda W. Smith had a poem, "The Rag-picker," in the November number of *The Survey*.

The Century Company has just published *Greek and Roman Mythology* by Jessie Tatlock.





